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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

FORTY-FOUR VOLUMES.

— (16.) —

HOUSE; ELECTIONS; MISCELLANEOUS.

Session

5 February — 14 August 1884.

62
VOL. LXII.

2
1884.

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JAN 14 1886

Moisture.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1884.

FORTY-FOUR VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE SIXTEENTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures at the beginning of the line, correspond with the N° at the foot of each Paper; and the Figures at the end of the line, refer to the MS. Paging of the Volumes arranged for *The House of Commons*.

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- ✓ 0.124. Return of the Number of Public Bills, distinguishing Government from other Bills, introduced into the House of Commons, or brought from the House of Lords, during the Session of 1884; showing Number which received the Royal Assent; Number which were passed by the House of Commons, but not by the House of Lords; Number passed by the House of Lords, but not by the House of Commons; and distinguishing the Stages at which such Bills as did not receive the Royal Assent were Dropped or Postponed and Rejected in either House of Parliament (in continuation of Paper, No. 0.116, of 1883), 59

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BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

(DAYS APPROPRIATED TO GOVERNMENT BUSINESS).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 7 August 1884 ;—for,

RETURN “of the Number of DAYS, being TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, and SATURDAYS,
which have been Appropriated to GOVERNMENT BUSINESS in the present SESSION.”

—	B U S I N E S S.	T U E S D A Y S.	W E D N E S D A Y S.	F R I D A Y S.	S A T U R D A Y S.	TOTAL Number of Days.
FEBRUARY	Queen's Speech - - -	5 February -	6 February -	8 February.	—	9
	Ditto - - - - -	12 February -	13 February -	15 February.	—	
	Ditto - - - - -	19 February -	20 February -	22 February.	—	
MARCH	Supply - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 March.	4
	Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill.	18 March (Morning Sitting).	—	—	—	
	Ditto - - - - -	- - -	- - -	21 March (Morning Sitting).	—	
	Ditto - - - - -	25 March (Morning Sitting).	—	—	—	
APRIL	Representation of the People Bill	1 April.	—	—	—	5
	London Government Bill - -	8 April (Morning Sitting).	—	—	—	
	Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill.	22 April (Morning Sitting).	—	—	—	
	Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Bill.	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 April (Morning Sitting).	
	Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill.	29 April (Morning Sitting).	—	—	—	
MAY - -	Representation of the People Bill	6 May (Morning Sitting).	—	—	—	6
	Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Bill.	- - -	- - -	9 May (Morning Sitting).	—	
	Representation of the People Bill	- - -	- - -	16 May (Morning Sitting).	—	
	Ditto - - - - -	20 May (Morning Sitting)	- - -	23 May (Morning Sitting).	—	
	Purchase of Land (Ireland) Bill	27 May (Morning Sitting).	—	—	—	
JUNE - -	National Debt (Conversion of Stock) Bill.	- - -	- - -	6 June (Morning Sitting).	—	7
	Representation of the People Bill	10 June (Morning Sitting).	—	—	—	
	Ditto - - - - -	- - -	- - -	13 June (Morning Sitting).	—	
	Ditto - - - - -	17 June (Morning Sitting).	—	—	—	
	Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland) Bill.	- - -	- - -	20 June (Morning Sitting).	—	
	Representation of the People Bill	24 June (Morning Sitting).	—	—	—	
JULY - -	Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland) Bill.	- - -	- - -	27 June (Morning Sitting).	—	8
	London Government Bill - -	- - -	- - -	4 July (Morning Sitting).	—	
	Ditto - - - - -	8 July.	—	—	—	
	Supply - - - - -	15 July -	16 July.	—	—	
	Ditto - - - - -	22 July -	23 July.	—	—	
	Ditto - - - - -	29 July -	30 July.	—	—	
AUGUST	Supply - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 August.	6
	Ditto - - - - -	5 August -	6 August.	—	—	
	Report of Supply - - - -	- - -	- - -	8 August.	—	
	Ways and Means - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 August.	
	Appropriation Bill - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	
	Ditto - - - - -	13 August.	—	—	—	
TOTAL - - -						45

12 August 1884.

James B. Bull,
Clerk of the Journals.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE
(DAYS APPROPRIATED TO GOVERNMENT
BUSINESS).

RETURN of the Number of Days, being Tues-
days, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays,
which have been Appropriated to Government
Business in the present Session.

(*Mr. Hubbard.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 August 1884.*

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PRINTED BY HENRY HANSARD AND SON,
PRINTERS TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

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H.—28. 8. 84.

HOUSE OF COMMONS (COUNTS-OUT).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 31 July 1884;—for,

RETURN “of the Number of Times the HOUSE has been COUNTED OUT during each SESSION of the present PARLIAMENT, specifying the Day and the Hour at which it was Counted Out; and whether after a Morning Sitting or not.”

SESSION 2—1880.

Dates on which the House was Counted Out.	Day of the Week.	Hour at which the House Met.	Hour at which the House Counted Out.	Dates on which the House was Counted Out.	Day of the Week.	Hour at which the House Met.	Hour at which the House Counted Out.
		P. M.	H. M.			P. M.	H. M.
15 June -	Tuesday -	4 0	8 45	13 July -	Tuesday -	2 0	9 5
29 June -	Tuesday -	2 0	9 15	30 July -	Friday -	2 0	9 5
2 July -	Friday -	2 0	11 15	30 August -	Monday -	4 0	3 30 A.M.
6 July -	Tuesday -	2 0	12 30 A.M.	3 September -	Friday -	3 0	11 0

SUMMARY.

	Number of Times.
House Counted Out on Tuesdays and Fridays (after 4 o'clock meeting) before 9 p.m. -	1
Ditto - - ditto - - - - ditto - after midnight -	0
Ditto - - ditto - - (after 2 o'clock meeting) before 9.30 p.m. -	3
Ditto - - ditto - - - - ditto - {after 11 p.m. - 1 } -	2
Ditto - - Monday (after 4 o'clock meeting) after midnight - - -	1
Ditto - - Friday (after 3 o'clock meeting) at 11 p.m. - - -	1
TOTAL of Counts-Out - - -	8

SESSION 1881.

Dates on which the House was Counted Out.	Day of the Week.	Hour at which the House Met.	Hour at which the House Counted Out.	Dates on which the House was Counted Out.	Day of the Week.	Hour at which the House Met.	Hour at which the House Counted Out.
		P. M.	H. M.			P. M.	H. M.
1 April -	Friday -	4 0	12 45 A.M.	13 June -	Monday -	4 0	2 15 A.M.
4 April -	Monday -	4 0	2 45 A.M.	17 June -	Friday -	2 0	9 5
5 April -	Tuesday -	4 0	7 30	21 June -	Tuesday -	2 0	9 10
13 May -	Friday -	4 0	2 0 A.M.	24 June -	Friday -	2 0	1 30 A.M.
16 May -	Monday -	4 0	2 15 A.M.	28 June -	Tuesday -	2 0	9 5
17 May -	Tuesday -	4 0	8 45	14 July -	Thursday -	4 0	3 45 A.M.
23 May -	Monday -	4 0	4 0 A.M.	22 July -	Friday -	2 0	2 45 A.M.
24 May -	Tuesday -	2 0	9 5	13 August -	Saturday -	12 0	7 0
31 May -	Tuesday -	2 0	12 45 A.M.	23 August -	Tuesday -	3 0	10 15
10 June -	Friday -	2 0	11 15				

SUMMARY.

	Number of Times.
House Counted Out on Tuesdays and Fridays (after 4 o'clock meeting) before 9 p.m. -	2
Ditto - - ditto - - - - ditto - after midnight -	2
Ditto - - ditto - - (after 2 o'clock meeting) before 9.30 -	4
Ditto - - ditto - - - - ditto - {after midnight - 3 } -	4
Ditto - - Tuesday (after 3 o'clock meeting) at 10.15 p.m. - - -	1
Ditto - - Saturday (after 12 o'clock meeting) at 7 p.m. - - -	1
Ditto - - Mondays (after 4 o'clock meeting) after midnight - - -	5
TOTAL of Counts-Out - - -	19

SESSION 1882.

Dates on which the House was Counted Out.	Day of the Week.	Hour at which the House Met.	Hour at which the House Counted Out.	Dates on which the House was Counted Out.	Day of the Week.	Hour at which the House Met.	Hour at which the House Counted Out.
		P. M.	H. M.			P. M.	H. M.
9 February -	Thursday -	4 0	2 45 A.M.	16 May -	Tuesday -	2 0	9 5
14 February -	Tuesday -	4 0	9 30	26 June -	Monday -	4 0	3 15 A.M.
28 February -	Tuesday -	4 0	8 30	29 June -	Thursday -	4 0	2 30 A.M.
7 March -	Tuesday -	4 0	8 30	3 July -	Monday -	4 0	1 30 A.M.
14 March -	Tuesday -	4 0	7 30	4 July -	Tuesday -	2 0	1 15 A.M.
28 March -	Tuesday -	2 0	10 15	20 July -	Thursday -	4 0	2 45 A.M.
31 March -	Friday -	4 0	9 30	31 July -	Monday -	4 0	2 45 A.M.
18 April -	Tuesday -	4 0	8 15	12 August -	Saturday -	12 0	5 0
5 May -	Friday -	4 0	1 30 A.M.	16 August -	Wednesday -	12 0	4 30
12 May -	Friday -	4 0	1 30 A.M.	17 August -	Thursday -	2 0	9 15

SUMMARY.

				Number of Times.
House counted out on Tuesdays and Fridays (after 4 o'clock meeting) before 9.45 p.m. -				6
Ditto -	-	ditto -	after midnight -	2
Ditto -	-	ditto -	(after 2 o'clock meeting) before 9.15 p.m. -	1
Ditto -	-	ditto -	ditto { at 10.15 p.m. 1 } after midnight 1 }	2
Ditto -	-	Saturday and Wednesday (after 12 o'clock meeting) { at 5 p.m. 1 } at 4.30 p.m. 1 }		2
Ditto -	-	Mondays and Thursdays (after 4 o'clock meeting) after midnight -		6
Ditto -	-	Thursday (after 2 o'clock meeting) at 9.15 p.m. -		1
TOTAL of Counts Out - - -				20

SESSION 1883.

Dates on which the House was Counted Out.	Day of the Week.	Hour at which the House Met.	Hour at which the House Counted Out.	Dates on which the House was Counted Out.	Day of the Week.	Hour at which the House Met.	Hour at which the House Counted Out.
		P. M.	H. M.			P. M.	H. M.
20 February -	Tuesday -	4 0	12 30 A.M.	5 June -	Tuesday -	2 0	9 5
6 March -	Tuesday -	4 0	8 30	15 June -	Friday -	2 0	9 15
16 March -	Friday -	2 0	9 5	22 June -	Friday -	2 0	12 45 A.M.
30 March -	Friday -	4 0	7 45	26 June -	Tuesday -	2 0	9 5
2 April -	Monday -	4 0	2 15 A.M.	27 June -	Wednesday -	12 0	4 30
18 April -	Friday -	2 0	9 15	20 July -	Monday -	4 0	4 45 A.M.
24 April -	Tuesday -	4 0	8 45	3 August -	Friday -	2 0	9 5
22 May -	Tuesday -	4 0	7 30	14 August -	Tuesday -	4 0	2 45 A.M.
25 May -	Friday -	4 0	8 45				

SUMMARY.

				Number of Times.
House counted out on Tuesdays and Fridays (after 4 o'clock meeting) before 9 p.m. -				5
Ditto -	-	ditto -	after midnight -	2
Ditto -	-	ditto -	(after 2 o'clock meeting) before 9.30 p.m. -	6
Ditto -	-	ditto -	ditto after midnight -	1
Ditto -	-	Wednesday (after 12 o'clock meeting) at 4.30 p.m. -		1
Ditto -	-	Mondays (after 4 o'clock meeting) after midnight -		2
TOTAL of Counts-Out - - -				17

SESSION 1884.

Dates on which the House was Counted Out.	Day of the Week.	Hour at which the House Met.	Hour at which the House Counted Out.	Dates on which the House was Counted Out.	Day of the Week.	Hour at which the House Met.	Hour at which the House Counted Out.
		P. M.	H. M.			P. M.	H. M.
4 March -	Tuesday -	4 0	8 50	5 June -	Thursday -	4 0	1 45 A.M.
11 March -	Tuesday -	4 0	8 10	6 June -	Friday -	2 0	9 5
18 March -	Tuesday -	2 0	9 5	10 June -	Tuesday -	2 0	9 5
25 March -	Tuesday -	2 0	9 25	20 June -	Friday -	2 0	9 5
4 April -	Friday -	4 0	3 45 A.M.	24 June -	Tuesday -	2 0	9 5
22 April -	Tuesday -	2 0	1 0 A.M.	27 June -	Friday -	2 0	12 15 A.M.
25 April -	Friday -	2 0	1 30 A.M.	30 June -	Monday -	4 0	1 30 A.M.
29 April -	Tuesday -	2 0	11 15	1 July -	Tuesday -	4 0	7 0
5 May -	Monday -	4 0	2 0 A.M.	3 July -	Thursday -	4 0	2 30 A.M.
9 May -	Friday -	2 0	9 5	4 July -	Friday -	2 0	11 15
12 May -	Monday -	4 0	1 30 A.M.	11 July -	Friday -	4 0	7 45
20 May -	Tuesday -	2 0	9 5	14 July -	Monday -	4 0	4 0 A.M.
28 May -	Friday -	2 0	11 15	29 July -	Tuesday -	4 0	3 35 A.M.

SUMMARY.

	Number of Times.
House counted out on Tuesdays and Fridays (after 4 o'clock meeting) before 9 p.m. -	4
Ditto - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - after midnight -	2
Ditto - - ditto - - - - - (after 2 o'clock meeting) before 9.30 p.m. -	8
Ditto - - ditto - - - - - ditto - {after midnight 3	6
- {at 11.5 p.m. - 3	
Ditto - - Mondays and Thursdays (after 4 o'clock meeting) after midnight -	6
TOTAL of Counts-Out - - -	26

GENERAL SUMMARY of COUNTS OUT during the PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

	Number of Times.
House counted out on Tuesdays and Fridays (after 4 o'clock meeting) before 9.45 p.m. -	18
Ditto - - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - after midnight -	8
Ditto - - - ditto - - - - - (after 2 o'clock meeting) before 9.30 p.m. -	22
Ditto - - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - between 10 p.m. and midnight } -	6
Ditto - - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - after midnight -	
Ditto - - - Mondays and Thursdays (after 4 o'clock meeting) after midnight -	9
Ditto - - - Tuesdays and Fridays (after 3 o'clock meeting) before 11.15 p.m. -	20
Ditto - - - Tuesdays and Fridays (after 3 o'clock meeting) before 11.15 p.m. -	2
Ditto - - - Wednesdays and Saturdays (after 12 o'clock meeting) before 7.15 p.m. -	4
Ditto - - - Thursday - - - - - (after 2 o'clock meeting) at 9.15 p.m. -	1
TOTAL - - -	90

NOTE.

	Number of Times.
The House met at 2 o'clock in Session (II.) 1880 - - - - -	26
Ditto - - - ditto - - - - - 1881 - - - - -	20
Ditto - - - ditto - - - - - 1882 - - - - -	22
Ditto - - - ditto - - - - - 1883 - - - - -	21
Ditto - - - ditto - - - - - 1884 - - - - -	23
TOTAL - - -	112

9 August 1884.

James B. Bull,
Clerk of the Journals.

HOUSE OF COMMONS (COUNTS-OUT).

RETURN of the Number of Times the House has been COUNTED OUT during each Session of the present PARLIAMENT, specifying the Day and the Hour at which it was Counted Out, and whether after a Morning Sitting or not.

(*Mr. Monk.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 August 1884.*

LONDON :
PRINTED BY HENRY HANSARD AND SON,
PRINTERS TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

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DIVISIONS OF THE HOUSE.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 1884;—*for*,

A RETURN “ of the Number of **DIVISIONS** of **THE HOUSE** in the Session of 1884; stating the Subject of the Division, and the Number of Members in the Majority and Minority, Tellers included; also, the **AGGREGATE NUMBER** in the House on each Division; distinguishing the **DIVISIONS** on **PUBLIC BUSINESS** from **PRIVATE**; and also the Number of Divisions before and after Midnight ”—(in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.114, of Session 1883).

(Sir Charles Forster.)

1884.

DIVISIONS OF THE HOUSE.

RETURN of the Number of DIVISIONS of THE HOUSE in the SESSION of 1884; stating the Subject of the Division, and the Number of Members in the Majority and Minority, Tellers included; also, the AGGREGATE NUMBER in the House on each Division, distinguishing the DIVISIONS on PUBLIC BUSINESS from PRIVATE; and also the Number of Divisions before and after Midnight (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.114, of Session 1883).

SUMMARY OF DIVISIONS.

Number of Divisions on PUBLIC BUSINESS before Midnight	-	-	-	-	99
Ditto - - - after Midnight	-	-	-	-	105
Ditto PRIVATE BUSINESS before Midnight	-	-	-	-	12
Ditto - - - after Midnight	-	-	-	-	—
TOTAL Number of Divisions in Session 1884					216

DIVISIONS ON PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
62	1884 : Apr. 8	Adjournment.—“That this House at its rising do adjourn till Monday, the 21st April.”—(<i>Marquis of Hartington</i> .)	88	29	118	- -	A. M.
25	Mar. 3	— Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Member for Carlisle, rose in his place, and asked leave to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the state of affairs, and policy of the Government, in the Soudan; but, the pleasure of the House not having been signified, Mr. Speaker called on those Members who supported the Motion to rise in their places, and not less than forty Members having accordingly risen in their places:—Motion made, and Question put, “That this House do now adjourn.”—(<i>Sir Wilfrid Lawson</i> .)	105	152	258	B. M.	
56	Apr. 4	Army (Annual) Bill.—(In Committee).—“That the Chairman do report progress.”—(<i>Mr. Parnell</i> .)	28	78	107	- -	A. M.
57	” ”	— “That the Chairman do leave the Chair.”—(<i>Mr. Healy</i> .)	25	75	101	- -	A. M.
58	” ”	— New Clause (Liability of soldier to maintain wife and children).—(<i>Mr. Sexton</i> .)	37	60	98	- -	A. M.
193	July 29	Burgh Police and Health Scotland Bill.—(On going into Committee).	60	34	95	- -	A. M.
81	May 2	Business of the House.—“That, until the end of June, this House will meet on Tuesdays and Fridays at Two o'clock.”—(<i>Mr. Gladstone</i>).—Amendment proposed, to leave out all the words after “That,” in order to add the words “previous to the 1st of June in each year, no Morning Sitting on Tuesday or Friday shall be taken except by resolution of the House moved, after notice in each case at Half-past Four,”—(<i>Mr. Arthur Balfour</i>).—instead thereof:—Question put, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question.”	218	105	324	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—continued.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
122	1884 : June 17	Business of the House—continued.—(Procedure on Wednesdays.)—"That on Wednesdays, if the Debate on the first Order of the Day, or any Order that has been reached by Two o'clock (not being a proceeding in Committee, nor on the Consideration of a Bill as amended, nor on the Consideration of Lords' Amendments) be continued until Five o'clock, Mr. Speaker shall put the Question then under discussion; and, if the previous Question, or a Motion of Adjournment, or an Amendment to the Main Question shall have been moved, they shall be severally put, and afterwards the Main Question shall be put without further Debate.—(<i>Mr. Stevenson.</i>)—Debate arising:—"That the Debate be now adjourned."—(<i>Mr. Puleston.</i>)	117	94	212	B. M.	
153	July 4	— (Tuesday Sittings.)—"That, for the remainder of the Session, Orders of the Day have precedence of Notices of Motions on Tuesday, and that Government Orders have priority."—(<i>Secretary Sir William Harcourt.</i>)—Debate arising:—"That the Debate be now adjourned."—(<i>Mr. Raikes.</i>)	138	191	330	B. M.	
162	" 15	— (Supply.)—"That, for the remainder of the Session, the Standing Order of the 27th November 1882, relating to Notices on going into Committee of Supply, on Monday or Thursday, be extended to Tuesday and Wednesday."—(<i>Mr. Gladstone.</i>)—Amendment proposed, after the word "That," to insert the words "in view of an Autumn Session."—(<i>Mr. Dillwyn.</i>)—Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted:—"Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.—Main Question put.	187	48	236	B. M.	
201	Aug. 1	— (Supply.)—"That, for the remainder of the Session, the Standing Order of the 27th November 1882, relating to Notices on going into Committee of Supply, on Monday and Thursday, be extended to Saturday."—(<i>Mr. Gladstone.</i>)	125	25	151	B. M.	
51	Mar. 24	Cam School.—"That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to withhold Her consent from Sections 28, 32, 33, and 34 of the scheme now lying upon the Table for the future management of the charity known as the school founded by Francis Hopton, in the parish of Cam."—(<i>Colonel Kingscote.</i>)	51	55	107	- -	A. M.
184	June 25	Cemeteries Bill.—Second Reading - - -	178	156	335	B. M.	
124	" 18	Church Patronage Bill.—"That the Bill be now read a second time:—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House, affirming the principle that Church Patronage is a trust to be exercised for the benefit of the parishioners, is of opinion that no reform in the law affecting Church Patronage will be efficient or satisfactory which does not enable the parishioners to veto the presentment to a benefice of any clergyman whom they consider unsuitable,"—(<i>Mr. Albert Grey.</i>)—instead thereof:—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	143	85	229	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—continued.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
100	1884 : May 21	Committees.—“That Committees shall not sit Tomorrow, being Ascension Day, until Two of the clock, and have leave to sit until Six of the clock, notwithstanding the sitting of the House.”—(<i>Mr. Dodson</i> .)	95	89	185	B. M.	
214	Aug. 11	Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill.—(On going into Committee.)—“That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair:”—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word “That” to the end of the Question, in order to add the words “the conduct of the Irish Administration in reference to the Tubbercurry Conspiracy Cases, and to the conviction of Myles Joyce, was arbitrary and unconstitutional,”—(<i>Mr. O'Brien</i>),—instead thereof:—Question proposed, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question:”—Debate arising:—“That the Debate be now adjourned:”—(<i>Mr. Biggar</i> .)	10	41	52	- -	A. M.
215	” ”	—“That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question.”	41	10	52	- -	A. M.
216	” ”	—Main Question - - - - -	41	10	52	- -	A. M.
66	April 22	Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill.—(In Committee.)—Clause 1.—Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Dodson</i> .)	187	168	351	B. M.	
77	” 29	—Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Dodson</i>) - -	359	50	410	B. M.	
78	” ”	—“That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”	345	52	398	B. M.	
83	May 2	—New Clause.—(Duration of obligatory powers of Privy Council.)—(<i>Mr. Arnold</i> .)	46	110	157	- -	A. M.
89	” 8	—Third Reading - - - - -	126	23	150	- -	A. M.
59	April 4	Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act (1878) Amendment (No. 2) Bill.—Second Reading.—“That the Debate be now adjourned.”—(<i>Mr. H. Gladstone</i> .)	30	12	43	- -	A. M.
67	” 22	Convent National Schools (Remuneration of Teachers.)—“That, in the opinion of this House, it is just and expedient that the teachers of Convent National Schools in Ireland be dealt with, as to remuneration, on equal terms with those applied to other teachers of Primary Schools in connection with the system of Irish National Education.”—(<i>Mr. Biggar</i> .)	46	73	120	- -	A. M.
36	Mar. 12	Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill.—Second Reading	125	43	169	B. M.	
209	Aug. 4	Corrupt Practices (Suspension of Election) Bill.—Second Reading.	52	4	57	- -	A. M.
79	April 30	Disposal of the Dead (Regulations) Bill.—Second Reading.	81	151	233	B. M.	
116	June 11	Ecclesiastical Assessments (Scotland) Bill.—“That the Bill be now read a second time:”—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word “That” to the end of the Question, in order to add the words “no measure is satisfactory which proposes to continue, for the provision and maintenance of ecclesiastical buildings belonging to one religious denomination, any system of compulsory general assessment,”—(<i>Mr. Arthur Elliot</i>),—instead thereof:—Question put, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question.”	105	162	268	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—continued.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
54	1884 : April 1	Education Code.—“That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, in respect to the Education Code now lying on the Table of this House, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that regulations shall be made so as to secure the following objects, that is to say:—1. That scholars under seven years of age shall not be presented for examination individually, but by class; 2. That greater liberty than at present shall be given to managers and teachers to classify children according to their acquirements and abilities; 3. That a larger share of the Government Grant shall depend upon attendance, and a smaller upon individual examination.”—(<i>Mr. Stanley Leighton.</i>)	187	186	324	- -	A. M.
14	Feb. 19	Egypt (Events in the Soudan).—“That this House, having read and considered the Correspondence relating to Egypt, laid upon the Table by Her Majesty’s Command, is of opinion that the recent lamentable events in the Soudan are due, in a great measure, to the vacillating and inconsistent policy pursued by Her Majesty’s Government.”—(<i>Sir Stafford Northcote</i>):—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word “House” to the end of the Question, in order to add the words “whilst declining at present to express an opinion on the Egyptian policy which Her Majesty’s Government have pursued during the last two years, with the support of the House, trusts that in future British Forces may not be employed for the purpose of interfering with the Egyptian people in the selection of their own Government,”—(<i>Sir Walford Lawson</i>):—instead thereof:—Question proposed, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question:”—Amendment, by leave, withdrawn:—Main Question put.	264	318	578	- -	A. M.
92	May 13	Egypt (General Gordon’s Mission).—“That this House regrets to find that the course pursued by Her Majesty’s Government has not tended to promote the success of General Gordon’s Mission, and that even such steps as may be necessary to secure his personal safety are still delayed.”—(<i>Sir Michael Hicks Beach</i> .)	277	306	583	- -	A. M.
6	Feb. 11	Elections (Hours of Poll) Bill.—Second Reading.—“That the Debate be now adjourned.”—(<i>Mr. Brodrick</i> .)	31	107	139	- -	A. M.
7	” ”	—“That this House do now adjourn.”—(<i>Sir W. Hart Dyke</i> .)	29	103	133	- -	A. M.
8	” ”	—“That the Debate be now adjourned.”—(<i>Mr. Tomlinson</i> .)	20	107	128	- -	A. M.
135	June 26	—(In Committee.)—Clause 1.—Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Stanhope</i> .)	134	80	215	B. M.	
136	” ”	—Clause 1.—Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Carington</i> .)	91	95	187	- -	A. M.
137	” ”	—Clause 1.—Amendment - - .	112	69	182	- -	A. M.
150	July 3	—As amended, considered.—Page 1.—Amendment.—(<i>Mr. H. Samuelson</i> .)	56	109	166	- -	A. M.
151	” ”	—Page 1, line 13.—Amendment.—(<i>Mr. H. Fowler</i> .)	96	45	142	- -	A. M.
123	June 17	French, Mr., &c.—“That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the conduct of the Government with regard to the criminal charges against James Ellis French, County Inspector, Royal Irish Constabulary, Gustavus Cornwall, Secretary to the General Post Office, and George Bolton, Crown Solicitor.”—(<i>Mr. Arthur O’Connor</i> .)	23	64	88	- -	A. M.

Divisions on Public Business—continued.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
	1884:						
9	Feb. 11	Government Departments (Ireland).—"That there be laid before this House a Return showing the names, place of birth, religious denomination, and salaries or emoluments of persons employed in Government Departments in Ireland, under the headings of the Lord Lieutenant's Household, the Chief Secretary's Office, the Privy Council, the Military Staff, the Local Government Board, the Board of Public Works, the Courts of Justice, the Officers of the Royal Irish Constabulary and Dublin Metropolitan Police, the General Prisons Board, Irish Fisheries Department, Lunatic Asylums Board, Board of Inland Revenue and Customs, Board of National Education, Board of Intermediate Education, Registry of Petty Sessions Clerks, Geological Survey of Ireland, General Valuation and Boundary Survey, General Register Office, Ordnance Survey of Ireland, Endowed Schools Commission, and Loan Fund Board."—(<i>Mr. O'Brien</i> .)	25	53	79	- -	A. M.
149	July 2	High Court of Justice (Provincial Sittings) Bill.—Second Reading.	89	66	156	B. M.	
52	Mar. 26	Infants Bill.—Second Reading - - - -	210	75	286	B. M.	
176	July 22	— In Committee.—"That the Chairman do Report Progress."—(<i>Mr. Tomlinson</i> .)	7	62	70	- -	A. M.
177	" "	— That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill -	21	45	67	- -	A. M.
189	" "	— New Clause.—"That the Chairman do Report Progress."—(<i>Mr. Warton</i> .)	12	44	57	- -	A. M.
194	" 29	— Order for Consideration, as amended, read:—Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be re-committed in respect of a new clause (Court may make orders as to custody)."—(<i>Mr. Bryce</i>).—Amendment proposed, to leave out the words "in respect of a new clause,"—(<i>Mr. Tomlinson</i>):—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	46	7	54	- -	A. M.
195	" "	— As amended, considered.—Page 1, line 12.—Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Warton</i> .)	4	34	30	- -	A. M.
200	" 31	— Question again put - - - -	4	63	68	- -	A. M.
10	Feb. 11	Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms (House of Commons).—Nomination of Select Committee.—"That the Debate be now adjourned."—(<i>Mr. Sheil</i> .)	17	55	73	- -	A. M.
11	" "	— "That Mr. M. Brooks be a Member of the said Committee."	46	19	66	- -	A. M.
101	May 21	Labourers (Ireland) Act (1883) Amendment Bill.—Second Reading.	77	140	218	B. M.	
27	Mar. 5	Land Law (Ireland) Act (1881) Amendment Bill.—Second Reading.	74	237	312	B. M.	
26	" 3	Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases Bill.—Second Reading.—"That the Debate be now adjourned."—(<i>Mr. Warton</i> .)	22	101	124	- -	A. M.
91	May 9	— "That the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law, &c."—(<i>Mr. Attorney General</i> .)	181	137	319	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—continued.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
	1884 :						
46	Mar. 19	Leaseholders (Facilities of Purchase of Fee Simple) Bill.—Second Reading.	100	170	277	B. M.	
87	May 7	Liquor Traffic Local Veto (Scotland) Bill.—“That the Bill be now read a second time;”—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word “That” to the end of the Question, in order to add the words “this House, while fully recognising the urgent call for legislation to give to local communities effectual control over the drink traffic, does not deem it expedient to proceed with a Bill which offers to ratepayers no other remedy than total prohibition,”—(Mr. Parker,)—instead thereof:—Question put, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question.”	67	150	218	B. M.	
88	„ „	———— “That those words be there added:”—Debate arising:—“That the Debate be now adjourned.”—(Mr. T. Collins.)	66	115	182	B. M.	
154	July 8	London Government Bill.—“That the Bill be now read a second time.”—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word “That” to the end of the Question, in order to add the words “while ready to consider the question of a reform in the Government of London, this House declines to assent to a proposal by which the control over the levying and expenditure of rates would be vested in one central body to the practical extinction of the local self-government of the various cities and boroughs of the Metropolis,”—(Mr. Ritchie,)—instead thereof:—Question proposed, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question:”—Debate arising:—“That the Debate be now adjourned:”—(Sir Alexander Gordon.)	119	190	310	- -	A. M.
191	„ 28	Magistrates (Ireland) Salaries Bill.—Second Reading.—“That the Debate be now adjourned.”—(Mr. Small.)	13	40	54	- -	A. M.
86	May 6	Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister.—“That, in view of the painful and unnecessary hardships inflicted upon large numbers of people of this country by the law prohibiting marriage with a deceased wife's sister, it is the opinion of this House that a measure of relief is urgently called for.”—(Mr. Broadhurst.)—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word “That” to the end of the Question, in order to add the words “an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the laws relating to marriages within the prohibited degrees,”—(Colonel Makins,)—instead thereof:—Question put, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question.”	240	129	370	- -	A. M.
145	June 30	Medical Act Amendment Bill.—(On going into Committee.)—“That the Debate be now adjourned.”—(Colonel King-Harman.)	57	89	147	- -	A. M.
146	„ „	———— “That this House do now adjourn.”—(Mr. Biggar.)	47	83	130	- -	A. M.
147	„ „	———— “That the Debate be now adjourned.”—(Mr. Macartney.)	35	77	113	- -	A. M.
148	„ „	———— Original Question - - -	80	31	112	- -	A. M.

Divisions on Public Business—continued.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
	1884 :						
19	Feb. 21	Middlesex Land Registry Bill.—(On going into Committee.)—"That the Debate be now adjourned."—(<i>Mr. Attorney General.</i>)	80	31	112	- -	A. M.
95	May 19	Middlesex Registry of Deeds Bill.—Second Reading—"That the Debate be now adjourned."—(<i>Mr. Warton.</i>)	16	109	126	- -	A. M.
96	" "	—"That this House do now adjourn."—(<i>Mr. T. P. O'Connor.</i>)	23	92	116	- -	A. M.
97	" "	—"Original Question - - - - -"	88	19	108	- -	A. M.
144	June 30	—"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee."—(<i>Mr. Courtney.</i>)	128	35	164	B. M.	
69	Apr. 24	Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Bill.—"That this Bill be read a second time this day at Two of the clock:"—Amendment proposed, to leave out the words "this day at Two of the clock," in order to insert the words "upon Monday next,"—(<i>Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett.</i>)—instead thereof:—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	61	23	85	- -	A. M.
75	" 28	—"That the Debate be further adjourned till this day, at Two of the clock:"—Amendment proposed, to leave out the words "this day, at Two of the clock," in order to insert the words "upon Thursday,"—(<i>Mr. Warton.</i>)—instead thereof:—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	129	79	209	- -	A. M.
90	May 9	Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Bill.—continued.—"That the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law, and Courts of Justice, and Legal Procedure."—(<i>Mr. Attorney General.</i>)—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the words "referred to," to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "a Committee of the whole House,"—(<i>Sir Richard Cross.</i>)—instead thereof:—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	208	161	360	B. M.	
140	June 30	—" (As amended to be considered.)—"That the Debate be now adjourned."—(<i>Sir R. Cross.</i>)	37	141	179	B. M.	
141	" "	—"That this House do now adjourn."—(<i>Sir Eardley Wilmot.</i>)	34	87	122	B. M.	
142	" "	—"That the Debate be now adjourned."—(<i>Mr. Hicks.</i>)—Thereupon Mr. Speaker, having stated his opinion that the Motion was an abuse of the Forms of the House, put the Question forthwith.	24	85	110	B. M.	
181	July 24	—"As amended, considered.—Amendment.—Page 3, line 13.—(<i>Mr Northcote.</i>)	97	44	142	- -	A. M.
82	" "	—"Page 7, line 32.—Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Stanhope.</i>)	50	80	131	- -	A. M.

Divisions on Public Business—continued.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included.)	Noes (Tellers included.)	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
106	1884 : June 6	National Debt (Conversion of Stock) Bill.—Second Reading.	119	36	156	B. M.	
118	„ 6	———— (In Committee):—“That the Chairman do report Progress.”—(<i>Mr. W. Fowler.</i>)	25	60	86	- -	A. M.
12	Feb. 12	Northampton Borough Writ.—“That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a New Writ for the electing of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of Northampton, in the room of Charles Bradlaugh, esquire, who since his election for the said Borough hath accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of Her Majesty's Three Chiltern Hundreds of Stoke, Desborough, and Bonenham, in the County of Buckingham.”—(<i>Mr. Labouchere.</i>)—Debate arising:—“That the Debate be now adjourned.”—(<i>Lord Randolph Churchill.</i>)	147	205	353	B. M.	
139	June 30	Orders of the Day.—“That the Orders of the Day be postponed until after the Notice of Motion on Egypt (Terms of the Agreement with France).”—(<i>Mr. Gladstone.</i>)	150	192	343	B. M.	
3	Feb. 11	Parliamentary Oath (Mr. Bradlaugh).—Mr. Bradlaugh, returned as one of the Members for the Borough of Northampton, advanced to the Table, without being called upon by Mr. Speaker, and read from a paper, in his hand, the words of the Oath, and having kissed a book which he had brought with him, signed the said paper, and left the same on the Table.—Thereupon Mr. Speaker, having called Mr. Bradlaugh to order, proceeded to say, “You have come to the Table without being called by me, according to the Rules and Orders of the House, and have gone through the form of taking and subscribing the Oath, in your own way, without any of the prescribed formalities; and I must call upon you to withdraw until the House has considered your conduct, and the position you have assumed.”—Motion made, and Question proposed, “That, having regard to the Resolutions of this House, of the 22nd June 1880, of the 26th April 1881, and of the 7th February and 6th March 1882, and of the 4th May 1883, and to the Reports and Proceedings of two Select Committees therein referred to, Mr. Bradlaugh be not permitted to go through the form of repeating the words of the Oath prescribed by the Statutes, 29 Vict. c. 19, and 31 & 32 Vict. c. 72.”—(<i>Sir Stafford Northcote.</i>)—Amendment proposed, at the end of the Question, to add the words “and that Mr. Speaker do order Mr. Bradlaugh to withdraw beyond the precincts of the House during the Division on this Question.”—(<i>Mr. Sexton.</i>)—Question proposed, “That those words be there added.”—Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.—Main Question put.—The House proceeded to a Division.—When the Tellers had come to the Table, Lord Crichton, one of the Tellers for the Noes, stated that Mr. Bradlaugh had voted in the No. Lobby:—Whereupon Motion made, and Question put, “That the vote of Mr. Bradlaugh, Member for Northampton, be disallowed.”—(<i>Mr. Healy.</i>)	260	163	424	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
4	1884 : Feb. 11	Parliamentary Oath (Mr. Bradlaugh)— <i>continued.</i> —Mr. Speaker then called on the Tellers to report the numbers of the Division on the Main Question; Ayes, 280, Noes 167.	282	169	452	B. M.	
5	" "	— After the declaration of the numbers, Mr. Labouchere, one of the Tellers for the Noes, stated, at the Table, that Mr. Bradlaugh had voted with the Noes in the second Division—Motion made, and Question put, "That the Serjeant-at-Arms do exclude Mr. Bradlaugh from the precincts of the House, until he engage not further to disturb the proceedings of the House."—(<i>Sir Stafford Northcote.</i>)	230	122	353	B. M.	
17	" 21	— Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that he had received the following Letter from Mr. Bradlaugh, one of the Members for the Borough of Northampton :—21st February. To the Right Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons,—Sir, Having been informed to-day that the Crown is taking proceedings to test the legality of the course taken by myself on Monday, 11th February, I am willing, having the consent of my constituents, not to present myself at the Table until judgment be given in such proceedings; and I beg, Sir, most respectfully to undertake not to present myself, under my new return, for the purpose of taking my seat, until after the hearing and judgment in such suit. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, C. Bradlaugh.—Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this House, having ascertained that Mr. Bradlaugh has been re-elected for the Borough of Northampton, doth re-affirm the two Resolutions made on the 11th February, directing that Mr. Bradlaugh be not permitted to go through the form of taking the Oath prescribed by the Statutes, 29 Vict. c. 19, and 31 & 32 Vict. c. 72; and directing the Serjeant-at-Arms to exclude Mr. Bradlaugh from the precincts of the House until he shall engage not to disturb the proceedings of the House."—(<i>Sir Stafford Northcote.</i>)—Whereupon Previous Question put, "That that Question be now put."—(<i>Sir Joseph Pease.</i>)	228	175	404	B. M.	
148	June 30	Police Bill.—Second Reading.—"That the Debate be now adjourned."—(<i>Viscount Folkestone.</i>)	20	58	79	B. M.	
160	July 14	Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) Bill.—(In Committee).—Clause 24.—Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Trevelyan.</i>)	32	40	73	- -	A. M.
163	" 15	— New Clause.—(No pensioner of any union shall be eligible to act, either as an <i>ex-officio</i> or elected guardian).—(<i>Mr. Healy.</i>)	27	35	63	- -	A. M.
166	" 17	— As amended, considered.—New Clause (Recording vote by registered letter).—(<i>Colonel King-Harman.</i>)	35	73	109	- -	A. M.
167	" "	— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Trevelyan.</i>) - -	62	32	95	- -	A. M.

Divisions on Public Business—continued.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included.)	Noes (Tellers included.)	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included.)	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
61	1884 : Apr. 8	Privilege (Stockton Carrs Railway Bill).—Complaint made by Lord Randolph Churchill, Member for Woodstock, of a circular issued by Mr. Joseph Dodds, Member for Stockton-on-Tees, with reference to a notice of opposition to the Third Reading of the Stockton Carrs Railway Bill.—Circular put in, and read as followeth:—"Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W., 5th April 1884. Stockton Carrs Railway.—This Bill stands for Third Reading on Monday next, but Mr. James Lowther, M.P., has given notice of opposition, and consequently the Third Reading will be taken on Tuesday next, at Two o'clock, p.m., precisely. My son is the solicitor for the Bill, and I am exceedingly anxious to carry the Third Reading and defeat Mr. Lowther's opposition. May I beg that you will do me the very great personal favour to attend the House on Tuesday next, precisely at the hour named, to support the Third Reading. Hoping very earnestly for a favourable response. I remain, yours faithfully, Josh. Dodds":—Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the issue of the Circular concerning the Stockton Carrs Railway Bill, by the honourable Member for Stockton, is a gross breach of the Privileges of this House."—(<i>Lord Randolph Churchill.</i>)—Mr. Dodds was heard in his place, and having explained the circumstances attending the issue of the Circular, he expressed his regret that it should have contained any matter to which the House could take exception, and then he withdrew.—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "the honourable Member for Stockton having apologised for the issue of the Circular concerning the Stockton Carrs Railway Bill, this House do now proceed to the further consideration of the Private Business appointed for this day."—(<i>Sir Wilfrid Lawson.</i>)—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	101	141	243	B. M.	
187	July 26	Public Works Loans Bill.—(In Committee).—New Clause (Advances to be made at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.) (<i>Mr. Marjoribanks.</i>)	29	47	77	- -	A. M.
1	Feb. 6	Queen's Speech.—Address in Answer.—Amendment proposed, at the end of the twelfth paragraph, to insert the words "but we humbly direct Her Majesty's attention to the want of success which has so far attended the attempts of Her Majesty's Ministers to place the affairs of Egypt on a sound footing, either as regards the re-construction of its Government, the re-organisation of justice, the satisfactory adjustment of its finances, or the tranquillity and security of its frontier provinces; and we humbly submit to Her Majesty that the course which Her Majesty's Ministers have pursued has tended to weaken the authority of the Native Government, without providing any adequate substitute, and that such a course is fraught with danger to Egypt, and tends indefinitely to postpone the establishment of a state of things in which the withdrawal of Her Majesty's Forces will be possible, while it dangerously increases the responsibilities and liabilities of this country, both towards Egypt itself, and towards the Powers of Europe; and, further, we humbly express our opinion that no measures will be effective for attaining the objects of Her Majesty's policy in Egypt, and providing for the improvement and security of that country, unless they are founded on a distinct recognition by Her Majesty's Ministers of the obligations which they have incurred by their intervention in the administration of Egyptian affairs."—(<i>Mr. Bourke.</i>)—Question put, "That those words be there inserted."	22	79	102	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

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2	1884 : Feb. 7	Queen's Speech.—Address in Answer— <i>continued.</i> —Another Amendment proposed, in line 58, after the word "arrangements," to insert the words "Humbly to assure Her Majesty of the satisfaction with which we have learnt the intention of Her Majesty's Ministers to present to Parliament a Bill to enable them to give effect to a Resolution passed in this House on the 11th July 1883: and humbly to assure Her Majesty that precedence over the measures mentioned in Her Majesty's Gracious Speech from the Throne will be given by us to that Bill when it reaches this House, so as to secure that adequate steps may be taken to prevent the importation into this country of animals suffering from foot and mouth disease without further delay."—(<i>Mr. Chaplin.</i>)—Question put, "That those words be there inserted."	202	253	456	B. M.	
18	" 21	— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Parnell.</i>)—"That the Debate be now adjourned."—(<i>Colonel Nolan.</i>)	42	116	158	- -	A. M.
20	" 22	— Amendment proposed, in line 62, after the word "us," to insert the words "but humbly to assure Her Majesty that the recent policy and conduct of the Executive in Ireland have not tended to the interests of tranquillity or contentment among the Irish people, and particularly to deplore the wanton prohibition of legal and constitutional public meetings throughout Ireland, whereby the exercise of the right of free speech has been practically extinguished in that Country; also to condemn the Irish Executive for having permitted bodies of magistrates to make with impunity public declarations applauding the conduct of Lord Rossmore (an ex magistrate superseded for disturbing order, and for provoking ill-will and strife between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland), which public declarations have directly incited Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland to illegal acts, disorder, and violence."—(<i>Mr. Parnell.</i>)—Question put, "That those words be there inserted."	32	83	116	B. M.	
60	Apr. 7	Representation of the People Bill:—"That the Bill be now read a second time."—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House declines to proceed further with a measure, having for its objects the addition of two million voters to the electoral body of the United Kingdom, until it has before it the entire scheme contemplated by the Government for the amendment of the Representation of the People,"—(<i>Lord John Manners.</i>)—instead thereof:—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	342	212	555	- -	A. M.

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

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72	1884 : Apr. 28	Representation of the People Bill.— <i>continued.</i> —(On going into Committee.)—"That it be an Instruction to the Committee that they have power to make provision for the Redistribution of Seats between the existing Constituencies, and for the representation of populous urban sanitary districts at present unrepresented."—(<i>Mr. Raikes.</i>)—Debate arising:—"That the Debate be now adjourned."—(<i>Mr. Brodrick.</i>)	73	110	184	B. M.	
73	" "	Original Question - - - -	149	176	326	B. M.	
74	" "	"That it be an Instruction to the Committee that they have power to enlarge the scope of the Bill, so as to provide, where desirable, for the extension of the Boundaries of the Parliamentary Boroughs."—(<i>Mr. Tomlinson.</i>)	134	160	295	- -	A. M.
85	May 6	(In Committee):—Clause 2.—Amendment.—(<i>Sir R. Cross.</i>)	151	265	417	B. M.	
99	" 20	Clause 2.—Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Brodrick.</i>)	335	139	475	B. M.	
102	" 23	Clause 2.—Amendment.—(<i>Colonel Stanley.</i>)	184	278	463	B. M.	
103	" 26	Clause 4.—Amendment.—(<i>Mr. M'Laren.</i>)	45	237	283	B. M.	
109	June 9	Clause 4.—Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Elton.</i>) -	79	164	244	B. M.	
110	" "	Clause 4.—Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Elton.</i>) -	117	26	144	B. M.	
111	" "	Clause 7.—Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Mackintosh.</i>)	11	196	208	B. M.	
112	" "	Clause 7.—Amendment.—(<i>Mr. E. Clarke.</i>)	97	194	292	B. M.	
113	" "	Clause 11.—Amendment.—(<i>Sir M. Hicks Beach.</i>)	83	178	262	- -	A. M.
114	" 10	New Clause (Enfranchisement of Owners of Copyhold and Leasehold Estates).—(<i>Mr. Ecroyd.</i>)	78	170	249	B. M.	
115	" "	(Provision in respect of County and Borough Voters).—(<i>Mr. Ecroyd.</i>)	124	238	363	B. M.	
117	" 12	(Extension of Suffrage to Women).—(<i>Mr. Woodall.</i>)	137	273	411	- -	A. M.
119	" 13	(Conviction for Felony to Disqualify for Twelve Months).—(<i>Mr. Brinton.</i>)	133	180	314	B. M.	
121	" 17	(Commencement of Act).—(<i>Mr. Henry Fowler.</i>)	258	132	391	B. M.	
125	" 19	(Extension of Seven Mile limit in Cities and Boroughs).—(<i>Mr. Houldsworth.</i>)	40	139	180	B. M.	
126	" "	(Income Tax Payer to have the Franchise).—(<i>Lord A. Percy.</i>)	23	101	125	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

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	1884 :						
127	June 23	Representation of the People Bill.—(In Committee.)— <i>continued.</i> —As amended, considered—New Clause (Qualifications by payment of Income Tax.)—(<i>Mr. Tomlinson.</i>)	26	110	137	B. M.	
128	" "	— (Disqualification of Persons Convicted of Felony or other Crime, and sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment with hard labour.)—(<i>Mr. Morgan Lloyd.</i>)	116	83	200	B. M.	
129	" "	— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Attorney General</i>) -	200	37	238	B. M.	.
130	" "	— Amendment.—(<i>Colonel Nolan</i>) - -	151	113	265	B. M.	
131	" "	— That Clause, as amended, be added to the Bill.—Debate arising.—“That the Debate be now adjourned.”—(<i>Mr. E. Clarke.</i>)	91	176	268	- -	A. M.
132	" "	— “That the Clause, as amended, be added to the Bill.”	104	158	263	- -	A. M.
138	June 27	— Third Reading (Entry in the Votes),—Notice being taken by Mr. Pell, one of the Members for South Leicestershire, of the entry made in the Votes of yesterday, of the proceedings on the Third Reading of the Representation of the People Bill:—Motion made, and Question proposed, “That the honourable Member for South Leicestershire having called attention to the fact that the Question, that the Representation of the People Bill be read the third time, was challenged by him, the entry in the Votes of the proceedings on the Third Reading of the Bill be corrected, by omitting from the Votes the words ‘ <i>Nemine Contradicente.</i> ’”—(<i>Sir Stafford Northcote.</i>)—Amendment proposed, to insert after the word “him,” the words “and by another Member.”—(<i>Mr. Pell.</i>)—Question proposed, “That those words be there inserted:”—Amendment, by leave, <i>withdrawn.</i> —Original Question put.	84	127	212	B. M.	
188	July 25	Revenue, &c. Bill,—Read a second time:—Motion made, and Question proposed, “That this House will, upon Tuesday next, resolve itself into Committee on the Bill.”—(<i>Mr. Courtney.</i>)—Amendment proposed, to leave out “Tuesday,” and insert “Thursday,”—(<i>Mr. Warton.</i>)—instead thereof:—Question put, That “Tuesday” stand part of the Question.	55	4	60	- -	A. M.
49	Mar. 21	Revision of Jurors and Voters Lists (Dublin County) Bill.—(On going into Committee.)—“That the Debate be now adjourned.”—(<i>Mr. Plunket.</i>)	69	129	199	B. M.	
133	June 23	Royal Courts of Justice Bill.—(In Committee):—“That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill.”	49	73	123	- -	A. M.
101	July 14	Salmon (Weekly Close Time) (Ireland) Bill.—Second Reading.—“That the Debate be now adjourned.”—(<i>Mr. Gibson.</i>)	26	39	66	- -	A. M.

Divisions on Public Business—continued.

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68	1884 : Apr. 23	Sites for Churches, Teachers' Residences, &c. (Ireland) Bill.—Second Reading.	79	124	204	B. M.	
18	Feb. 12	Standing Committees.—“That the Resolutions of the House of the 1st December 1882, relating to the constitution and proceedings of Standing Committees, be revived.”— <i>Marquis of Hartington.</i>)—Debate arising:—“That the Debate be now adjourned.”—(<i>Sir Michael Hicks Beach.</i>)	52	72	125	- -	A. M.
22	„ 25	— Amendment proposed at the end of the Question, to add the words “Provided that no Bill reported from such Standing Committee shall be first taken into consideration by the House at any date in the Session later than the 1st August:”—Question, “That those words be there added,”—put, and agreed to:—Words added.—Main Question, as amended, proposed:—Amendment proposed, at the end of the Question, to add the words, “Provided also that one Standing Committee be appointed, consisting of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Members representing Counties, Counties of Cities, and Boroughs in Ireland, for the consideration of all Bills relating to Ireland which may, by Order of the House, in each case be committed to them, and the procedure in such Committee shall be the same as in the two Standing Committees appointed under the above Resolutions of the House of the 1st December 1882.”—(<i>Mr. Molloy.</i>)—Question put, “That those words be there added.”	42	162	205	B. M.	
28	Mar. 7	Supply.—(On going into Committee.)—“That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair:”—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word “That” to the end of the Question, in order to add the words “a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the manner in which the patronage conferred on the President of the Board of Trade by the Bankruptcy Act of 1883, has been exercised by him,”—(<i>Mr. Dixon Hartland.</i>)—instead thereof:—Question put, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question.”	108	55	169	- -	A. M.
39	„ 15	— “That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair:”—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word “That” to the end of the Question, in order to add the words “this House is of opinion that the necessity for the great loss of British and Arab life, occasioned by our Military operations in the Eastern Soudan, has not been made apparent,”—(<i>Mr. Labouchere.</i>)—instead thereof:—Question put, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question.”	113	96	210	B. M.	
40	„ 15	— Main Question put - - - -	59	17	77	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

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55	1884 : April 4	Supply.—(On going into Committee)— <i>continued.</i> —"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair:"—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the expenditure incurred for the professional training and technical instruction of the officers of the Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marine Light Infantry, the position these Officers occupy, and the duties they perform, both afloat and ashore, when serving under the Naval Discipline Act, and further to inquire and Report whether the administration of the Royal Marine Forces adequately provides for the due representation of their special interests, and sufficiently secures economy and efficiency of the public service,"—(<i>Viscount Lewisham.</i>)—instead thereof:—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	65	38	104	B. M.	
47	" 20	—"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair:"—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "the legislative power of Bishops in the House of Peers in Parliament is a great hindrance to the discharge of their spiritual function, prejudicial to the Commonwealth, and fit to be taken away by Bill,"—(<i>Mr. Willis.</i>)—instead thereof:—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	150	139	290	- -	A. M.
50	" 21	—"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair:"—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House, while ready to entertain any necessary reforms in local administration, deprecates the postponement of further measures of relief acknowledged to be due to ratepayers in counties and boroughs in respect of local charges imposed on them for national services,"—(<i>Mr. Pell.</i>)—instead thereof:—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	199	210	410	- -	A. M.
53	" 28	—"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair:"—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "in the opinion of this House, the present condition of the Irish Magistracy, constituted, as shown by a Return now in the possession of the House, almost exclusively from one religious denomination and one class, is offensive and injurious to the vast majority of the Irish people, and is calculated to destroy all confidence in the ordinary administration of justice in Ireland,"—(<i>Mr. Justin M'Carthy.</i>)—instead thereof:—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	108	61	170	- -	A. M.

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

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63	1884: April 21	Supply.—(On going into Committee)— <i>continued.</i> “That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair:”—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word “That” to the end of the Question, in order to add the words “Procurators Fiscal should be prohibited from acting as factors or agents managing landed estates, and wherever possible, from engaging in private practice as solicitors within the districts over which their Commissions extend,”—(<i>Dr. Cameron</i>),—instead thereof:—Question put, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question.”	54	37	92	B. M.	
71	„ 25	———— “That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair:”—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word “That” to the end of the Question, in order to add the words “accepting the principle which would adjust every man’s taxation to his ability, this House desires that Local and Imperial Taxation shall (whenever they are coincident) be levied upon a common basis and by a common measure of value; that Imperial Taxes shall, as regards the products of property, be (like local rates) charged upon their net or rateable annual value, and that industrial incomes shall be allowed, prior to assessment for Income Tax, an abatement, in compensation of their perishable nature,”—(<i>Mr. Hubbard</i>),—instead thereof:—Question put, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question.”	75	87	113	B. M.	
82	May 2	———— “That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair:”—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word “That” to the end of the Question, in order to add the words “a Select Committee be appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with the withdrawal of the Petition against the last Parliamentary Election for the City of Hereford, and to report thereon to the House,”—(<i>Mr. Raikes</i>),—instead thereof:—Question put, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question.”	109	57	167	B. M.	
120	June 13	———— “That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair,”—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word “That” to the end of the Question, in order to add the words “a Select Committee be appointed to consider the claims of Mr. Lynam Thomas against the War Department,”—(<i>Mr. Macfarlane</i>),—instead thereof:—Question put, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question.”	44	22	67	B. M.	
163	July 18	———— “That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.”	57	19	77	- -	A. M.
183	„ 26	———— “That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair:”—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word “That” to the end of the Question, in order to add the words “the Taxes on Carriages are exceptional in their character, and injurious to trade, and should therefore be abolished,”—(<i>Lord Algernon Percy</i>),—instead thereof:—Question put, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question.”	95	40	136	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

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202	1884 : Aug. 1	Supply.—(On going into Committee)— <i>continued.</i> "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair:"—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House views with deep regret the impossibility of at present introducing the Education Bill for Ireland promised last year by the Chief Secretary, and that, seeing the hardships which the Irish National Teachers are undoubtedly subjected to, and the necessity which exists of rendering so important a body of public servants contented with their work, this House is of opinion that provision should be made forthwith to improve their incomes temporarily, and that a Bill removing their several grievances should be introduced early in the next Session,"—(<i>Mr. Justin Huntley McCarthy</i>),—instead thereof:—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	65	63	129	B. M.	
23	Feb. 29	———— (In Committee.)—£. 10,000 (Supplementary) for Secret Services.	62	16	79	B. M.	
24	" "	———— £. 2,783 (Supplementary) for Local Government Board (Ireland).—"That 1,983 l. be granted, &c."—(<i>Mr. O'Brien</i> .)	21	94	116	B. M.	
29	Mar. 10	———— £. 370,900 (Supplementary) for Army Services.—"That 164,750 l. be granted, &c."—(<i>Mr. Labouchere</i> .)	15	180	196	- -	A. M.
30	" "	———— £. 147,200 for Military Operations in Egypt.—"That the Chairman do report Progress."—(<i>Mr. W. H. Smith</i> .)	58	116	175	- -	A. M.
31	" "	———— "That the Chairman do leave the Chair."—(<i>Sir John Hay</i>)	55	115	171	- -	A. M.
32	" "	———— "That the Chairman do report Progress."—(<i>Captain Price</i> .)	48	113	162	- -	A. M.
37	" 13	———— £. 15,090 (Supplementary) for Criminal Prosecutions, &c., in Ireland.	131	20	152	- -	A. M.
38	" "	———— £. 7,020 (Supplementary) for Civil Contingencies.—"That 5,561 l. be granted, &c."—(<i>Mr. Labouchere</i>)	28	47	76	- -	A. M.
41	" 15	———— £. 27,600 (Supplementary) for Embassies Abroad.—"That 26,850 l. be granted, &c."—(<i>Mr. Kenny</i> .)	13	73	87	B. M.	
42	" "	———— £. 1,000 (Supplementary) for County Court Officers, &c. (Ireland).	61	9	71	- -	A. M.
43	" 17	———— Number of Land Forces, 140,814.—"That the Chairman do report Progress."—(<i>Colonel Stanley</i> .)	72	122	195	- -	A. M.
44	" "	———— "That the Chairman do report Progress."—(<i>Mr. A. Balfour</i> .)	65	117	183	- -	A. M.
45	" "	———— "That a number of Land Forces not exceeding 137,627 be employed."—(<i>Mr. Labouchere</i> .)	13	154	168	- -	A. M.

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers in-cluded).	Noes (Tellers in-cluded).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
	1884 :						
48	Mar. 20	Supply.—(In Committee)— <i>continued.</i> —£. 3,531,050, on account, for Civil Services.—“That 3,530,550 <i>l.</i> be granted, &c.”—(<i>Mr. Arnold.</i>)	45	87	133	- -	A. M.
64	April 21	— £. 30,603 for Royal Palaces.—“That 28,603 <i>l.</i> be granted, &c.”—(<i>Mr. Labouchere.</i>)	34	76	111	B. M.	
65	” ”	— £. 91,685 for Royal Parks, &c.—“That the item of 2,000 <i>l.</i> , for new Statue of Duke of Wellington, be omitted.”—(<i>Mr. Rylands.</i>)	53	56	110	- -	A. M.
84	May 5	— £. 69,000 for Yeomanry Cavalry - -	105	27	133	- -	A. M.
104	June 5	— £. 3,540 for Metropolitan Police Court Buildings.—“That 71 <i>l.</i> be granted, &c.”—(<i>Mr. H. Fowler.</i>)	20	52	73	B. M.	
105	” ”	— £. 29,000 for Disturnpiked Roads in Scotland.—“That 19,000 <i>l.</i> be granted, &c.”—(<i>Mr. A. O'Connor.</i>)	9	52	62	- -	A. M.
156	July 10	— £. 31,846 for Officers of the House of Lords.—“That 30,846 <i>l.</i> be granted, &c.”—(<i>Mr. Arnold.</i>)	35	140	176	- -	A. M.
157	” ”	— Original Question - - - -	148	25	174	- -	A. M.
158	” 14	— £. 46,474 for Foreign Office. — “That 45,474 <i>l.</i> be granted, &c.”—(<i>Mr. Ashmead Bartlett.</i>)	21	111	133	B. M.	
159	” ”	— £. 1,677 for Board of Trade for Bankruptcy Fees.—“That 1,177 <i>l.</i> be granted, &c.”—(<i>Mr. W. Fowler.</i>)	60	82	143	- -	A. M.
164	” 17	— £. 16,340 for Office of Woods and Forests.—“That the Chairman do report Progress.”—(<i>Viscount Lymington.</i>)	35	113	149	- -	A. M.
169	” 18	— £. 32,134 for Office of Works and Buildings. — “That the Chairman do report Progress.”—(<i>Mr. Sexton.</i>)	23	52	76	- -	A. M.
170	” 21	— £. 17,000 for Secret Services - -	119	21	141	B. M.	
171	” ”	— £. 5,429 for Household of Lord Lieutenant.—“That 429 <i>l.</i> be granted, &c.”—(<i>Mr. Molloy.</i>)	15	69	85	B. M.	
172	” ”	— £. 30,154 for Office of Chief Secretary to Lord Lieutenant.—“That the Chairman do report Progress.”—(<i>Mr. Healy.</i>)	26	145	172	B. M.	
173	” ”	— “That the item of 4,425 <i>l.</i> for the Salary of the Chief Secretary be omitted from the proposed Vote.”—(<i>Mr. O'Brien.</i>)	20	128	149	- -	A. M.
174	” 22	— £. 109,544 for Local Government Board, Ireland.—“That 102,144 <i>l.</i> be granted, &c.”—(<i>Mr. Kenny.</i>)	23	167	181	B. M.	
175	” ”	— £. 39,997 for Office of Public Works in Ireland.	63	14	78	- -	A. M.

Divisions on Public Business—continued.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
	1884:						
178	July 23	Supply.—(In Committee)— <i>continued</i> .—£. 16,593 for Valuation and Boundary Survey, Ireland.—“That 16,193 <i>l.</i> be granted, &c.”—(<i>Mr. Sexton.</i>)	60	118	179	B. M.	
179	„ 24	———— £. 3,442 for Office of Land Registry.—“That 1,442 <i>l.</i> be granted, &c.”—(<i>Mr. Arnold.</i>)	34	43	78	B. M.	
180	„ „	———— £. 10,023 for Police Courts of London and Sheerness.	52	26	79	B. M.	
184	„ 25	———— £ 38,801 for Lord Advocate's Department.—“That 38,191 <i>l.</i> be granted, &c.”—(<i>Dr. Cameron.</i>)	21	60	82	B. M.	
185	„ „	———— £. 42,657 <i>l.</i> for Courts of Law, &c. in Scotland.—“That 42,157 <i>l.</i> be granted, &c.”—(<i>Dr. Cameron.</i>)	25	61	87	B. M.	
186	„ „	———— £. 24,603 for Office of General Register House, Edinburgh.—“That 24,103 <i>l.</i> be granted, &c.”—(<i>Mr. Mackintosh.</i>)	21	66	88	- -	A. M.
190	„ 28	———— £. 10,400 for Martial Law (Navy).—“That 10,150 <i>l.</i> be granted, &c.”—(<i>Mr. Maxwell-Heron.</i>)	23	53	77	- -	A. M.
192	„ 29	———— £. 49,031 for Criminal Prosecutions in Ireland.—“That 44,678 <i>l.</i> be granted, &c.”—(<i>Mr. A. O'Connor.</i>)	31	128	160	B. M.	
197	„ 30	———— £. 38,867 for Orange River Territory, Transvaal, &c.—“That 38,567 <i>l.</i> be granted, &c.”—(<i>Mr. Guy Dawson.</i>)	101	157	259	B. M.	
198	„ 31	———— £. 12,670 for Office of Registration of Deeds in Ireland.—“That 11,670 <i>l.</i> be granted, &c.”—(<i>Mr. Findlater.</i>)	39	47	78	B. M.	
199	„ „	———— £. 86,094 for Metropolitan Police, Dublin.—“That 35,094 <i>l.</i> be granted, &c.”—(<i>Mr. Gray.</i>)	21	75	97	- -	A. M.
203	Aug. 1	———— £. 51,944 for Reformatory Schools in Ireland.—“That 51,844 <i>l.</i> be granted, &c.”—(<i>Mr. Moore.</i>)	22	68	91	- -	A. M.
204	„ „	———— £. 13,143 for Expenses of National Gallery.—“That the Chairman do report Progress.”—(<i>Mr. Biggar.</i>)	20	58	79	- -	A. M.
205	„ 2	———— £. 940,095 for Constabulary Force, Ireland.—“That 840,095 <i>l.</i> be granted, &c.”—(<i>Mr. Parnell.</i>)	35	92	128	B. M.	
207	„ 4	———— £. 157,975 for Embassies Abroad.—“That the Item of 7,000 <i>l.</i> for Salary of Her Majesty's Ambassador at Rome be omitted.”—(<i>Mr. O'Donnell.</i>)	28	93	122	B. M.	
208	„ „	———— “That the Item of 4,000 <i>l.</i> for Admiral Hewett's Special Mission to Abyssinia be omitted.”—(<i>Mr. M'Coan.</i>)	34	69	104	- -	A. M.

Divisions on Public Business—continued.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
	1882 :						
210	Aug. 5	Supply.—(In Committee)— <i>continued</i> .—£. 800,000 Vote of Credit for Relief of General Gordon.	176	16	193	B. M.	
211	" "	£. 452,627 for National Education, Ireland.—"That the Item of 25,568 l. for Salaries, &c., be omitted."—(<i>Mr. A. O'Connor.</i>)	88	73	112	B. M.	
212	" 6	£. 12,378 for Queen's Colleges - -	102	37	140	B. M.	
213	" 7	£. 2,725 for Funeral of Duke of Albany.—"That £. 425 be granted, &c."—(<i>Mr. Labouchere.</i>)	25	71	97	- -	A. M.
80	May 1	Supply, Report.—£. 91,685 for Royal Parks, &c.—Amendment proposed, to leave out "£. 91,685," and insert "£. 89,685,"—(<i>Sir R. Peel.</i>)—Question put, "That £. 91,685 stand part of the said Resolution."	221	110	332	- -	A. M.
107	June 6	£. 195,000 for Disturnpiked Roads.—"That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution."	69	6	76	B. M.	
165	July 17	£. 340,757 for Local Government Board.—"That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution."	80	29	110	- -	A. M.
206	Aug. 2	£. 13,143 for Expenses of National Gallery.	38	6	45	B. M.	
152	July 3	Tramways and Public Companies (Ireland) Act (1883) Amendment Bill. — As amended, considered.—Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Biggar.</i>)—"That the Debate be now adjourned."—(<i>Mr. Healy.</i>)	11	39	51	- -	A. M.
94	May 15	Ways and Means.—(In Committee).—"That towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the duties of Customs now charged on tea shall continue to be levied and charged on and after the first day of August One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty-four, until the first day of August, One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty-five, on importation into Great Britain or Ireland (that is to say): on Tea, the lb., 6 d.:"—Whereupon Motion made, and Question put, "That towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the duties of Customs now charged on Tea shall continue to be levied and charged on and after the first day of August, One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty-four, until the first day of August, One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty-five, on importation into Great Britain or Ireland (that is to say): on Tea, the lb., 3 d."	21	72	94	- -	A. M.
93	" 19	Yorkshire Land Registries and Yorkshire Registries Bill.—Nomination of Select Committee.—"That Mr. Dodds be one other Member of the Committee."	48	17	66	- -	A. M.

DIVISIONS ON PRIVATE BUSINESS.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
108	1884 : June 9	Cardiff Corporation Bill.—“ That it be an Instruction to the Select Committee on Police and Sanitary Regulations that they have power to insert in the Cardiff Corporation Bill provisions enabling the said Corporation to contribute the sum of 10,000 <i>l.</i> to or for the purposes of the ‘ University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire.’ ” (<i>Sir Edward Reed.</i>)	187	143	331	B. M.	
76	Apr. 29	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Bill.—“ That it be an instruction to the Committee to inquire and report to the House whether the proposed railway will injuriously affect one of the few open spaces in the City of Dublin, viz., the open space known as Beresford-place, situate on the north and west sides of the Custom House, and needlessly disfigure the said city ; and that they have power to call witnesses and receive evidence upon the subject.”—(<i>Mr. Mayne.</i>)	28	147	176	B. M.	
15	Feb. 21	Ennerdale Railway Bill.—Second Reading - -	166	150	317	B. M.	
21	” 23	— — — — — “ That it be an instruction to the Committee to inquire and report to the House whether the proposed railway will interfere with the enjoyment of the public who annually visit the Lake district, by injuriously affecting the scenery or otherwise, and that they have power to call witnesses and receive evidence upon the subject.”—(<i>Mr. Bryce.</i>)	123	103	227	B. M.	
196	July 30	Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock (Money) Bill.—“ That, in the case of the Hull, Barnsley, and West Junction Railway and Dock (Money) Bill, Standing Orders 84, 207, 214, 215, and 239 be suspended, and that the Bill be now taken into consideration, provided amended prints shall have been previously deposited.”—(<i>Colonel Smith.</i>)	84	33	118	B. M.	
33	Mar. 11	Metropolis Water Bill.—Second Reading - - -	154	190	354	B. M.	
34	” ”	— — — — — Objection being taken to the vote of Mr. Coope, Member for Middlesex, one of the Tellers for the Noes, on the ground that he was a Director of a Metropolitan Water Company, and had a direct pecuniary interest in the Question before the House:—Motion made, and Question proposed, “ That the vote of Mr. Coope be disallowed.”—(<i>Mr. Firth.</i>)—Mr. Coope being heard in his place, and then he withdrew:—Question put.	39	237	276	B. M.	
35	” ”	Metropolitan Railway (Park Railway and Parliament Street Improvement) Bill.—Second Reading.	126	66	193	B. M.	
16	Feb. 21	Southampton Corporation (Cemetery, &c.) Bill.—“ That the Bill be now read a second time:”—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word “ That ” to the end of the Question, in order to add the words “ this House is of opinion that it is undesirable to sanction a measure which would lead to the appropriation as a cemetery of a considerable area of common land in close proximity to the centre of a populous town,”—(<i>Mr. Walter James,</i>)—instead thereof:—Question put, “ That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question.”	274	56	331	B. M.	

Divisions on Private Business—continued.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
93	1884 : May 14	South Eastern and Channel Tunnel Railways Bill. —Second Reading.	86	224	311	B. M.	
70	Apr. 25	Stockton Carrs Railway Bill.—Second Reading -	128	119	248	B. M.	
155	July 9	Standing Orders.—New Standing Order, to follow Standing Order 133.—“That where a Chamber of Commerce or Agriculture, or other similar body, sufficiently representing a particular trade or business in any district to which any Railway Bill relates, petition against the Bill, alleging that such trade or business will be injuriously affected by the rates and fares proposed to be authorised by the Bill, or is injuriously affected by the rates and fares already authorised by Acts relating to the Railway undertaking, it shall be competent to the Referees on Private Bills, if they think fit, to admit the Petitioners to be heard, on such allegation, against the Bill, or any part thereof, or against the rates and fares authorised by the said Acts, or any of them; the provisions of this Order relative to rates and fares already authorised extend to traders and freighters, and to a single trader, in any case where a locus standi would have been allowed to them or him, if this Order had not been made; nothing in this Order shall authorise the Referees to entertain any question within the jurisdiction of the Railway Commissioners:”—(<i>Mr. Samuelson.</i>)—Amendment proposed, to leave out all the words after the first word “where,” to the end of the Question, in order to insert the words “an application is made by a Railway Undertaking for Parliamentary powers, attention shall be directed by the Board of Trade to the proposed, and, in the case of an existing Company, to the existing rates or fares, with a view to their consideration by the Committee; and that persons affected by such rates or fares shall have a ‘locus standi’ before such Committee,”—(<i>Mr. Laing.</i>)—instead thereof:—Question proposed, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question:”—Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.—Main Question put.	96	86	183	B. M.	

DIVISIONS OF THE HOUSE.

RETURN of the Number of Divisions of THE HOUSE in the Session of 1884 ; stating the Subject of the Division, and the Number of Members in the Majority and Minority, Tellers included ; also, the Aggregate NUMBER in the House on each Division ; distinguishing the Divisions on PUBLIC BUSINESS from PRIVATE, &c. (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.114, of Session 1883).

1884.

PRIVATE BILLS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 6th August 1884;—*for*,

RETURNS “of the Number of PRIVATE BILLS introduced and brought from the HOUSE of LORDS, and of ACTS passed in the Session of 1884, classed according to the following Subjects:—Railways; Tramways; Roads and Bridges; Waterworks; Ports, Piers, Harbours, and Docks; Canals and Navigations; Churches, Chapels, and Burying Grounds; Paving, Lighting, and Improving; Gaols and other County Buildings; Inclosures; Small Debts Courts; and all other Bills and Acts:”

“Of all the PRIVATE BILLS and Bills for Confirming Provisional Orders which, in the Session of 1884, have been treated as Opposed Bills; specifying those which have been classified in Groups by the Committee of Selection, or by the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills; together with the Names of the Selected Members who served on each Committee; the First and also the Last Day of the Sitting of each Committee; the Number of Days on which each Committee sat; the Number of Days on which each Selected Member has served; the Bills the Preambles of which were reported to have been Proved; the Bills the Preambles of which were reported to have been Not Proved; and in the case of Bills for confirming Provisional Orders, whether the Provisional Orders ought or ought not to be confirmed; the Bills referred back to the Committee of Selection, or to the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, as having become Unopposed; and the Bills Withdrawn, or not proceeded with by the Parties:”

“And, of all PRIVATE BILLS which, in the Session of 1884, have been referred by the Committee of Selection, or by the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means; together with the Names of the Members who served on each Committee; the Number of Days on which each Committee sat; and the Number of Days on which each Member attended (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.112, of Session 1883).”

(*Sir Charles Forster.*)

1884.

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Buxton, Mr. Francis - - - -	16.	Lea, Mr. - - - -	12.
C.		Leake, Mr. - - - -	2.
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French-Brewster, Mr. - - - -	K.	Ramsden, Sir John - - - -	4.
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G.		Ritchie, Mr. - - - -	8.
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Shield, Mr. - - - -	9.	W.	
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Note.—The Names of Members marked with an asterisk (*) were nominated by the Committee of Selection.

PRIVATE BILLS.

RETURN of the Number of PRIVATE BILLS introduced, and brought from the HOUSE of LORDS; and of ACTS passed in the Session of 1884, classed according to the following Subjects:—Railways; Tramways; Roads and Bridges; Waterworks; Ports, Piers, Harbours, and Docks; Canals and Navigations; Churches, Chapels, and Burying Grounds; Paving, Lighting, and Improving; Gaols and other County Buildings; Markets; Inclosures and Drainage; Small Debts Courts; and all other Bills and Acts.

Number of Private Bills, introduced in the House of Commons	-	-	173
Number of Private Bills (originating in the House of Lords under Standing Order 79)	-	-	100
Estate Bills, &c. brought from the Lords	-	-	6
			<hr/>
TOTAL	-	-	279

NUMBER of PRIVATE BILLS which have received the ROYAL ASSENT.

Railways	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
Tramways	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Roads and Bridges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Waterworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Ports, Piers, Harbours, and Docks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Canals, Navigations, and Ferries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Churches, Chapels, and Burying Grounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Paving, Lighting, and Improving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Gaols and other County Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Markets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Inclosures and Drainage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Letters Patent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Lords' Bills [Estates], &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
											<hr/>
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208

Private Bill Office, }
14 August 1884. }

H. B. Mayne

OPPOSED PRIVATE BILLS.

RETURN of all the **PRIVATE BILLS** and Bills for confirming Provisional Orders which, in the Session of 1884, have been treated as Opposed Bills; specifying those which have been classified in **GROUPS** by the **COMMITTEE of SELECTION**, or by the **GENERAL COMMITTEE ON RAILWAY and CANAL BILLS**; together with the Names of the Selected Members who served on each Committee; the First and also the Last Day of the Sitting of each Committee; the Number of Days on which each Committee sat; the Number of Days on which each Selected Member has Served; the Bills the Preambles of which were reported to have been Proved; the Bills the Preambles of which were reported to have been Not Proved; and in the case of Bills for confirming Provisional Orders, whether the Provisional Orders ought or ought not to be confirmed; the Bills referred back to the Committee of Selection, or to the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, as having become Unopposed; and the Bills Withdrawn, or not proceeded with by the Parties.

Note.—The Groups to which a Number is affixed, consist of Railway and Canal Bills; those to which a Letter is affixed, consist of Private Bills other than Railway and Canal Bills.

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RETURN of PRIVATE BILLS which have been treated as Opposed Bills—continued.

NAMES of MEMBERS Selected.	Number of Days on which each Member attended.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	First Sitting of the Committee.	Last Sitting of the Committee.	NAMES of BILLS.	Preamble Proved.	Preamble not Proved.	Referred back, as having become Unopposed.	Withdrawn.	REMARKS.
GROUP 4.	-	7	29 Apr.	15 May	1. Aldershot, Farnham, and Petersfield Rail- way.	-	-	-	24 Apr.	
Sir John Ramaden (Chairman).	7				2. London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.	-	-	1 May		
Sir B. Leighton (dis- charged 15th May).	6				3. London and South Western and Metro- politan District Rail- way Companies.	1 May				
Mr. Eckersley -	7				4. Basingstoke, Alton, and Petersfield Railway.	13 May				
Colonel O'Beirne -	7				5. London and South Western Railway.	15 May				
Mr. Finch Hatten (added 15th May).	0				6. Easton and Charch Hope Railway.	-	-	15 May		
GROUP 5.	-	2	19 Mar.	24 Mar.	1. Scarborough and East Riding Railway.	-	-	19 Mar.		
Mr. Bourke (Chairman)	2				2. North Eastern Railway	-	-	19 Mar.		
Mr. Glencairn Hamil- ton.	2				3. Cleveland Extension Mineral Railway.	-	-	19 Mar.		
Sir John Jenkins -	2				4. Halifax High Level and North and South Junction Railway.	-	-	19 Mar.		
Mr. Coleridge Kennard	1				5. Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Railway and Dock.	-	-	24 Mar.		
					6. Stockton Carrs Rail- way.	-	-	24 Mar.		
					7. Scarborough and Whit- by Railway.	-	-	24 Mar.		
GROUP 6.	-	6	29 Apr.	6 May	1. Blackpool Railway	2 May				
Sir Henry Selwin- Ibbetson (Chair- man).	6				2. West Lancashire Rail- way (Extension).	-	-	2 May		
Mr. Montague Guest (discharged 2nd May).	4				3. Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway (Additional Powers).	-	-	1 May		
Mr. Severne (dis- charged 6th May).	4				4. Lancashire and York- shire Railway.	6 May				
Mr. Fuller Maitland -	6				5. Liverpool, Southport, and Preston Junction Railway.	-	-	1 May		
Viscount Ebrington (added 2nd May) (discharged 6th May).	2				6. Lancashire and York- shire and London and North Western Rail- way Companies (Pres- ton and Wyre Rail- way).	6 May				
Mr. Watney (added 6th May).	1									
Mr. Jerningham (added 6th May).	1									
GROUP 7.	-	13	20 Mar.	13 May	1. Great Northern Rail- way Bill.	-	-	20 Mar.		
Sir John Kennaway (Chairman).	13				2. Dore and Chinley Railway.	13 Mar.				
Mr. Forster -	13				3. Sutton and Willoughby Railway.	27 Mar.				
Mr. Ainsworth -	13				4. Lincoln and Skegness Railway.	3 Apr.				
Mr. M'Coan -	13				5. Northampton and Da- ventry Railway.	-	-	27 Mar.		
					6. Midland Railway	7 Apr.				

RETURN OF PRIVATE BILLS which have been treated as Opposed Bills—continued.

NAMES of MEMBERS Selected.	Number of Days on which each Member attended.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	First Sitting of the Committee.	Last Sitting of the Committee.	NAMES of BILLS.	Preamble Proved.	Preamble not Proved.	Referred back, as having become Unopposed.	Withdrawn.	REMARKS.
GROUP 8.	-	16	29 Apr.	20 May	1. Wisbech Dock and Railway.	-	5 May	-	-	
Mr. Blennerhassett (Chairman).	16				2. London and North Western Railway.	16 May				
Mr. Ritchie (discharged 5th May).	5				3. Sutton Bridge Dock -	-	-	29 Apr.		
Mr. Moss - - -	16				4. Wirral Railway - -	20 May				
Mr. Henderson - -	16				5. Mersey Railway - -	-	-	9 May		
Mr. Ashmead Bartlett (added 5th May).	10									
GROUP 9.	-	23	11 Mar.	30 Apr.	1. Bishops Castle Extension to Montgomery Railway.	12 Mar.				
Admiral Egerton (Chairman).	23				2. Denbighshire and Shropshire Junction Railway.	14 Mar.				
Mr. Montagu Scott -	23				3. Porthdinlleyn Railway	-	-	11 Mar.		
Viscount Lewisham - (discharged 22nd April).	21				4. Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Rail- way (Chester to Con- nah's Quay).	8 Apr.				
Mr. Shield - - -	23				5. Leominster and Brom- yard Railway.	30 Apr.				
Mr. Pickering Phipps (added 22nd April).					6. Ruthin and Cerrig-y- Druidion Railway.	30 Apr.				
GROUP 10.	-	2	18 Mar.	21 Mar.	1. Swindon and Chelten- ham Extension Rail- way.	-	-	18 Mar.		
Mr. Lowther (Lincoln) (Chairman).	2				2. Swindon, Marlboro', and Andover, and Swindon and Chelten- ham Extension Rail- way Company's Amalgamation.	-	-	18 Mar.		
Sir Rowland Blenner- hassett.	2				3. Swindon, Marlboro', and Andover Rail- way.	-	-	-	18 Mar.	
Mr. Theodore Fry -	2				4. Avonmouth and South Wales Junction Rail- way.	-				
Mr. Levett - - -	2				5. Great Western Rail- way (No. 2).	-	-	18 Mar.		
					6. Henley-in-Arden, and Great Western Junc- tion Railway.	-	-	21 Mar.		
					7. Milford Docks Junc- tion Railway.					
					8. Central Wales and Carmarthen Junc- tion Railway.	-	-	-	-	Withdrawn from Group.
					9. Usk and Towy Rail- way.					
GROUP 11.	-	33	30 Apr.	25 June	1. Barry Dock and Rail- ways.	25 June				
Mr. F. Foljambe (Ret- ford) (Chairman).	33				2. Cardiff and Mon- mouthshire Valleys Railway.	-	-	-	8 May	
Mr. Henry Northcote	27				3. Great Western Rail- way (No. 1.) - -					
Mr. Stafford Howard -	33				4. Taff Vale Railway -	-	-	-	-	Transferred to Group 16, 9th June.
Mr. Macartney - -	33				5. Treferig Valley Rail- way.					

RETURN of PRIVATE BILLS which have been treated as Opposed Bills—continued.

NAMES of MEMBERS Selected.	Number of Days on which each Member attended.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	First Sitting of the Committee.	Last Sitting of the Committee.	NAMES of BILLS.	Preamble Proved.	Preamble not Proved.	Referred back, as having become Unopposed.	Withdrawn.	REMARKS.
GROUP 12.	-	12	6 May	21 May	1. Strathspey, Strathdon, and Deeside Junction Railway.	-	8 May			
Mr. Portman (Chair- man).	12				2. Great North of Scot- land Railway.	-	20 May			
Mr. Finch - -	12				3. Highland Railway (New Lines).	20 May				
Mr. Lea - - -	12				4. Perth General Station	-	-	21 May		
Sir Philip Miles -	12									
GROUP 13.	-	15	11 Mar.	2 Apr.	1. Barrmill and Kilwin- ning Railway.	18 Mar.				
Mr. Hardcastle (Chair- man).	15				2. Caledonian Railway (No. 1).	-	-	19 Mar.	-	Leave to proceed with three Mem- bers, 26th March.
Captain Price (dis- charged 26th March).	9				3. Caledonian Railway (No. 2).	27 Mar.				
Mr. Causton - -	15				4. Glasgow and South Western Railway.	-	27 Mar.			
Mr. Strutt - - -	15									
GROUP 14.	-	8	20 May	11 June	1. Great Southern and Western Railway (Additional Powers).	20 May				
Admiral Egerton (Chairman).	8				2. Cork and Bandon and Clonakilty Extension Railway Companies.	-	-	20 May		
Mr. Birkbeck (dis- charged 10th June).	7				3. Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway.	23 May				
Mr. Houldsworth -	8				4. Milford Docks (Junc- tion Railway).	11 June				
Mr. Stewart Clark -	8				5. Central Wales and Car- marthen Junction Railway.	-	27 May			
Mr. Acland (added 10th June).	1				6. Usk and Towy Rail- way.	-	-	-	10 June	
					7. Anglesea and Carmar- then Direct Railway (No. 2).	-	-	20 May		
GROUP 15.	-	17	15 May	23 June	1. Edinburgh Northern Tramways.	19 May				
Sir Henry Selwin-Ib- betson (Chairman) (discharged at close of London Street Tramways Bill).	6				2. London Street Tram- ways.	22 May				
					3. Manchester, Bury, and Rochdale Tramways (Extension).	27 May				
Mr. Ion Hamilton (discharged 6th June).	9				4. South Eastern Metro- politan (Lewisham, Greenwich, and Dis- trict) Tramways.	-	-	10 June		
Mr. Eustace Smith -	17				5. North London Tram- ways.	10 June				
Mr. Borlase - - -	17				6. North Metropolitan Tramways.	-	-	11 June		
Mr. Hardcastle (ap- pointed Chairman, 22nd May).	11				7. London Eastern Tram- ways.	-	-	-	10 June	
Mr. Edward Stanley (added 6th June).	8				8. Paisley and District Tramways.	-	10 June			
					9. Lea Bridge, Leyton, and Walthamstow Tramways Extension.	23 June				
					10. Plymouth, Devonport, and District Tram- ways.	20 June				

RETURN of PRIVATE BILLS which have been treated as Opposed Bills—continued.

NAMES of MEMBERS Selected.	Number of Days on which each Member attended.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	First Sitting of the Committee.	Last Sitting of the Committee.	NAMES of BILLS.	Preamble Proved.	Preamble not Proved.	Referred back, as having become Unopposed.	Withdrawn.	REMARKS.
GROUP 16.	-	5	9 June	13 June	1. Great Western Rail- way (No. 1) Bill.	11 June				
Mr. Portman (Chair- man).	5				2. Taff Vale Railway Bill	11 June				
Mr. Francis Buxton -	5				3. Treferig Valley Railway Bill.	11 June				
Lord Burghley - -	5				4. London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Bill (Shortlands and Nun- head).	-	13 June			
Mr. Arthur Thornhill	5									
GROUP 17.	-	2	17 June	23 June	1. Tramways Provisional Orders.	-	17 June			
Mr. Blennerhassett (Chairman).	2				2. Tramways Provisional Orders (No. 3).	-	17 June			
Mr. Warburton - -	2				3. Teign Valley Railway [Lords].	-	-	17 June		
General Feilden -	2				4. Belfast and Northern Counties [Lords].	-	-	17 June		
Mr. Daniel Grant -	2				5. Liskeard and Caradon Railway [Lords].	-	23 June			
GROUP 18.	-		31 July	31 July	1. Great Western Railway and Bristol and Portis- head Pier and Railway Companies [Lords].	31 July				
Mr. Blennerhassett (Chairman).	1				2. Bristol Corporation (Docks Purchase) [Lords].	31 July				
Sir John Eardley Wilmot.	1									
Mr. Cropper - -	1									
Mr. Tomlinson - -	1									

GROUP A.	-	12	6 May	21 May	1. Woolwich Equitable Gas.	-	-	6 May		
Mr. Walter (Chairman)	12				2. Southwark and Vaux- hall Water.	9 May				
Colonel Barne (dis- charged 19th May).	10				3. Hammersmith and Ful- ham Recreation Ground.	12 May				
Lord Elcho - -	12				4. London (City) and Southwark Subway.	19 May				
Mr. Rowley Hill -	12				5. Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Pow- ers).	20 May				
Colonel Windsor Clive (added 19th May).	2				6. Metropolitan Board of Works (District Rail- way Ventilators).	-	-	15 May		
Mr. Bonham - Carter (Referee).	12				7. North and South Wool- wich Subway.	-	21 May			

RETURN of PRIVATE BILLS which have been treated as Opposed Bills—continued.

Names of Members Selected.	Number of Days on which each Member attended.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	First Sitting of the Committee.	Last Sitting of the Committee.	Names of Bills.	Preamble Proved.	Preamble not Proved.	Referred back, as having become Unopposed.	Withdrawn.	REMARKS.
GROUP C.										
Mr. W. J. Legh (Chairman).	6	6	11 Mar.	18 Mar.	1. Herts and Middlesex Water.	-	12 Mar.			
Mr. Roundell -	6				2. Rickmansworth Water	12 Mar.				
Mr. Jerningham -	6				3. West Ham Local Board	14 Mar.				
Mr. De Tatton Egerton	6				4. Bexhill Gas and Water	-	18 Mar.			
Mr. Bonham Carter (Referee).	6				5. North and South Wool- wich Subway.	-	-	-	-	Withdrawn from Group.
GROUP D.										
Lord Claud John Ha- mliton (Chairman).	3	3	11 Mar.	29 Apr.	1. Plympton and District Water.	-	-	11 Mar.		
Mr. Courtauld -	3				2. Southampton Corpora- tion (Cemetery, &c.)	-	-	11 Mar.		
Mr. Rankin -	3				3. Abercarn and New- bridge Gas and Water.	-	-	11 Mar.		
Mr. Barclay -	3				4. Bute Docks (Cardiff) Water Supply.	-	-	-	19 Mar.	
					5. Medina (Isle of Wight) Subway.	-	-	19 Mar.		
					6. Coventry Gas -	-	-	-	-	Withdrawn from the Group.
					7. Cork Butter Market -	-	-	29 Apr.		
GROUP E.										
Mr. Cartwright (Chair- man).	4	4	12 Mar.	20 Mar.	1. Dunblane Water	-	-	6 Mar.		
Colonel Dawney -	4				2. Kingston - upon - Hull Corporation Water.	12 Mar.				
Mr. Coddington -	4				3. Loughton Extension	-	-	12 Mar.		
Mr. A. O'Connor -	4				4. Rochdale Corporation	Mar. 20				
Sir John Duckworth (Referee).	4				5. Stalybridge Gas -	-	-	19 Mar.		
					6. Hamilton Court Houses (No. 2).	-	-	19 Mar.		
GROUP G.										
Sir Wilfrid Lawson (Chairman).	4	4	17 June	20 June	1. Local Government Pro- visional Orders (No. 2) Bill.	17 June				
Mr. Beresford -	4				2. Local Government (Ire- land) Provisional Or- ders (Labourers Act) (No. 4).	18 June				
Lord Brooks -	4				3. Public Health (Scot- land) Provisional Order.	-	-	-	12 June	
Mr. Henry Fitzwilliam	4				4. Public Health (Scot- land) Provisional Order (No. 2).	20 June				
Mr. Bonham-Carter (Referee).	4				5. Local Government Pro- visional Orders (No. 4).	-	-	20 June		

RETURN OF PRIVATE BILLS which have been treated as Opposed Bills—continued.

NAMES of MEMBERS Selected.	Number of Days on which each Member attended.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	First Sitting of the Committee.	Last Sitting of the Committee.	NAMES of BILLS.	Preamble Proved.	Preamble not Proved.	Referred back, as having become Unopposed.	Withdrawn.	REMARKS.
GROUP H.										
Mr. Thomas Collins (Chairman).	9	9	24 June	4 July	1. Caldicot and Wentlooge [Lords].	-	-	24 June		
Mr. Creemer Clarke -	9				2. Llanfrechfa Upper Local Board [Lords].	25 June				
Mr. Christie - -	9				3. Llanfairfechan Water Bill [Lords].	25 June				
Mr. Lyulph Stanley -	9				4. Llandrindod Wells Water [Lords].	30 June				
Sir John Duckworth (Referee) (dis- charged 28th June).	4				5. Swansea (Corporation) Water [Lords].	1 July				
					6. Belfast Water [Lords]	3 July				
					7. Neath Harbour [Lords]	-				
GROUP J.										
Mr. Knight (Chair- man).	18	18	26 June	25 July	1. Gravesend Town Quay and Pier [Lords]	26 June	-	4 July		
Mr. Chester Master (discharged 7th July).	7				2. Ouse (Lower) Im- provement [Lords].	30 June				
Marquis of Stafford (discharged 7th July).	7				3. South Stockton Local Board [Lords].	27 July				
Mr. Gourley (dis- charged 7th July).	7				4. Stockton and Middles- boro' Corporations Water [Lords].	7 July				
Mr. Jerningham (added 7th July).	11				5. Reedness and Swine- fleet Drainage [Lords].	9 July				
Mr. Williamson (added 7th July).	11				6. West Worthing Water and Baths [Lords].	10 July				
Mr. Strutt (added 7th July).	11				7. West Gloucestershire Water [Lords].	25 July				
Mr. Bonham-Carter (Referee).	18									
GROUP K.										
Mr. Nicholson (Peters- field) (Chairman).	3	3	1 July	3 July	1. Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 6).	-	-	1 July		
Mr. W. H. Foster -	3				2. Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 5).	1 July				
Mr. R. Fræston Bruce	3				3. Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation (Lon- don) [Lords].	1 July				
Mr. French-Brewster	3				4. Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (The Labourers Act) (Enniscorthy, &c.) [Lords].	-	-	1 July		
					5. Local Government Pro- visional Orders (Salt Works and Cement).	3 July				

RETURN OF PRIVATE BILLS which have been treated as Opposed Bills—*continued*.*The following Bills were not Grouped.*

NAMES of MEMBERS Selected.	Number of Days on which each Member attended.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	First Sitting of the Committee.	Last Sitting of the Committee.	NAMES of BILLS.	Preamble Proved.	Preamble not Proved.	Referred back, as having become Unopposed.	Withdrawn.	REMARKS.
Lord Eustace Cecil (Chairman).	3	3	14 May	16 May	Ennerdale Railway	-	16 May			
Mr. M'Lagan -	3									
Mr. Gabbett -	3									
Mr. Harris -	3									
Egerton, Admiral (Chairman).	2	2	25 July	28 July	Hull, Barnaley, and West Riding Junction Rail- way and Dock (Money).	28 July				
Mr. Macfarlane -	2									
Mr. Thorold Rogers -	2									
Mr. Severne -	2									
Mr. Whitley -	2									
Added by the Com- mittee of Selec- tion—										
Mr. Acland -	2									
Sir Walter Barttelot -	2									
Sir William Dyke -	2									
Mr. Wodehouse -	2									

Opposed Provisional Orders.

NAMES of MEMBERS Selected.	Number of Days on which each Member attended.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	First Sitting of the Committee.	Last Sitting of the Committee.	NAMES of BILLS.	Provisional Orders Confirmed.	Provisional Order not Confirmed.	Provisional Order Withdrawn.	REMARKS.
Mr. Giles (Chairman)	12	12	19 June	15 July	Local Government Provi- sional Orders (No. 3).	-	15 July		
Viscount Folkestone -	9								
Mr. John Roberts -	9								
Mr. Eustace Smith -	12								
Mr. Richard Davies -	11	}							
Mr. John Gathorne- Hardy.	11								
Mr. Stevenson -	10								Added by the Committee of Se- lection.

RETURN of PRIVATE BILLS which have been treated as Opposed Bills—continued.

Bills referred to Select Committees nominated partly by the House and partly by the Committee of Selection.

NAMES of MEMBERS Selected.	Number of Days on which each Member attended.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	First Sitting of the Committee.	Last Sitting of the Committee.	NAMES of BILLS.	Preamble Proved.	Preamble not Proved.	Withdrawn.	REMARKS.
Mr. Sclater - Booth (Chairman).	20	20	7 July	1 Aug.	Manchester Ship Canal -	-	1 Aug.		
Marquis of Tavistock	20								
Mr. Lewis Fry - -	20								
Mr. James Campbell -	20								
Sir Henry Hussey Vivian (Chairman).	24	24	14 May	4 July	Metropolitan Board of Works (Thames Cross- ings).	27 June			
Mr. Brown - -	24				Tower (Duplex) Bridge.	-	25 June		
Mr. Ritchie - -	21				Lower Thames Steam Fer- ries.	27 June			
Sir James M'Garel- Hogg (discharged 21st May).	3	-	-	-	- - - - -	-	-	-	Nominated by the House 7th May.
Mr. Charles Wilson -	23								
Mr. Tatton Egerton (added 21st May).	14								
Mr. Cochran-Patrick -	18								
Mr. George Palmer -	23								
Lord Rendlesham -	18				- - - - -	-	-	-	Added by the Com- mittee of Selec- tion 9th May.
Mr. Raill - - -	22								
*Colonel Stanley (Chairman).	17	17	24 Apr.	26 May	Metropolitan Railway (Park Railway and Parliament-street Im- provement).	-	20 May		
Mr. Coope (added 6th May).	10								
Sir William M'Arthur	7								
Sir James M'Garel- Hogg (discharged 6th May).	15								
Sir Henry Peek -	3								
Mr. Bernhard Samuel- son.	14								
Mr. Sheil - - -	12								
Sir Henry Holland -	17								
Mr. Dick Peddie -	16								
Mr. Rendel - - -	16				- - - - -	-	-	-	Added by the Com- mittee of Selec- tion.
*Colonel Stanley -	-								

RETURN of PRIVATE BILLS which have been treated as Opposed Bills—continued.

NAMES of MEMBERS Selected.	Number of Days on which each Member attended.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	First Sitting of the Committee.	Last Sitting of the Committee.	NAMES of BILLS.	Preamble Proved.	Preamble not Proved.	Withdrawn.	REMARKS.
Police and Sanitary Regu- lations.									
Mr. John Talbot (Chairman).	30	30	14 Mar.	24 July	Belfast Improvement [Lords].	10 June			
Mr. Henry Fowler -	30				Birkenhead Corporation -	27 Mar.			
Mr. Carpenter Garnier	28				Brighton Improvement [Lords].	17 July			
Sir Gabriel Goldney -	23				Chester Improvement [Lords].	15 July			
Mr. Hastings - -	25				Croydon Corporation -	29 Apr.			
Mr. Charles Parker -	28				Cardiff Corporation -	15 May			
Mr. West - - -	28				Dewsbury Improvement -	23 May			
					Jarrow Corporation -	29 Apr.			
					Leicester Corporation -	2 Apr.			
					Ventnor Local Board [Lords].	17 June			
					West Derby Local Board [Lords].	10 June			
					York Extension and Im- provements [Lords].	10 July			
Mr. Bourke (Chair- man).	1	1	14 May	14 May	Scarborough and East Riding Railway.	-	14 May	-	
Mr. Coleridge Kennard	1								
Mr. Glencairn Hamil- ton.	1								
Sir John Jenkins -	1								

House of Commons, }
August 1884. }

Geo. J. Stone,
Principal Clerk of Committees.

UNOPPOSED PRIVATE BILLS (1884).

RETURN of all PRIVATE BILLS which, in the Session of 1884, have been referred by the Committee of Selection, or by the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, to the CHAIRMAN of the COMMITTEE of WAYS and MEANS, together with the Names of the Members who Served on each Committee, the Number of Days on which each Committee sat, and the Number of Days on which each Member Attended (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.112, of Session 1883).

NAME OF BILL.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
Abercarn and Newbridge Gas and Water - - -	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Anglesey and Carnarvon District Railway (changed from Anglesey and Carnarvon Direct Railway (No. 2).	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Ayr and District Tramways [Lords] - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Ayr Bridge [Lords] - - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Ayr Harbour [Lords] - - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Ballyclare, Ligoniel, and Belfast Junction Railway [Lords].	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Yorke. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Bank of South Australia - - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Belfast and Northern Counties Railway - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Yorke. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Belfast Central Railway (Western Extensions) [Lords]	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Belfast, Holywood, and Bangor Railway [Lords] -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Yorke. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Belfast, Strandtown, and High Holywood Railway [Lords].	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Belhaven Trust Estate [Lords] - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Belfast Street Tramways [Lords] - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Yorke. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Birmingham Compressed Air Power Company - -	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Colonel Tottenham. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Bolton-le-Sands and Warton Reclamation [Lords] -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Boults' Patent [Lords] - - - - -	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).

RETURN of Private Bills, treated as Unopposed Bills—*continued*.

NAME OF BILL.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
Buenos Ayres and Ensenada Port Railway Company [Lords].	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Bradbury and Lomax's Patent [Lords] - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Burry Port and North Western Junction Railway -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Caldicot and Wentlooge Levels [Lords] - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Caledonian Railway (No. 1) - - - - -	2	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Chatham and Brompton Tramways - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Clacton-on-Sea Special Drainage [Lords] - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Wodehouse. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Cleveland Extension Mineral Railway - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Clyde Lighthouses [Lords] - - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Clyde Navigation [Lords] - - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Cork and Bandon and Clonakilty Extension Railway Companies.	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Cork Butter Market - - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Parnell. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Coventry Corporation (Gas Purchase) - - -	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Wills. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Coventry and District Tramways - - - -	3	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Cranbrook and Paddock Wood Railway - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Cromwell Road Bridge [Lords] - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Dublin (City) Steam Packet Company - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Dublin (South) City Market [Lords] - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Dunblane Water - - - - - (Withdrawn.)	—	—
Dundee Suburban Railway - - - - -	2	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).

RETURN of Private Bills, treated as Unopposed Bills—*continued*.

NAME OF BILL.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
Earl of Devon's Estates [<i>Lords</i>] - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Wodehouse. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Earl of Aylesford's Estates [<i>Lords</i>] - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Wodehouse. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Eastern and Midland Railways - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Easton and Church Hope Railway - - - -	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Eastern Bengal Railway - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Yorke. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Edinburgh Society of Solicitors at Law [<i>Lords</i>] -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh.
Folkestone Pier and Lift [<i>Lords</i>] - - - -	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Folkestone, Sandgate and Hythe Tramways - -	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Glasgow Corporation - - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Golden Valley Railway (Hay Extension) [<i>Lords</i>] -	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Great Northern Railway - - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Great Western Railway (No. 2) - - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Great Southern and Western Railway (Tullock Extension).	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Greenock Harbour [<i>Lords</i>] - - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Haddenham Level [<i>Lords</i>] - - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Hallett's Estate [<i>Lords</i>] - - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Halifax High Level, and North and South Junction Railways.	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Hamilton Court Houses (No. 2) - - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Sir Edward Colebrooke. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Henley-in-Arden and Great Western Junction Railway	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Highgate Archway Company [<i>Lords</i>] - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Highland Railway (Northern Lines Amalgamation) -	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock.	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).

RETURN of Private Bills, treated as Unopposed Bills—*continued*.

NAME OF BILL.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
Imperial Continental Gas Association [<i>Lords</i>] - -	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
India Rubber, Gutta Percha, and Telegraph Works Company [<i>Lords</i>].	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Kenmare Junction Railway (changed from Cork and Kenmare Railway).	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Kensington Public Baths [<i>Lords</i>] - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Kilrush and Kilkee (Light) Railway and Portnasherry Reclamation (No. 2).	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
King's Lynn Dock - - - - -	2	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Bourke. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Limerick and Kerry Railway [<i>Lords</i>] - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Liverpool Hydraulic Power Company - - -	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Liverpool, Southport, and Preston Junction Railway -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway - -	1	Sir John Mowbray. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
London and St. Katharine Docks [<i>Lords</i>] - -	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
London Tramways - - - - -	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Longton Extension - - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
London Southern Tramways (Extensions) - -	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
London Hospital [<i>Lords</i>] - - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Malvern Hills [<i>Lords</i>] - - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Maryport District and Harbour [<i>Lords</i>] - - -	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Mersey Docks and Harbour Board - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Medina (Isle of Wight) Subway - - - - -	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Mersey Railway - - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).

RETURN of Private Bills, treated as Unopposed Bills—*continued*.

NAME OF BILL	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
Metropolitan Board of Works (District Railway Ventilators).	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Metropolitan Outer Circle Railway - - - -	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Nar Valley Drainage [<i>Lords</i>] - - - -	2	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Neath Harbour [<i>Lords</i>] - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Wodehouse. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Newport (Monmouthshire) Hydraulic Power Company	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Mappin. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Newry Navigation [<i>Lords</i>] - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Northampton and Daventry Railway - - -	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Northampton Water [<i>Lords</i>] - - - -	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
North Cornwall Railway [<i>Lords</i>] - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Wodehouse. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
North Eastern Railway - - - -	2	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
North Metropolitan Tramways - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
North Sea Fisheries (East Lincolnshire) Harbour and Dock.	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Perth General Station - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Plymouth, Devonport, and South Western Junction, and Devon and Cornwall Central Railways [<i>Lords</i>].	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Plympton and District Water - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Porthdinlleyn Railway - - - -	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Railway Clearing System Superannuation Fund Association [<i>Lords</i>].	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Rosebush and Fishguard Railway - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Rotherham and Bawtry Railway [<i>Lords</i>] - -	2	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Wodehouse. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Sandbach Gas [<i>Lords</i>] - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Scarborough and East Riding Railway - - - (<i>Referred back to General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills</i>)	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).

RETURN of Private Bills, treated as Unopposed Bills—*continued*.

NAME OF BILL.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
Scarborough and Whitby Railway - - - -	2	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Severn Bridge and Forest of Dean Central Railway -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Scottish Imperial Insurance Company [<i>Lords</i>] - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Scottish Provident Institution [<i>Lords</i>] - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Sion College [<i>Lords</i>] - - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Smith's Trust Estate [<i>Lords</i>] - - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Southampton Corporation (Cemetery, &c.) - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Lee.
South Eastern Metropolitan (Lewisham, Greenwich, and District) Tramways.	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Wodehouse. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Stalybridge Gas - - - - -	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Cunliffe Brooks. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Star Life Assurance Society [<i>Lords</i>] - - -	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Stockton Carrs Railway - - - - -	2	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Sutton Bridge Dock - - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Swanage Water [<i>Lords</i>] - - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Swindon and Cheltenham Extension Railway - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Swindon, Marlborough, Andover, and Swindon and Cheltenham Extension Railway Companies Amalgamation.	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Tees Conservancy [<i>Lords</i>] - - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Yorke. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Teign Valley Railway [<i>Lords</i>] - - - - -	2	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Yorke. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Tendring Hundred Water [<i>Lords</i>] - - - - -	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Totnes, Paignton, and Torquay Direct Railway -	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Trent Navigation [<i>Lords</i>] - - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Upwell, Outwell, and Wisbech Railway (Abandonment).	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).

RETURN of Private Bills, treated as Unopposed Bills—*continued*.

NAME OF BILL.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
Walker and Wallsend Gas [<i>Lords</i>] - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Walton-on-the-Naze and Frinton Improvement [<i>Lords</i>].	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Wodehouse. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
West Cheshire Water [<i>Lords</i>] - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
West Lancashire Railway (Extensions) - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
West Lancashire Railway (Capital) - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
West Metropolitan Tramways Extension - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Weston-super-Mare Grand Pier [<i>Lords</i>] - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Wodehouse. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Wharves and Warehouses Steam Power and Hydraulic Pressure Company.	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Windsor Corporation [<i>Lords</i>] - - - -	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Winwick Rectory [<i>Lords</i>] - - - -	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Woolwich Equitable Gas - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Boord. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Wright's Patents - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).

PROVISIONAL ORDERS.

NAME OF BILL.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings (Scotland) Provisional Order.	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
City of Norwich (Household Heath) Provisional Order.	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Commons' Regulation Provisional Order - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee.)
Education (Scotland) Provisional Order - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Electric Lighting Provisional Order - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Electric Lighting Provisional Order (No. 2) - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Electric Lighting Provisional Order (No. 3) - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Electric Lighting Provisional Order (No. 4) - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Gas Provisional Orders - - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Gas Provisional Orders (No. 2) - - - -	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Land Drainage Provisional Orders - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (Dundalk Waterworks) [<i>Lords</i>].	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Labourers Act).	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Labourers Act) (No. 2).	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Labourers Act) (No. 5).	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Labourers Act) (No. 6).	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).

RETURN of Private Bills, treated as Unopposed Bills—*continued*.

NAME OF BILL	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Labourers Act) (No. 7)	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Labourers Act) (No. 8).	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Naas, &c.) [Lords].	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (the Labourers Act) (Carrick-on-Suir) [Lords].	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (the Labourers Act) (Enniscorthy, &c.) [Lords].	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (Waterworks).	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government Provisional Orders - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 4) - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 6) - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 7) - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 8) - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government Provisional Orders (Highways) -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 2).	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 3).	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 4).	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 5).	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 6).	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 7).	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 8).	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).

RETURN of Private Bills, treated as Unopposed Bills—*continued*.

NAME OF BILL	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 9).	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 10).	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 11).	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 12).	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 13).	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 14).	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 15).	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Metropolitan Commons Provisional Order - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Oyster and Mussel Fisheries Provisional Order -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders [<i>Lords</i>] - -	1	Sir Lyon Playfair. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Tramways (Ireland) Provisional Order - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Tramways (Ireland) Provisional Orders (No. 2) -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Tramways Provisional Orders (No. 4) - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Water Provisional Orders - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Water Provisional Orders (No. 2) - - - -	1	Sir Arthur Otway. Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee).

UNOPPOSED PRIVATE BILLS, 1884.

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	Number of Days on which each Member sat.
Sir Arthur Otway - - - - -	24
Mr. Chandos Leigh (Referee) - - - - -	30
Sir Lyon Playfair - - - - -	5
Mr. Wodehouse - - - - -	3
Mr. Yorke - - - - -	1
Mr. Lee - - - - -	1
Mr. Bourke - - - - -	1
Mr. Mappin - - - - -	1
Mr. Cunliffe Brooks - - - - -	1
Colonel Tottenham - - - - -	1
Mr. Parnell - - - - -	1
Sir Edward Colebrooke - - - - -	1
Sir John Mowbray - - - - -	1
Mr. Wills - - - - -	1
Mr. Boord - - - - -	1
Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland - - - - -	1
Mr. Raikes - - - - -	1

Department of Chairman of Committee of }
Ways and Means, 1884.

Felix H. Webber.

GENERAL SUMMARY of RETURNS relating to PRIVATE BILLS for Session 1884.

(A.)—The Number of Private Bills introduced in the House of Commons - - - - 173

(B.)—The Number of Private Bills originating in the House of Lords under Standing }
Order 79 - - - - - } 100

(C.)—Estate Bills, &c., brought from the Lords - - - - - 6

(D.)—The Number of Private Bills that received the Royal Assent - - - - - 203

(E.)—The Number of Private Bills which have been treated as Opposed, or classified }
in Groups by the Committee of Selection, or by the General Committee on }
Railway and Canal Bills - - - - - } 171

(F.)—The Number of Private Bills referred to the Chairman of Ways and Means by the }
Committee of Selection, or by the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills } 185

House of Commons, }
August 1884. }

Geo. J. Stone,
Principal Clerk of Committees.

PRIVATE BILLS.

RETURNS of the Number of PRIVATE BILLS introduced and brought from the House of Lords, and of ACTS passed in the Session of 1884; of PRIVATE BILLS, treated as Opposed by the Committee of Selection; and of Unopposed PRIVATE BILLS referred to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.112 of Session 1883).

(*Sir Charles Forster.*)

1884.

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PUBLIC BILLS.

**RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 6 August 1884;—for,**

RETURN “of the Number of PUBLIC BILLS, distinguishing Government from other Bills, introduced into this House, or brought from the House of Lords, during the Session of 1884 ; showing the Number which received the Royal Assent ; the Number which were passed by this House, but not by the House of Lords ; the Number passed by the House of Lords, but not by this House ; and distinguishing the Stages at which such Bills as did not receive the Royal Assent were Dropped or Postponed and Rejected in either House of Parliament (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.116, of Session 1883).”

(Sir Charles Forster.)

1 8 8 4.

RETURN of the Number of PUBLIC BILLS, distinguishing Government from other Bills, introduced into this House, or brought from the House of Lords, during the Session of 1884; showing the Number which received the Royal Assent; the Number which were passed by this House, but not by the House of Lords; the Number passed by the House of Lords, but not by this House; and distinguishing the Stages at which such Bills as did not receive the Royal Assent were Dropped or Postponed and Rejected in either House of Parliament (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.116, of Session 1883).

SESSION 1884.

BILLS WHICH RECEIVED THE ROYAL ASSENT.

N.B.—Bills marked thus (*) were Government Bills.

<p>*Army (Annual).</p> <p>*Bankruptcy Appeals (County Courts) [<i>Lords</i>].</p> <p>Bankruptcy Frauds and Disabilities (Scotland).</p> <p>Benefices (Tiverton Portions) Consolidation Amendment [<i>Lords</i>].</p> <p>*Bishopric of Bristol [<i>Lords</i>].</p> <p>Brokers (City of London).</p> <p>Building Societies Acts Amendment [<i>Lords</i>].</p> <p>Canal Boats Act (1877) Amendment.</p> <p>*Chartered Companies.</p> <p>Cholera, &c., Protection.</p> <p>Cholera Hospitals (Ireland).</p> <p>Colonial Attorneys Relief Act Amendment [<i>Lords</i>].</p> <p>*Colonial Prisoners Removal [<i>Lords</i>].</p> <p>*Consolidated Fund (No. 1).</p> <p>*Consolidated Fund (No. 2).</p> <p>*Consolidated Fund (Appropriation).</p> <p>Contagious Diseases (Animals) [<i>Lords</i>].</p> <p>Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act (1878) Districts.</p> <p>*Corrupt Practices (Suspension of Elections).</p> <p>*Criminal Lunatics.</p> <p>*Customs and Inland Revenue.</p> <p>Disused Burial Grounds.</p> <p>*Dublin Museum of Science and Art.</p> <p>*Elections (Hours of Poll).</p> <p>*Expiring Laws Continuance.</p> <p>Fisheries (Ireland).</p>	<p>Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act (1877) Amendment.</p> <p>*Freshwater Fisheries Act Amendment.</p> <p>*Great Seal [<i>Lords</i>].</p> <p>Greek Marriages.</p> <p>*Indian Marine [<i>Lords</i>].</p> <p>Improvement of Lands (Ecclesiastical Benefices) [<i>Lords</i>].</p> <p>*Intestates Estates [<i>Lords</i>].</p> <p>*Isle of Man (Harbours).</p> <p>Licensing Act (1872) Amendment.</p> <p>*Marriages Legalisation (Stopsley, Beds.) [<i>Lords</i>].</p> <p>*Marriages Legalisation (Wood Green Congregational Church).</p> <p>Married Women's Property Act (1882) Amendment.</p> <p>*Matrimonial Causes [<i>Lords</i>].</p> <p>*Metropolitan Asylums Board (Borrowing Powers).</p> <p>*Metropolitan Board of Works (Money).</p> <p>*Metropolitan Police.</p> <p>*Military Pensions and Yeomanry Pay.</p> <p>*Mr. Speaker's Retirement.</p> <p>*Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices).</p> <p>*National Debt.</p> <p>*National Debt (Conversion of Stock).</p> <p>*Naval and Greenwich Hospital Pensions.</p> <p>*Naval Discipline Act (1866) Amendment.</p> <p>*Naval Enlistment [<i>Lords</i>].</p>
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SESS. 1884.—Bills which received the Royal Assent—*continued*.

<p>*Newcastle Chapter [<i>Lords</i>].</p> <p>*New Parishes Acts and Church Building Acts Amendment [<i>Lords</i>].</p> <p>Oyster Cultivation (Ireland).</p> <p>*Post Office Protection [<i>Lords</i>].</p> <p>*Prisons.</p> <p>*Prisons (Ireland) (Cost of Conveyance of Prisoners).</p> <p>*Prosecution of Offences.</p> <p>*Public Health (Confirmation of Bye Laws).</p> <p>*Public Health (Ireland) Districts.</p> <p>Public Health (Officers).</p> <p>*Public Libraries Acts Amendment [<i>Lords</i>].</p> <p>*Public Works Loans.</p> <p>Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Manx Children).</p> <p>*Revenue, &c.</p> <p>*Revision of Jurors and Voters' Lists (Dublin County).</p> <p>*Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea (Transfer) [<i>Lords</i>].</p>	<p>*School, &c., Buildings (Ireland).</p> <p>Sea Fisheries Act (1868) Amendment [<i>Lords</i>].</p> <p>Settled Land [<i>Lords</i>].</p> <p>*Sheriff Court Houses (Scotland) Amendment.</p> <p>*Strensall Common.</p> <p>Summary Jurisdiction over Children (Ireland).</p> <p>*Summary Jurisdiction (Repeal, &c.).</p> <p>*Superannuation.</p> <p>*Supreme Court of Judicature Amendment [<i>Lords</i>].</p> <p>Teachers' Residences.</p> <p>Tramways and Public Companies (Ireland) Act (1883) Amendment.</p> <p>Trustee Churches (Ireland) [<i>Lords</i>].</p> <p>*Trusts (Scotland).</p> <p>*Turnpike Acts Continuance.</p> <p>Valuation Metropolis Amendment.</p> <p>Yorkshire Registries.</p>
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PROVISIONAL ORDER BILLS.

<p>*Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings (Scotland) Provisional Order.</p> <p>*City of Norwich (Household Heath) Provisional Order.</p> <p>*Commons Regulation Provisional Order.</p> <p>*Education (Scotland) Provisional Order.</p> <p>*Electric Lighting Provisional Orders.</p> <p>*Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 2).</p> <p>*Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 3).</p> <p>*Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 4).</p> <p>*Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation (London) [<i>Lords</i>].</p> <p>*Gas Provisional Orders.</p> <p>*Gas Provisional Orders (No. 2).</p> <p>*Land Drainage Provisional Orders.</p>	<p>*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders.</p> <p>*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (Dundalk Waterworks) [<i>Lords</i>].</p> <p>*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Labourers' Act).</p> <p>*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Labourers' Act) (No. 2).</p> <p>*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Labourers' Act) (No. 4).</p> <p>*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Labourers' Act) (No. 5).</p> <p>*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Labourers' Act) (No. 6).</p> <p>*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Labourers' Act) (No. 7).</p> <p>*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Labourers' Act) (No. 8).</p> <p>*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Naas, &c.) [<i>Lords</i>].</p>
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SESS. 1884.—Provisional Order Bills—*continued*.

*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (the Labourers' Act) (Carrick-on-Suir) [<i>Lords</i>].	*Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 9).
*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (the Labourers' Act) Enniscorthy, &c. [<i>Lords</i>].	*Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 10).
*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (Waterworks).	*Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 11).
*Local Government Provisional Orders.	*Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 12).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 2).	*Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 13).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 4).	*Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 14).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 5).	*Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 15).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 6).	*Local Government Provisional Orders (Salt-works).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 7).	*Metropolitan Commons Provisional Order.
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 8).	*Oyster and Mussel Fisheries Provisional Order.
*Local Government Provisional Orders (Highways).	*Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders [<i>Lords</i>].
*Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law).	*Public Health (Scotland) Provisional Order.
*Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 2).	*Public Health (Scotland) Provisional Order (No. 2).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 3).	*Tramways (Ireland) Provisional Order.
*Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 4).	*Tramways (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 2).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 5).	*Tramways Provisional Orders.
*Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 6).	*Tramways Provisional Orders (No. 2).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 7).	*Tramways Provisional Orders (No. 3).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 8).	*Tramways Provisional Orders (No. 4).
	*Water Provisional Orders.
	*Water Provisional Orders (No. 2).

Government Bills, 54 ; Provisional Order Bills, 62 ; other Bills, 28 - Total - - 144.

BILLS WHICH WERE INTRODUCED INTO, BUT WERE NOT PASSED
BY, THE COMMONS.

	Stage at which they were DROPPED, POSTPONED, or REJECTED, &c.
Access to Mountains (Scotland) - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Beer Adulteration Prevention - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Bills of Exchange Registration - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Board of Works (Ireland) - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
*Board of Works (Ireland) (No. 2) - - - -	Order for Adjourned Debate on Second Reading discharged.
Breach of Promise of Marriage - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
*Burglary and Health (Scotland) - - - -	Re-committed. Order for Committee discharged.
Burial Fees - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Cathedral Statutes - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Cemeteries - - - - -	Order for Adjourned Debate on Second Reading discharged.
Church Patronage - - - - -	Reported by Select Committee without Amendment.
Church Patronage (No. 2) - - - - -	Reported by Select Committee without Amendment.
*Coinage - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Commons and Inclosure Acts Amendment - -	Adjourned Debate on Second Reading dropped.
Commons and Inclosure Acts Amendment (No. 2) -	Second Reading dropped.
Companies' Acts Consolidation - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Compensation for Improvements (Ireland) - -	Adjourned Debate on Second Reading dropped.
Compensation (Occupiers of Tenements) - -	Second Reading dropped.
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act (1878) Amend- ment.	Order for Adjourned Debate on Second Reading discharged.
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act (1878) Amend- ment (No. 2).	Adjourned Debate on Second Reading dropped.
Copyhold Enfranchisement - - - - -	Re-committed. Committee dropped.
Copyright (Works of Fine Art and Photographs) -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Corn Sales - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
County Courts (Ireland) - - - - -	Re-committed. Order for Committee discharged.
*Crown Lands - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Cruelty to Animals Acts Amendment - - - -	Order for Adjourned Debate on Second Reading discharged.
Cruelty to Animals Acts Extension - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
*Dean Forest and Hundred of Saint Briavels - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Devolution of Estates - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Disposal of the Dead (Regulations) - - - -	Second Reading negatived.
Dwelling Houses Inspection - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
*East Indian Unclaimed Stocks - - - - -	Order for Committee discharged.
Ecclesiastical Assessment (Scotland) - - - -	Adjourned Debate on Second Reading dropped.
Ecclesiastical Discipline and Public Worship Re- gulation Acts Amendment.	Second Reading dropped.
Elective Councils and County Government (Ireland)	Second Reading dropped.
Elective County Boards (Ireland) - - - -	First Reading not moved.

Sess. 1884.—Bills which were Introduced into, but were not passed by, the Commons—cont^d.

	Stage at which they were DROPPED, POSTPONED, or REJECTED, &c.
Employers' Liability Act (1880) Amendment -	Second Reading dropped.
Exciseable Liquors (Scotland) - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Factory Act Extension (Shops) - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Fishery Law Amendment (Ireland) - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Free Libraries - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Ground Game Act (1880) Amendment - -	Second Reading dropped.
Hackney Carriage Laws (Metropolis) - - -	Second Reading dropped.
High Court of Justice (Provincial Sittings) - -	Order for Committee discharged.
Highways - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
*Hyde Park Corner Improvements - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Income Tax Administration Amendment - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Inhabited House Duty - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
*Irish Land Commissioner Continuance - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Irish Land Court Officers (Exclusion from Parliament).	Adjourned Debate on Second Reading dropped.
Labourers' (Ireland) Act (1883) Amendment -	Second Reading negatived.
*Land Improvement and Arterial Drainage (Ireland)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Land Law (Ireland) Act (1881) Amendment - -	Second Reading put off for Six Months.
Land Law (Ireland) Act (1881) Extension to Leaseholders).	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Land Law (Ireland) Act (1881) (Purchase Clauses)	Adjourned Debate on Second Reading dropped.
Land Perpetual Grant (Ireland) - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Land (Perpetual Grants) - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Lands Clauses Consolidation Act Amendment -	Second Reading dropped.
*Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases - - -	Order for consideration as Amended discharged.
Leaseholders (Facilities for Purchase of Fee Simple)	Second Reading put off for Six Months.
Leaseholders Enfranchisement - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Licensing Acts Amendment - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Life Leaseholders Enfranchisement - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Liquor Traffic Local Veto (Scotland) - - -	Adjourned Debate on Amendment on Second Reading dropped.
*London Government - - - - -	Order for Adjourned Debate on Second Reading discharged.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Disabilities) - -	Second Reading dropped.
Lunatics (Ireland) - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
*Magistrates (Ireland) Salaries - - - -	Order for Adjourned Debate on Second Reading discharged.
Marine Insurance - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Marriage Hours Extension - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister - -	Second Reading dropped.
*Merchant Shipping - - - - -	Order for Adjourned Debate on Second Reading discharged.
Merchant Shipping Law Amendment - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Metropolitan Board of Works (Fire Brigade Expenses).	Second Reading dropped.
Metropolitan Board of Works (Further Powers) -	Committee dropped.
Middlesex Land Registry - - - - -	Committed to a Select Committee (not nominated).
*Middlesex Registry of Deeds - - - - -	Committed to a Select Committee (not nominated).
Mortmain Law Amendment - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Municipal Boroughs - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.

Sess. 1884.—Bills which were Introduced into, but were not passed by, the Commons—*contd.*

	Stage at which they were DROPPED, POSTPONED, or REJECTED, &c.
Municipal Corporations (Borough Funds) - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Municipal Franchise (Ireland) - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Municipal Rates - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
National School Teachers (Ireland) - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Orange Organisation (Ireland) - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Parish Churches - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers' Charges).	Second Reading dropped.
Partnership Acts Consolidation - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Patent Medicines - - - - -	Second Reading put off for Six Months.
Personal Estates (Scotland) - - - - -	Committee dropped.
Pluralities Acts Amendment - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
*Police - - - - -	Order for Committee discharged.
*Post Office Protection - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Private Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Public Health Acts Amendment - - - -	Order for Committee discharged.
*Purchase of Land (Ireland) - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
*Railway Regulation Acts Amendment - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Reclamation of Land (Ireland) - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Redistribution of Seats - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Registration of Firms - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Registration of Voters (Ireland) - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
*Royal Courts of Justice - - - - -	Order for Committee discharged.
*Royal Irish Constabulary - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sundays - -	Adjourned Debate on Second Reading dropped.
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (No. 2) -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (No. 3) -	Second Reading dropped.
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Cornwall)	Order for Adjourned Debate on Second Reading discharged.
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Durham)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
*Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland) -	Order for Adjourned Debate on Second Reading discharged.
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Isle of Wight).	Second Reading dropped.
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Monmouth).	Second Reading dropped.
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Northumberland).	Second Reading dropped.
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Yorkshire).	Adjourned Debate on Second Reading dropped.
Sale of Spirits (Mixed Traders) - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Salmon (Weekly Close Time) (Ireland) - -	Committed to a Select Committee (not nominated).
*Savings Banks Acts Amendment - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Settlement and Removal Law Amendment - -	Second Reading dropped.
*Shannon Navigation - - - - -	Order for Committee discharged.
Shop Hours Regulation (Liverpool) - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Sites for Churches, Teachers' Residences, &c. (Ireland).	Second Reading put off for Six Months.
Stage Plays (Oxford and Cambridge) - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Steam Engines and Boilers - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Supreme Court of Judicature (District Courts) -	Second Reading dropped.

1884. 1884.—Bills which were introduced into, but were not passed by, the Commons—contd.

	Stage at which they were DROPPED, POSTPONED, or REJECTED, &c.
<i>Theatres, &c., Regulation (Metropolis)</i> - - -	Second Reading dropped.
<i>Tithe Rent (Extraordinary)</i> - - -	Second Reading dropped.
<i>Tramways (Ireland), Acts Amendment</i> - - -	Second Reading dropped.
<i>Tree Planting (Ireland)</i> - - -	Committee dropped.
<i>Treatment of Settlements</i> - - -	Adjourned Debate on Second Reading dropped.
* <i>Liverpool Canal and Tyrone Navigation</i> - - -	Re-committed Order for Committee discharged.
<i>Union Justice (Ireland)</i> - - -	Second Reading dropped.
* <i>University (Scotland)</i> - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
<i>University of Cambridge (Borrowing Powers)</i> -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
<i>Vaccination Acts (Compulsory Clauses Repeal)</i> -	Second Reading dropped.
<i>Vivisection Prohibition</i> - - -	Second Reading dropped.
<i>Waste Lands Afforestation (Ireland)</i> - - -	Further Proceeding on Second Reading dropped.
<i>Waterworks Clauses Act (1847) Amendment</i> -	Second Reading dropped.
<i>Waterworks Rating</i> - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
<i>Waterworks Rating (Scotland)</i> - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
<i>Working Men's Clubs Registration</i> - - -	Second Reading dropped.
<i>Yorkshire Land Registries</i> - - -	Reported from Select Committee without Amendment.

PROVISIONAL ORDER BILLS.

	Stage at which they were DROPPED, POSTPONED, or REJECTED, &c.
* <i>Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Labourers' Act) (No. 8).</i>	Standing Orders not complied with.
* <i>Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 8).</i>	Provisional Orders not confirmed.

Government Bills, 25; Provisional Order Bills, 2; other Bills, 114 - Total - - 141.

BILLS BROUGHT FROM THE LORDS, WHICH WERE NOT PASSED BY THE COMMONS.

	Stage at which they were DROPPED, POSTPONED, or REJECTED, &c.
* <i>Criminal Law Amendment</i> - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
<i>Cruelty to Animals Acts Amendment (No. 2)</i> -	Committee dropped.
<i>Habitual Criminals Act Amendment</i> - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
<i>Law of Evidence Amendment</i> - - -	Second Reading dropped.
* <i>Marriages Legalisation</i> - - -	Order for Committee discharged.
* <i>Medical Act Amendment</i> - - -	Order for Committee discharged.
Government Bills, 3; other Bills, 3 - - -	Total - - - 6.

BILLS PASSED BY THE COMMONS, BUT NOT BY THE LORDS.

	Stage at which they were DROPPED, POSTPONED, or REJECTED, &c.
Infants - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) - - - -	Second Reading put off for six months.
Real Assets Administration - - - - -	Second Reading dropped under Lords' Standing Order 34.
*Representation of the People - - - - -	Amendment to Second Reading agreed to.
Government Bill, 1 ; other Bills, 3 - - - -	Total - - - 4.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Total Number of Bills which received the Royal Assent :		
(1.) Introduced into the House - - - - -	116	
(2.) Brought from the House of Lords - - - - -	28	
		144
Total Number of Bills introduced into, but not passed by, the Commons -		141
Total Number of Bills brought from the Lords, but not passed by the Commons - - - - -		6
Total Number of Bills passed by the Commons, but not by the Lords -		4
TOTAL - - -		295

Public Bill Office, }
14 August 1884. }

F. Jenkinson.

PUBLIC BILLS.

RETURN of the Number of PUBLIC BILLS, distinguishing Government from other Bills, introduced into the House of Commons, or brought from the House of Lords, during the Session of 1884; showing the Number which received the Royal Assent; the Number which were Passed by the House of Commons, but not by the House of Lords; the Number Passed by the House of Lords, but not by the House of Commons; &c. (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.116, of Session 1883).

(*Sir Charles Forster.*)

1884.

0.124.

H-16 R 81.

Under 1 oz.

PUBLIC PETITIONS. ---

**RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 6 August 1884 ;—for,**

**RETURN “of the Number of PUBLIC PETITIONS Presented and Printed in the
Year 1884 ; with the Total Number of Signatures in that Year (in continuation of
Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.117, of Session 1883).”**

YEAR.	Number of Petitions Presented.	Number of Petitions Printed.	Total Number of Signatures.
1884 - - -	21,294	377	1,770,552

14 August 1884.

***James B. Bull,*
Clerk of the Journals.**

PUBLIC PETITIONS.

RETURN of the Number of PUBLIC PETITIONS
Presented and Printed in the Year 1884; with
the Total Number of Signatures in that Year (in
continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.117,
of Session 1883).

(*Sir Charles Forster.*)

1 8 8 4.

0.125.

H.—2. 2. 84.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

**RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 7 August 1884 ;—for,**

A RETURN “of the Number of SELECT COMMITTEES appointed in the Session of 1884, including the STANDING COMMITTEES and the COURT of REFEREES; the Subjects of Inquiry; the Names of the Members appointed to Serve on each, and of the Chairman of each; the Number of Days each Committee Met, and the Number of Days each Member Attended; the Total Expense of the Attendance of Witnesses at each Select Committee, and the Name of the Member who Moved for such Committee; also, the Total Number of MEMBERS who Served on SELECT COMMITTEES (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.113, of Session 1883).”

(Sir Charles Forster.)

1 8 8 4.

**ALPHABETICAL LIST of the NAMES of MEMBERS appointed to serve on
SELECT COMMITTEES.**

Note.—The Numbers refer to the order in which the Committees are Printed.

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	Committees on which each Member was appointed.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.	Committees on which each Member was appointed.
A.		Carbutt, Mr. - - - -	13.
Aoland, Mr. - - - -	9.	Carington, Mr. - - - -	4. 8.
Aoland, Sir Thomas Dyke -	6.	Cavendish, Lord Edward -	7. 8. 24. 29.
Agnew, Mr. - - - -	24.	Cecil, Lord Eustace - -	21.
Alexander, General - - -	3. 24.	Chamberlain, Mr. - - -	1. 25.
Anderson, Mr. - - - -	3. 25.	Chambers, Sir Thomas -	24.
Armitstead, Mr. - - - -	3. 16. 24.	Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr.	14.
Arnold, Mr. Arthur - - -	15. 24.	Chaplin, Mr. Henry - -	24.
Asher, Mr. - - - -	32.	Cheetham, Mr. - - - -	2. 10. 26.
Ashley, Mr. Evelyn - - -	1.	Churchill, Lord Randolph -	6.
Attorney General, Mr. -	24.	Clarke, Mr. Edward - -	24. 25.
B.		Colebrooke, Sir Edward -	3. 23. 24.
Bailey, Sir Joseph - - -	9. 21.	Collings, Mr. Jesse - -	14.
Balfour, Mr. Arthur - - -	3. 13. 25.	Collins, Mr. - - - -	6. 10.
Balfour, Sir George - - -	15.	Collins, Mr. Thomas - -	24. 32.
Barclay, Mr. - - - -	3.	Colthurst, Colonel - - -	20. 30.
Baring, Mr. Thomas - - -	25.	Commins, Dr. - - - -	24.
Baring, Viscount - - - -	15.	Coope, Mr. - - - -	25.
Barran, Mr. - - - -	25. 32.	Corbett, Mr. John - - -	4.
Barttelot, Sir Walter - -	8. 19. 24.	Corry, Mr. - - - -	2. 25.
Bass, Sir Arthur - - - -	24.	Cotton, Mr. - - - -	24.
Baxter, Mr. - - - -	13.	Courtney, Mr. Leonard -	12. 18. 19. 30.
Beach, Mr. - - - -	29.	Cowen, Mr. - - - -	25.
Beach, Sir Michael Hicks -	28.	Cowper, Mr. Henry - - -	9.
Beaumont, Mr. Wentworth -	29.	Crichton, Viscount - - -	30.
Bentinck, Mr. Cavendish -	20. 24.	Cropper, Mr. - - - -	7.
Beresford, Mr. - - - -	2.	Cross, Mr. Kynaston - -	13.
Birkbeck, Mr. - - - -	25.	Cross, Sir Richard - - -	7. 24.
Blake, Mr. - - - -	15.	Crum, Mr. - - - -	3.
Blennerhassett, Mr. - - -	21. 25.	Cubitt, Mr. - - - -	7. 22. 23.
Bolton, Mr. - - - -	3. 13.	Cunliffe, Sir Robert - -	25.
Bonham-Carter, Mr. - - -	11.	Currie, Sir Donald - - -	15. 25.
Boord, Mr. - - - -	30.	D.	
Bourke, Mr. - - - -	21.	Dalrymple, Mr. Charles -	3. 13. 20. 25.
Brand, Mr. - - - -	8.	Davey, Mr. - - - -	6.
Brassey, Sir Thomas - - -	15.	Davies, Mr. Richard - -	25.
Bright, Mr. Jacob - - - -	25.	Dawnay, Mr. Guy - - -	8. 15.
Brinton, Mr. - - - -	7. 24.	Dawnay, Mr. L. - - - -	32.
Broadhurst, Mr. - - - -	9. 25.	Dawson, Mr. - - - -	12. 14. 25.
Brodrick, Mr. - - - -	2. 13.	De Worms, Baron - - -	24.
Brooks, Mr. Maurice - - -	16. 25.	Dickson, Mr. Thomas - -	2. 24.
Brown, Mr. - - - -	8. 25.	Digby, Colonel - - - -	20.
Bruce, Mr. Thomas - - -	25.	Dilke, Sir Charles - - -	1.
Bruce, Sir Hervey - - - -	2.	Dillwyn, Mr. - - - -	24.
Bryce, Mr. - - - -	6. 9. 24.	Dodds, Mr. - - - -	24. 32.
Buchanan, Mr. - - - -	3. 25.	Dodson, Mr. - - - -	1. 24.
Bulwer, Mr. - - - -	6. 24.	Douglas, Mr. Akers - - -	15.
Burt, Mr. - - - -	4. 24.	Duckworth, Sir John - -	11.
Buszard, Mr. - - - -	24.	Duff, Mr. - - - -	16.
Buxton, Mr. Sydney - - -	2. 27.	Dundas, Mr. - - - -	24. 32.
C.		Dyke, Sir William Hart -	16. 24.
Caine, Mr. - - - -	25.	E.	
Cameron, Dr. - - - -	8.	Earp, Mr. - - - -	8.
Campbell, Lord Colin - - -	3.	Ecroyd, Mr. - - - -	25.
Campbell, Sir George - - -	13. 24.	Edwards, Mr. Henry - - -	16.
Campbell, Mr. James - - -	14.	Egerton, Mr. Algernon - -	4. 25.
Campbell, Mr. Richard - -	3.	Egerton, Admiral - - - -	21.
		Egerton, Mr. Tatton - - -	4.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Members appointed to serve on Select Committees—continued.

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	Committees on which each Member was appointed.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.	Committees on which each Member was appointed.
Elcho, Lord - - -	3.	Hope, Mr. Beresford - - -	24.
Elliot, Mr. - - -	1.	Hopwood, Mr. - - -	24.
Elliot, Mr. Arthur - - -	24.	Houldsworth, Mr. - - -	3. 25.
Elliot, Sir George - - -	25.	Howard, Mr. George - - -	10.
Elton, Mr. - - -	2. 10. 23. 32.	Hubbard, Mr. - - -	7.
Emlyn, Viscount - - -	14. 21.	I.	
Errington, Mr. - - -	14.	Illingworth, Mr. - - -	2. 22.
Evans, Mr. - - -	21.	Inderwick, Mr. - - -	24.
Ewart, Mr. - - -	24.	J.	
Ewing, Mr. Orr - - -	3. 22.	Jackson, Mr. - - -	4. 8. 13. 25.
F.		James, Mr. Charles - - -	10. 24.
Fairbairn, Sir Andrew - - -	12.	James, Mr. Walter - - -	6. 24. 28.
Farquharson, Dr. - - -	8. 31.	Judge Advocate General, The - - -	32.
Filmer, Sir Edmund - - -	16.	K.	
Fitzwilliam, Mr. John - - -	24.	Kennaway, Sir John - - -	6. 21.
Fletcher, Sir Henry - - -	8.	Kenny, Mr. - - -	4.
Floyer, Mr. - - -	28.	Kensington, Lord - - -	1. 16.
Foljambe, Mr. Francis - - -	21.	King-Harman, Colonel - - -	2. 25.
Folkestone, Viscount - - -	29.	Kingscote, Colonel - - -	8.
Forster, Sir Charles - - -	20. 22.	L.	
Forster, Mr. William Edward - - -	4. 7. 25.	Labouchere, Mr. - - -	24.
Fowler, Mr. Henry H. - - -	3. 7. 17. 24.	Laing, Mr. - - -	19.
Fowler, Mr. William - - -	13. 25.	Lambton, Mr. - - -	29.
Fremantle, Mr. - - -	28.	Lawrance, Mr. Compton - - -	27. 32.
Fry, Mr. Lewis - - -	24.	Lawrence, Mr. - - -	25.
G.		Leatham, Mr. Edward - - -	7. 25.
Garnier, Mr. Carpenter - - -	17.	Leatham, Mr. - - -	32.
Gibson, Mr. - - -	24.	Lechmere, Sir Edmund - - -	4.
Giffard, Sir Hardinge - - -	24.	Lee, Mr. Henry - - -	25.
Giles, Mr. - - -	31.	Lefevre, Mr. Shaw - - -	6.
Gladstone, Mr. - - -	1.	Leigh, Mr. Chandos - - -	11.
Gladstone, Mr. Herbert - - -	2. 14.	Leighton, Mr. Stanley - - -	7. 24.
Gladstone, Mr. William Henry - - -	24.	Lloyd, Mr. Morgan - - -	24.
Goldney, Sir Gabriel - - -	16. 17. 24.	Long, Mr. - - -	6.
Gorst, Mr. - - -	13. 19. 24.	Lord Advocate, The - - -	1. 3. 24.
Gourley, Mr. - - -	25.	Lowther, Mr. J. - - -	21. 24.
Gower, Mr. Leveson - - -	24.	Lowther, Mr. J. W. - - -	4. 10.
Grant, Mr. Andrew - - -	3.	Lowther, Mr. William - - -	20. 25.
Grantham, Mr. - - -	24.	Lubbock, Sir John - - -	14. 19. 25.
Gray, Mr. Edmond - - -	2. 25.	Lusk, Sir Andrew - - -	28.
Greer, Mr. - - -	2.	Lymington, Viscount - - -	14.
Gregory, Mr. - - -	10. 32.	M.	
Grey, Mr. Albert - - -	7. 25.	Maclver, Mr. - - -	25.
Grosvenor, Lord Richard - - -	1.	Macliver, Mr. Stewart - - -	4.
H.		Macnaghten, Mr. - - -	2. 24.
Halsey, Mr. - - -	12.	M'Arthur, Sir William - - -	25.
Hamilton, Lord Claud John - - -	24.	M'Carthy, Mr. Justin - - -	13. 25.
Hamilton, Lord George - - -	13.	M'Lagan, Mr. - - -	20.
Harcourt, Sir William - - -	1.	Makins, Colonel - - -	28.
Hardecastle, Mr. - - -	7. 21.	March, Earl of - - -	26.
Hartington, Marquis of - - -	1.	Marjoribanks, Mr. - - -	15.
Hastings, Mr. - - -	10. 15. 17. 27.	Marriott, Mr. - - -	24.
Hay, Admiral Sir John - - -	3.	Martin, Mr. Patrick - - -	24.
Hayter, Sir Arthur - - -	26.	Martin, Mr. Richard - - -	25.
Healy, Mr. - - -	2. 10.	Marum, Mr. - - -	24. 25. 32.
Heneage, Mr. - - -	15.	Maskelyne, Mr. Story - - -	28.
Herbert, Mr. Sidney - - -	8. 14. 24.	Maxwell, Sir Herbert - - -	3.
Hibbert, Mr. - - -	24. 27.	Mayne, Mr. - - -	6.
Hicks, Mr. - - -	26.	Meldon, Mr. - - -	11. 22.
Hill, Lord Arthur - - -	2. 15.	Mellor, Mr. - - -	10. 24. 27.
Hill, Mr. Staveley - - -	24.	Mills, Sir Charles - - -	15. 19. 25. 32.
Holland, Sir Henry - - -	4.	Molloy, Mr. - - -	28.
Holland, Mr. - - -	9.		
Holms, Mr. John - - -	25. 28.		
Home, Colonel Milne - - -	3. 8. 15.		

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Members appointed to serve on Select Committees—continued.

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	Committees on which each Member was appointed.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.	Committee on which each Member was appointed.
Monk, Mr. - - - -	16. 23. 24.	S.	
Morley, Mr. Arnold - - -	24.	Salt, Mr. - - - -	14. 15. 19.
Morley, Mr. John - - -	6. 24.	Samuelson, Mr. Bernhard - -	13.
Morley, Mr. Samuel - - -	4. 14.	Sclater-Booth, Mr. - - -	3. 5. 14. 21. 24.
Mowbray, Sir John - - -	22. 23.	Scott, Lord Henry - - -	9.
Mulholland, Mr. - - -	20. 23. 25.	Seely, Mr. - - - -	19.
Muntz, Mr. - - - -	16.	Sellar, Mr. - - - -	3. 24. 28.
N.		Selwin-Ibbetson, Sir Henry -	9. 21. 24.
Newport, Viscount - - -	20.	Sexton, Mr. - - - -	2. 14. 25.
Nicholson, Mr. Newzam - -	3. 24.	Shaw, Mr. - - - -	2. 19. 23.
Noel, Mr. Ernest - - -	24.	Shaw, Mr. William - - -	5.
Nolan, Colonel - - - -	8. 15. 24.	Sheil, Mr. - - - -	16.
Northcote, Mr. Henry - - -	25.	Sheild, Mr. - - - -	24.
Norwood, Mr. - - - -	25.	Slagg, Mr. - - - -	4. 13.
O.		Smith, Mr. Samuel - - -	1. 25.
O'Connor, Mr. Arthur - - -	19. 24. 30.	Smith, Mr. William Henry -	18. 18. 31.
O'Connor, Mr. T. P. - - -	2.	Solicitor General, Mr. - -	10. 25.
Onslow, Mr. - - - -	13.	Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr.	2. 24.
O'Shea, Captain - - - -	16.	Solicitor General for Scotland, Mr.	25.
P.		Stafford, Marquis of - - -	20.
Paget, Mr. Richard - - -	24.	Stanhope, Mr. Edward - - -	7. 13. 25.
Palmer, Mr. Hinde - - -	11. 32.	Stanley, Colonel - - - -	8.
Parker, Mr. Charles - - -	11. 17.	Stansfeld, Mr. - - - -	18. 24.
Parnell, Mr. - - - -	2. 18. 24.	Stevenson, Mr. - - - -	15.
Patrick, Mr. Cochran - - -	3.	Storey, Mr. - - - -	24.
Pease, Mr. Arthur - - -	25. 32.	Stuart, Mr. Villiers - - -	2. 24.
Pease, Sir Joseph - - -	18. 26. 31.	T.	
Peddie, Mr. Dick - - -	3.	Talbot, Mr. J. G. - - -	7. 17.
Peck, Sir Henry - - - -	25.	Tavistock, Marquis of - - -	20. 25.
Peel, Sir Robert - - - -	25.	Tennant, Mr. Charles - - -	20.
Pell, Mr. - - - -	6. 9. 10. 14. 24.	Thornhill, Mr. - - - -	16.
Pemberton, Mr. - - - -	7. 11. 24.	Thynne, Lord Henry - - -	16.
Percy, Earl - - - -	25.	Tillett, Mr. - - - -	9.
Percy, Lord Algernon - - -	3. 14. 24.	Torrens, Mr. - - - -	24.
Phipps, Mr. Pickering - - -	24.	Tottenham, Colonel - - -	18.
Playfair, Sir Lyon - - -	{ 5. 14. 23. 24.	Tracy, Mr. Hanbury - - -	15. 20.
Plunket, Mr. - - - -	12.	Trevelyan, Mr. - - - -	1.
Portman, Mr. - - - -	21.	V.	
Power, Mr. O'Connor - - -	25.	Vivian, Sir Henry Hussey -	5. 24.
Power, Mr. Richard - - -	9. 16. 20. 24.	W.	
Puleston, Mr. - - - -	24.	Waddy, Mr. - - - -	24.
R.		Walrond, Colonel - - - -	15.
Raikes, Mr. - - - -	14. 18. 24.	Walter, Mr. - - - -	7. 24.
Ramsay, Mr. - - - -	18.	Warton, Mr. - - - -	27.
Ramsden, Sir John - - -	21.	Watkin, Sir Edward - - -	15.
Rathbone, Mr. - - - -	2. 24.	Waugh, Mr. - - - -	10.
Read, Mr. Clare - - - -	25. 29.	Webster, Mr. - - - -	3.
Reid, Mr. - - - -	24.	West, Mr. - - - -	17.
Rendlesham, Lord - - -	15.	Whitbread, Mr. - - - -	18. 22. 23.
Richardson, Mr. J. N. - - -	14.	Whitley, Mr. - - - -	25. 27.
Ridley, Sir Matthew White -	5.	Willis, Mr. - - - -	24.
Ritchie, Mr. - - - -	25.	Wilmot, Sir Eardley - - -	15. 24.
Ross, Mr. Charles - - -	15.	Wilson, Mr. Charles - - -	32.
Roundell, Mr. - - - -	24.	Wilson, Mr. Isaac - - -	4. 32.
Russell, Mr. George - - -	29.	Winn, Mr. Rowland - - -	18.
Russell, Lord Arthur - - -	23.	Wodehouse, Mr. - - - -	13.
Rylands, Mr. - - - -	7. 19. 25.	Wolff, Sir Henry - - - -	22.
		Wortley, Mr. Stuart - - -	7. 24. 32.
		Wroughton, Mr. - - - -	28.
		Wyndham, Mr. Percy - - -	21. 21.
		Y.	
		Yorke, Mr. Reginald - - -	6. 20. 23.

A RETURN of the Number of SELECT COMMITTEES appointed in the Session of 1884, including the STADING COMMITTEES and the COURT of REFEREES; the Subjects of Inquiry; the Names of the Members appointed to Serve on each, and of the Chairman of each; the Number of Days each Committee Met, and the Number of Days each Member Attended; the Total Expense of the Attendance of Witnesses at each Select Committee, and the Name of the Member who Moved for such Committee; also, the Total Number of MEMBERS who Served on SELECT COMMITTEES.

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member at- tended.	Number of Days each Com- mittee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
1. Address - - - -	- - - - -	-	1	£. s. d. - Nil.	
	Elliot, Mr., Chairman -	1			
	Ashley, Mr. Evelyn -	-			
	Chamberlain, Mr. -	0			
	Dilke, Sir Charles -	1			
	Dodson, Mr. -	0			
	Gladstone, Mr. -	0			
	Grosvenor, Lord Richard -	1			
	Harcourt, Sir William -	0			
	Hartington, Marquis of -	0			
	Kensington, Lord -	0			
	Lord Advocate, The -	0			
	Smith, Mr. Samuel -	1			
	Trevelyan, Mr. -	1			
2. Agricultural Labourers (Ireland). Moved for by Mr. Trevelyan.	- - - - -	-	5	210 4 -	
	Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr., Chairman.	4			
	Beresford, Mr. -	4			
	Brodrick, Mr. -	5			
	Bruce, Sir Hervey -	1	-	- -	Discharged, 28 July.
	Buxton, Mr. Sydney -	3			
	Cheetham, Mr. -	3	-	- -	Added, 24 July.
	Corry, Mr. -	1	-	- -	Added, 28 July.
	Dickson, Mr. Thomas -	1			
	Elton, Mr. -	0			
	Gladstone, Mr. Herbert -	5			
	Gray, Mr. -	5			
	Greer, Mr. -	3			
	Healy, Mr. -	4			
	Hill, Lord Arthur -	5	-	- -	Added, 10 July.
	Illingworth, Mr. -	5			
	King-Harman, Colonel -	5			
	Macnaghten, Mr. -	1			
	O'Connor, Mr. T. P. -	4			
	Parnell, Mr. -	4			
	Rathbone, Mr. -	1	-	- -	Discharged, 24 July.
	Sexton, Mr. -	4			
	Shaw, Mr. -	0			
	Stuart, Mr. Villiers -	5			

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member at- tended.	Number of Days each Com- mittee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
3. Burgh Police and Health (Scotland) Bill. Moved for by The Lord Advocate.	- - - - - Lord Advocate, The, Chair- man. Alexander, General - - Anderson, Mr. - - - Armitstead, Mr. - - - Balfour, Mr. Arthur - - Barclay, Mr. - - - Bolton, Mr. - - - Buchanan, Mr. - - - Campbell, Lord Colin - Campbell, Mr. Richard - Colebrooke, Sir Edward - Crum, Mr. - - - Dalrymple, Mr. - - - Elcho, Lord - - - Ewing, Mr. Orr - - - Grant, Mr. Andrew - - Hay, Admiral Sir John - Home, Colonel Milne - Houldsworth, Mr. - - Maxwell, Sir Herbert - Nicholson, Mr. Newzam - Patrick, Mr. Cochran- Peddie, Mr. Dick - - Percy, Lord Algernon - Selater-Booth, Mr. - - Sellar, Mr. - - - Webster, Mr. - - -	- 9 9 8 8 0 9 8 8 9 6 8 9 7 8 5 9 8 9 5 6 7 8 9 0 2 8 9	9	£. s. d. - Nil -	
4. Canal Boats Act (1877) Amendment Bill. Moved for by Mr. Burt.	- - - - - Forster, Mr. William Edward Burt, Mr. - - - Carington, Mr. - - - Corbett, Mr. John - - Egerton, Mr. Algernon - Egerton, Mr. Tatton - Holland, Sir Henry - - Jackson, Mr. - - - Kenny, Mr. - - - Lechmere, Sir Edmund - Lowther, Mr. J. W. - - Macliver, Mr. Stewart - Morley, Mr. Samuel - - Slagg, Mr. - - - Wilson, Mr. Isaac - -	- 7 2 3 7 6 6 6 4 3 5 4 5 0 1 7	7		
5. Chairman's Panel - - Nominated by Committee of Selection.	- - - - - Playfair, Sir Lyon, Chair- man. Ridley, Sir Matthew White Selater-Booth, Mr. - - Shaw, Mr. William - - Vivian, Sir Henry Hussey -	- 5 3 5 0 5	5	- Nil.	

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member at- tended.	Number of Days each Com- mittee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
6. Charitable Trusts Acts - Moved for by Mr. Shaw Lefevre.	- - - - - Lefevre, Mr. Shaw, Chair- man. Acland, Sir Thomas Dyke - Bryce, Mr. - - - Bulwer, Mr. - - - Churchill, Lord Randolph - Collins, Mr. - - - Davey, Mr. - - - Fowler, Mr. Henry H. - James, Mr. Walter - Kennaway, Sir John - Long, Mr. - - - Mayne, Mr. - - - Morley, Mr. John - Pell, Mr. - - - Yorke, Mr. - - -	- 23 23 29 9 5 8 13 22 15 17 12 6 21 19 21	23	£. s. d. 51 4 -	
7. Church Patronage Bills - Moved for by Mr. Lea- tham.	- - - - - Forster, Mr. William Edward, Chairman. Brinton, Mr. - - - Cavendish, Lord Edward - Cropper, Mr. - - - Cross, Sir Richard - - Cubitt, Mr. - - - Fowler, Mr. Henry H. - Grey, Mr. Albert - - Hardcastle, Mr. - - - Hubbard, Mr. - - - Leatham, Mr. Edward - Leighton, Mr. Stanley - Pemberton, Mr. - - - Rylands, Mr. - - - Stanhope, Mr. - - - Talbot, Mr. J. G. - - Walter, Mr. - - - Wortley, Mr. Stuart-	- 4 2 3 5 3 5 2 4 0 4 5 3 3 5 5 4 3	5	5 5 -	This witness was the draftsman of the Bill ; this payment was specially authorised by the Treasury. Added, 16 July. Sat once as Chair- man. Discharged, 16 July.
8. Commissariat and Transport Services (Egyptian Cam- paign). Moved for by Dr. Cam- eron.	- - - - - Stanley, Colonel, Chairman - Brand, Mr. - - - Brown, Mr. - - - Cameron, Dr. - - - Carington, Mr. - - - Cavendish, Lord Edward - Dawnay, Mr. - - - Earp, Mr. - - - Farquharson, Dr. - - Fletcher, Sir Henry - Herbert, Mr. - - - Home, Colonel Milne - Jackson, Mr. - - - Kingscote, Colonel - Nolan, Colonel - - -	- 16 21 12 21 16 19 21 12 20 16 15 20 10 18 13	21	19 7 -	Acted five times as Chairman. Added, 21 April.
9. Commons - - - - - Moved for by Mr. Hibbert	- - - - - Sir Henry Selwin Ibbetson, Chairman. Acland, Mr. - - - Bailey, Sir Joseph - - Barttelot, Sir Walter - Bryce, Mr. - - - Broadhurst, Mr. - - Cowper, Mr. Henry - Holland, Mr. - - - Pell, Mr. - - - Power, Mr. Richard - Scott, Lord Henry - Tillett, Mr. - - -	- 2 0 1 2 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 2	2	- Nil.	Added by the Com- mittee of Selection. Added by the Com- mittee of Selection. Added by the Com- mittee of Selection.

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member at- tended.	Number of Days each Com- mittee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
10. Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill. Moved for by Mr. Waugh	- - - - - Waugh, Mr., Chairman - Collins, Mr. - - - Cheetham, Mr. - - - Elton, Mr. - - - Gregory, Mr. - - - Hastings, Mr. - - - Healy, Mr. - - - Howard, Mr. George - James, Mr. Charles - Lowther, Mr. James W. (Rutland). Mellor, Mr. - - - Pell, Mr. - - - Solicitor General, Mr. -	- 6 5 6 4 4 3 0 6 6 6 5 6 1	6	£. s. d. - Nil.	
11. Court of Referees - -	- - - - - Meldon, Mr. - - - Palmer, Mr. Hinde - Parker, Mr. Charles S. - Pemberton, Mr. - - - Bonham-Carter, Mr. - Duckworth, Sir John - Leigh, Mr. Chandos -	- 3 11 14 14 11 12 15	15	- Nil.	Acted twice as Chairman. Acted as Chairman.
12. Dublin Museum, Science and Art. Moved for by Mr. Court- ney.	- - - - - Courtney, Mr., Chairman - Dawson, Mr. - - - Fairbairn, Sir Andrew - Halsey, Mr. - - - Plunket, Mr. - - -	- 2 0 2 1 1	2	- Nil.	Added by the Com- mittee of Selection.
13. East Indian Railways - - Moved for by Mr. Kyn- aston Cross.	- - - - - Baxter, Mr., Chairman - Balfour, Mr. Arthur - Bolton, Mr. - - - Brodrick, Mr. - - - Campbell, Sir George - Carbutt, Mr. - - - Cross, Mr. Kynaston - Dalrymple, Mr. - - - Fowler, Mr. William - Gorst, Mr. - - - Hamilton, Lord George - Jackson, Mr. - - - McCarthy, Mr. Justin - Onslow, Mr. - - - Samuelson, Mr. Bernhard - Slagg, Mr. - - - Smith, Mr. William Henry - Stanhope, Mr. Edward - Wodehouse, Mr. - - -	- 23 8 20 19 23 22 23 20 22 16 9 18 5 9 22 17 18 12 21	23	15 15 -	For maps supplied by order of the India Office by Messrs. Stanford.

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member at- tended.	Number of Days each Com- mittee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
17. Police and Sanitary Regula- tions. Moved for by Mr. Hib- bert.	- - - - - Talbot, Mr. John, Chair- man. Fowler, Mr. Henry H. - Garnier, Mr. Carpenter - Goldney, Sir Gabriel - - Hastings, Mr. - - - Parker, Mr. Charles - - West, Mr. - - -	- 30 30 28 23 25 28 28	30	£. s. d - Nil.	
18. Printing - - - - A Sessional Committee.	- - - - - Courtney, Mr. Leonard - Parnell, Mr. - - - Pease, Sir Joseph - - Raikes, Mr. - - - Ramsay, Mr. - - - Smith, Mr. William Henry - Stansfeld, Mr. - - - Tottenham, Colonel - - Whitbread, Mr. - - - Winn, Mr. Rowland - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	-	- Nil.	A standing Com- mittee. No mi- nutes kept.
19. Public Accounts - - - A Sessional Committee.	- - - - - Salt, Mr., Chairman - - Barttelot, Sir Walter - - Courtney, Mr. - - - Gorst, Mr. - - - Laing, Mr. - - - Lubbock, Sir John - - Mills, Sir Charles - - O'Connor, Mr. Arthur - Rylands, Mr. - - - Seely, Mr. - - - Shaw, Mr. - - -	- 11 11 11 10 11 8 8 10 9 10 2	11	- Nil.	Added, 10 March.
20. Public Petitions - - - Moved for by Sir Charles Forster.	- - - - - Forster, Sir Charles, Chair- man. Bentinck, Mr. Cavendish - Colthurst, Colonel - - Dalrymple, Mr. Charles - Digby, Colonel - - - Lowther, Mr. William - M'Lagan, Mr. - - - Mulholland, Mr. - - - Newport, Viscount - - Power, Mr. Richard - - Stafford, Marquis of - - Tavistock, Marquis of - Tennant, Mr. Charles - Tracy, Mr. Hanbury - - Yorke, Mr. Reginald - -	- 20 0 12 14 16 15 13 5 6 4 6 11 8 0 3	20	- Nil.	

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member at- tended.	Number of Days each Com- mittee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
21. Railway and Canal Bills, General Committee on. A Sessional Committee, appointed by the Com- mittee of Selection.	- - - - - Evans, Mr., Chairman Bailey, Sir Joseph Blennerhassett, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Cecil, Lord Eustace Egerton, Admiral Emlyn, Viscount Foljanibe, Mr. Francis Hardcastle, Mr. Kennaway, Sir John Lowther, Mr. James Portman, Mr. Ramaden, Sir John Selater-Booth, Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson, Sir Henry Wyndham, Mr. Percy	- 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0	1	£. s. d. - Nil.	
22. Selection, Committee of A Sessional Committee.	- - - - - Mowbray, Sir John Chair- man. Cubitt, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Orr Forster, Sir Charles Illingworth, Mr. Meldon, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Wolff, Sir Henry	- 28 25 27 23 16 5 26 9	31		
23. Standing Orders - A Sessional Committee, moved for by Sir J. Mowbray.	- - - - - Mowbray, Sir John, Chair- man. Colebrooke, Sir Edward Cubitt, Mr. Floyer, Mr. Monk, Mr. Mulholland, Mr. Playfair, Sir Lyon Russell, Lord Arthur Shaw, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Yorke, Mr.	- 19 14 17 12 17 10 8 18 8 14 11	21	- Nil.	
					Sat three times as Chairman.

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member at- tended.	Number of Days each Com- mittee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
24.				£. s. d.	
Standing Committee on Law and Courts of Justice and Legal Procedure.	- - - - -	-	9	- Nil.	
N.B.—Committee sat 9 days :	Sclater-Booth, Mr., Chair- man.	6	-	- -	Appointed Chair- man, 12 May.
Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases - 2	Vivian, Sir Hussey - -	1	-	- -	Appointed for one sitting in Sir L. Playfair's place (unable to attend).
Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) - - 4	Playfair, Sir Lyon (2nd Chair- man for "Criminal Luna- tics Bill").	2	-	- -	Appointed Chair- man, 4 July.
Criminal Lunatics Bill 3					
There was no quorum on 15th July.	Agnew, Mr. - - -	3			
	Alexander, General - -	8			
	Armitstead, Mr. - -	7			
	Arnold, Mr. Arthur - -	7			
	Attorney General, Mr. -	9			
	Barttelot, Sir Walter - -	9			
	Bass, Sir Arthur - -	6			
	*Bentinck, Mr. Cavendish -	0			
	†Brinton, Mr. - - -	3			
	Bryce, Mr. - - -	4			
	Bulwer, Mr. - - -	2			
	Burt, Mr. - - -	1			
	†*Buszard, Mr. - - -	2			
	Campbell, Sir George - -	8			
	Cavendish, Lord Edward -	8			
	Chambers, Sir Thomas -	0			
	Chaplin, Mr. Henry - -	0			
	†*†Clarke, Mr. Edward -	1			
	Colebrooke, Sir Edward -	8			
	*†Collins, Mr. Thomas -	1			
	†*Commins, Dr. - - -	0			
	Cotton, Mr. - - -	0			
	Cross, Sir Richard - -	5			
	De Worms, Baron - - -	1			
	Dickson, Mr. Thomas - -	3			
	Dillwyn, Mr. - - -	6			
	Dodds, Mr. - - -	7			
	Dodson, Mr. - - -	2			
	Dundas, Mr. - - -	2			
	†Dyke, Sir William Hart -	0			
	Elliot, Mr. Arthur - -	5			
	Ewart, Mr. - - -	2			
	†Fitzwilliam, Mr. John -	2			
	†Fowler, Mr. Henry H. -	0			
	Fry, Mr. Lewis - - -	5			
	Gibson, Mr. - - -	5			
	Giffard, Sir Hardinge - -	2			
	Gladstone, Mr. W. H. -	6			
	†Goldney, Sir Gabriel - -	0	-	- -	Discharged, 23 May.
	Gorst, Mr. - - -	6			
	Gower, Mr. Leveson - -	8			
	†*Grantham, Mr. - - -	1			
	†Hamilton, Lord Claud John -	0			
	Herbers, Mr. Sidney - -	1			

The Members distinguished thus (*) were added in respect of the Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases Bill.

The Members distinguished thus (†) were added in respect of the Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Bill.

The Members distinguished thus (‡) were added in respect of the Criminal Lunatics Bill.

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member at- tended.	Number of Days each Com- mittee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
				£. s. d.	
Standing Committee on Law and Courts of Justice and Legal Procedure— <i>continued</i> .	Hibbert, Mr. - - -	8			
	Hill, Mr. Staveley - -	2			
	Hope, Mr. Beresford - -	1			
	Hopwood, Mr. - - -	2			
	†*Inderwick, Mr. - - -	8			
	†James, Mr. Charles - -	4			
	James, Mr. Walter - - -	5			
	Labouchere, Mr. - - -	0			
	Leighton, Mr. Stanley - -	2			
	†Lloyd, Mr. Morgan - - -	0			
	Lord Advocate, The - - -	7			
	†Lowther, Mr. James - - -	0			
	Macnaghten, Mr. - - -	0			
	Marriott, Mr. - - -	1			
	†Martin, Mr. Patrick - - -	2			
	†*†Marum, Mr. - - -	0			
	†*†Mellor, Mr. - - -	4			
	Monk, Mr. - - -	8			
	Morley, Mr. Arnold - - -	9			
	††Morley, Mr. John - - -	6			
	†Nicholson, Mr. Newzam - -	2			
	†Noel, Mr. Ernest - - -	1			
	Nolan, Colonel - - -	1			
	O'Connor, Mr. Arthur - -	3			
	Paget, Mr. Richard - - -	4			
	Parnell, Mr. - - -	1			
	Pell, Mr. - - -	8			
	Pemberton, Mr. - - -	1			
	Percy, Lord Algernon - -	2	-	-	Added, 23 May.
	†Phipps, Mr. Pickering - -	1			
	Power, Mr. Richard - - -	0			
	Puleston, Mr. - - -	0			
	Raikes, Mr. - - -	0			
	Rathbone, Mr. - - -	7			
	*Reid, Mr. - - -	0			
	Roundell, Mr. - - -	7			
	*†Sellar, Mr. - - -	3			
	Selwin-Ibbetson, Sir Henry -	0			
	†Sheild, Mr. - - -	2			
	Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. - - -	2			
	Stansfeld, Mr. - - -	0			
	†Storey, Mr. - - -	2			
	Stuart, Mr. Villiers - - -	3			
	Torrens, Mr. M'Cullagh - -	0			
	†*Waddy, Mr. - - -	0			
	Walter, Mr. - - -	7			
	*Willis, Mr. - - -	1			
	†*Wilmot, Sir J. Eardley - -	3			
	Wortley, Mr. Stuart - - -	4			
	Wyndham, Mr. Percy - - -	5			

The Members distinguished thus (*) were added in respect of the Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases Bill.
The Members distinguished thus (†) were added in respect of the Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Bill.
The Members distinguished thus (‡) were added in respect of the Criminal Lunatics Bill.

15

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Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member at- tended.	Number of Days each Com- mittee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
26. Strensall Common Bill - - Moved for by Sir Arthur Hayter.	- - - - - Cheetham, Mr. - - - Hayter, Sir Arthur - - Hicks, Mr. - - - March, Earl of - - - Pease, Sir Joseph - -	- 5 5 3 3 5	5 - }	£. s. d. - Nil. - - -	 Added by the Com- mittee of Selection.
27. Summary Jurisdiction (Repeal, &c.) Bill. Moved for by Mr. Hib- bert.	- - - - - Hibbert, Mr., Chairman Buxton, Mr. Sydney - Hastings, Mr. - - - Lawrance, Mr. Compton Mellor, Mr. - - - Warton, Mr. - - - Whitley, Mr. - - -	- 2 2 1 1 2 2	2 	- Nil. 	
28. Thames River Preservation - Moved for by Mr. Story- Maskelyne.	- - - - - Story-Maskelyne, Mr., Chair- man. Holms, Mr. - - - Beach, Sir Michael Hicks Elton, Mr. - - - Fremantle, Mr. - - - James, Mr. Walter - - Lusk, Sir Andrew - - Makins, Colonel - - Molloy, Mr. - - - Sellar, Mr. - - - Wroughton, Mr. - -	- 17 3 18 12 20 15 16 16 3 15 11	20 - - - - -	3 1 - - - - - -	 Acted once as Chair- man. Acted once as Chair- man. Acted once as Chair- man.
29. Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1883. Moved for by Mr. George Russell.	- - - - - Beaumont, Mr. Wentworth, Chairman. Beach, Mr. - - - Cavendish, Lord Edward Folkestone, Viscount - Lambton, Mr. - - - Read, Mr. Clare - - Russell, Mr. George -	- 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 	- Nil. 	

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member at- tended.	Number of Days each Com- mittee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
30. Ulster Canal and Tyrone Navi- gation Bill. Moved for by Mr. Court- ney.	- - - - - Courtney, Mr., Chairman - Boord, Mr. - - - Colthurst, Colonel - - Crichton, Viscount - - O'Connor, Mr. Arthur -	- 1 0 } 1 } 1 1	1 - - - -	f. s. d. - Nil. - - -	Added by the Com- mittee of Selection.
31. Ventilation of the House - Moved for by Mr. Shaw Lefevre.	- - - - - Smith, Mr. William Henry, Chairman. Farquharson, Dr. - - Giles, Mr. - - - Pease, Sir Joseph - - Playfair, Sir Lyon - -	- 3 3 3 2 1	3 - - - -	- - - - -	
32. Yorkshire Land Registries and Yorkshire Registries Bills. Moved for by Mr. Dundas.	- - - - - Judge Advocate General, The, Chairman. Asher, Mr. - - - Barran, Mr. - - - Collins, Mr. Thomas - - Dawnay, Mr. L. - - - Dodds, Mr. - - - Dundas, Mr. - - - Elton, Mr. - - - Gregory, Mr. - - - Lawrance, Mr. Compton - Leatham, Mr. - - - Marum, Mr. - - - Mills, Sir Charles - - Palmer, Mr. Hinde - - Pease, Mr. - - - Wilson, Mr. Charles - - Wilson, Mr. Isaac - - Wortley, Mr. Stuart - -	- 6 2 6 3 2 5 6 8 3 1 4 0 0 1 6 5 2 3	6 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- Nil. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Added, 12 June. Deceased.

Number.

Total Number of Members who served on Select Committees - - - - 541.

House of Commons, }
August 1884. }

Geo. J. Stone,
Principal Clerk of Committees.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

RETURN of the Number of SELECT COMMITTEES appointed in the Session of 1884, including the STANDING COMMITTEES and the COURT of REFUGEES ; the Subjects of Inquiry ; the Names of the Members appointed to Serve on each, and of the Chairman of each ; the Number of Days each Committee Met, and the Number of Days each Member Attended ; the Total Expense of the Attendance of Witnesses at each Select Committee, and the Name of the Member who Moved for such Committee ; also, the Total Number of MEMBERS who Served on SELECT COMMITTEES (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.113, of Session 1883).

(*Sir Charles Forster.*)

1884.

0.121.

Under 2 oz.

H.—18, 10, 84.

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 6 August 1884;—for,

RETURN “ of the Number of DAYS on which THE HOUSE SAT in the Session of 1884, stating, for each Day, the Date of the Month, and Day of the Week, the Hour of the Meeting, and the Hour of Adjournment; and the Total Number of Hours occupied in the Sittings of The House, and the Average Time; and showing the Number of Hours on which The House Sat each Day, and the Number of Hours after Midnight; and the Number of Entries in each Day's Votes and Proceedings (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.115, of Session 1883).”

(*Sir Charles Forster.*)

1884.

RETURN of the Number of Days on which THE HOUSE SAT in the Session of 1884, stating, for each Day, the Date of the Month, and Day of the Week, the Hour of the Meeting, and the Hour of Adjournment; and the Total Number of Hours occupied in the Sittings of The House, and the Average Time; and showing the Number of Hours on which the House Sat each Day, and the Number of Hours after Midnight; and the Number of Entries in each Day's Votes and Proceedings (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.115 of Session 1883).

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Hour of Meeting.	Hour of Adjournment.	Number of Hours Sitting.	Number of Hours after Meeting.	Number of Entries in Votes.
1884:		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
February - 5 -	Tuesday -	1 30	10 30	9 0	- -	93
6 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 0	5 0	- -	126
7 -	Thursday -	4 0	12 45	8 45	0 45	114
8 -	Friday -	4 0	12 30	8 30	0 30	158
11 -	Monday -	4 0	2 45	10 45	2 45	186
12 -	Tuesday -	4 0	1 0	9 0	1 0	63
13 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 50	5 50	- -	31
14 -	Thursday -	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	58
15 -	Friday -	4 0	12 45	8 45	0 45	49
18 -	Monday -	4 0	1 0	9 0	1 0	100
19 -	Tuesday -	4 0	2 15	10 15	2 15	74
20 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 50	5 50	- -	39
21 -	Thursday -	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	55
22 -	Friday -	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	47
25 -	Monday -	4 0	1 0	9 0	1 0	83
26 -	Tuesday -	4 0	4 50	0 50	—	—
27 -	Wednesday -	2 0	5 50	3 50	- -	61
28 -	Thursday -	4 0	12 45	8 45	0 45	70
29 -	Friday -	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	56
TOTAL - - -	19	- -	- -	151 5	16 45	1,468
March - 3 -	Monday -	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	90
4 -	Tuesday -	4 0	8 50	4 50	- -	50
5 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 55	5 55	- -	50
6 -	Thursday -	4 0	2 15	10 15	2 15	76
7 -	Friday -	4 0	12 45	8 45	0 45	70
10 -	Monday -	4 0	2 30	10 30	2 30	93
11 -	Tuesday -	4 0	8 10	4 10	- -	49
12 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 50	5 50	- -	74
13 -	Thursday -	4 0	3 45	11 45	3 45	71
14 -	Friday -	4 0	2 5	10 5	2 5	69
15 -	Saturday -	12 0	5 45	17 45	5 45	29
17 -	Monday -	4 0	3 45	11 45	3 45	91
18 -	Tuesday -	2 0	9 5	7 5	- -	68
19 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 55	5 55	- -	71
20 -	Thursday -	4 0	3 0	11 0	3 0	76
21 -	Friday -	2 0	1 15	11 15	1 15	64
24 -	Monday -	4 0	2 15	10 15	2 15	133
25 -	Tuesday -	2 0	9 25	7 25	- -	63
26 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 55	5 55	- -	61
27 -	Thursday -	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	88
28 -	Friday -	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	71
31 -	Monday -	4 0	12 15	8 15	0 15	85
TOTAL - - -	22	- -	- -	197 10	32 5	1,592

RETURN of the Number of Days on which The House Sat in Session 1884, &c.—*continued.*

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Hour of Meeting.	Hour of Adjournment.	Number of Hours Sitting.	Number of Hours after Midnight.	Number of Entries in Votes.
1884 :		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
April - 1 -	Tuesday -	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	110
2 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 55	5 55	- -	77
3 -	Thursday -	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	86
4 -	Friday -	4 0	3 45	11 45	3 45	81
7	Monday -	4 0	2 15	10 15	2 15	118
8 -	Tuesday -	2 0	1 15	11 15	1 15	94
21 -	Monday -	4 0	2 15	10 15	2 15	130
22 -	Tuesday -	2 0	1 0	11 0	1 0	78
23 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 50	5 50	- -	68
24 -	Thursday -	4 0	2 0	10 0	2 0	97
25 -	Friday -	2 0	1 30	11 30	1 30	77
28 -	Monday -	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	127
29 -	Tuesday -	2 0	11 15	9 15	- -	69
30 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 55	5 55	- -	109
TOTAL - - -	14	- -	- -	181 25	18 30	1,321
May - 1 -	Thursday -	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	86
2 -	Friday -	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	74
5 -	Monday -	4 0	2 0	10 0	2 0	130
6 -	Tuesday -	2 0	1 15	11 15	1 15	81
7 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 55	5 55	- -	88
8 -	Thursday -	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	108
9 -	Friday -	2 0	9 5	7 5	- -	64
12 -	Monday -	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	107
13 -	Tuesday -	2 0	2 0	12 0	2 0	94
14 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 55	5 55	- -	71
15 -	Thursday -	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	87
16 -	Friday -	2 0	12 30	10 30	0 30	74
19 -	Monday -	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	130
20 -	Tuesday -	2 0	9 5	7 5	- -	60
21 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 55	5 55	- -	101
22 -	Thursday -	4 0	2 30	10 30	2 30	79
23 -	Friday -	2 0	11 15	9 15	- -	66
26 -	Monday -	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	127
27 -	Tuesday -	2 0	6 55	4 55	- -	88
TOTAL - - -	19	- -	- -	167 5	19 0	1,710

RETURN of the Number of Days on which The House Sat in Session 1884, &c.—*continued.*

Day of the Month.		Day of the Week.	Hour of Meeting.		Hour of Adjournment.	Number of Hours Sitting.		Number of Hours after Midnight.	Number of Entries in Votes.
			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	
1884 :									
June	5	Thursday	4	0	1	45	9	45	57
	6	Friday	2	0	9	5	7	5	53
	9	Monday	4	0	1	15	9	15	134
	10	Tuesday	2	0	9	5	7	5	77
	11	Wednesday	12	0	5	55	5	55	79
	12	Thursday	4	0	2	30	10	30	80
	13	Friday	2	0	1	0	11	0	63
	16	Monday	4	0	2	15	10	15	123
	17	Tuesday	2	0	2	45	12	45	66
	18	Wednesday	12	0	5	55	5	55	67
	19	Thursday	4	0	2	0	10	0	98
	20	Friday	2	0	9	5	7	5	51
	23	Monday	4	0	2	45	10	45	122
	24	Tuesday	2	0	9	5	7	5	44
	25	Wednesday	12	0	5	55	5	55	76
	26	Thursday	4	0	3	0	11	0	94
	27	Friday	2	0	12	15	10	15	57
	30	Monday	4	0	1	30	9	30	85
TOTAL	-	18	-	-	-	-	161	5	1,426
July	1	Tuesday	4	0	7	0	3	0	34
	2	Wednesday	12	0	5	50	5	50	57
	3	Thursday	4	0	2	30	10	30	88
	4	Friday	2	0	10	45	8	45	57
	7	Monday	4	0	2	45	10	45	105
	8	Tuesday	4	0	1	30	9	30	66
	9	Wednesday	12	0	5	55	5	55	53
	10	Thursday	4	0	2	30	10	30	108
	11	Friday	4	0	7	45	3	45	47
	14	Monday	4	0	4	0	12	0	110
	15	Tuesday	4	0	2	15	10	15	100
	16	Wednesday	12	0	5	55	5	55	58
	17	Thursday	4	0	3	45	11	45	74
	18	Friday	4	0	1	45	9	45	76
	21	Monday	4	0	2	45	10	45	78
	22	Tuesday	4	0	3	15	11	15	69
	23	Wednesday	12	0	5	55	5	55	47
	24	Thursday	4	0	3	30	11	30	86
	25	Friday	4	0	3	45	11	45	65
	28	Monday	4	0	5	15	13	15	103
	29	Tuesday	4	0	3	35	11	35	64
	30	Wednesday	12	0	6	0	6	0	60
	31	Thursday	4	0	3	5	11	5	77
TOTAL	-	23	-	-	-	-	211	15	1,682

RETURN of the Number of Days on which The House Sat in Session, 1884, &c.—*continued.*

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Hour of Meeting.	Hour of Adjournment.	Number of Hours Sitting.	Number of Hours after Midnight.	Number of Entries in Votes.
1884:		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
August - 1 -	Friday - -	4 0	2 15	10 15	2 15	50
2 -	Saturday -	12 0	8 15	8 15	- -	13
4 -	Monday -	4 0	2 15	10 15	2 15	50
5 -	Tuesday -	4 0	2 15	10 15	2 15	42
6 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 55	5 55	- -	39
7 -	Thursday -	4 0	2 0	10 0	2 0	56
8 -	Friday - -	4 0	12 20	8 20	0 20	60
9 -	Saturday -	12 0	4 15	4 15	- -	28
11 -	Monday -	4 0	4 15	12 15	4 15	31
12 -	Tuesday -	3 0	7 0	4 0	- -	58
14 -	Thursday -	1 30	- Prorogation	-	- -	22
TOTAL - - -	11	- -	- -	88 45	18 20	449

S U M M A R Y.

M O N T H.	Number of Days Sitting.	Number of Hours Sitting.	Number of Hours after Midnight.	Number of Entries in Votes.
1884:		H. M.	H. M.	
February - - - -	19	151 5	16 45	1,463
March - - - -	22	197 10	32 5	1,592
April - - - -	14	131 25	18 30	1,321
May - - - -	19	167 5	19 0	1,710
June - - - -	18	161 5	21 0	1,426
July - - - -	23	211 15	46 10	1,682
August - - - -	11	83 45	13 20	449
TOTAL - - -	126	1,102 50	166 50	9,643

AVERAGE LENGTH OF SITTING, DAILY - - 8 Hours 49 Minutes.

James B. Bull,
Clerk of the Journals.

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE.

RETURN of the Number of Days on which The
HOUSE OF COMMONS SAT in the Session of
1884; stating, for each Day, the Hour of
Meeting; Hour of Adjournment; &c.

(*Sir Charles Forster.*)

1884.

O.123.

H.—30 8. 84.

Under 102.

STANDING ORDERS.

STANDING ORDERS
OF
THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PART I. PUBLIC BUSINESS:
PART II. PRIVATE BUSINESS.

1884.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 August 1884.*

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HENRY HANSARD AND SON,
PRINTERS TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from any of the following Agents, viz.,
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Messrs. ALEXANDER THOM and Co., or Messrs. HODGES, FIGGIS, and Co., of Dublin.

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PART I.

**STANDING ORDERS RELATIVE TO PUBLIC
BUSINESS.**

STANDING ORDERS.

1884.

PART I.

STANDING ORDERS relative to PUBLIC BUSINESS.

SITTING AND ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY SITTINGS.

[5 August 1853.]

I. THAT The House do meet every Wednesday, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for Private Business, Petitions, Orders of the Day, and Notices of Motions, and do continue to sit until Six o'clock, unless previously adjourned.

II. THAT when such business has been disposed of, or at Six o'clock precisely, notwithstanding there may be business under discussion, Mr. Speaker do adjourn The House, without putting any Question.

III. THAT the business under discussion, and any business not disposed of at the time of such Adjournment, do stand as Orders of the Day for the next day on which The House shall sit.

[19 July 1854.]

IV. THAT at a quarter before Six o'clock on Wednesday, the Debate on any business then under discussion shall stand adjourned to the next day on which The House shall sit ; after which no opposed business shall be proceeded with.

[5 August 1853.]

V. THAT whenever The House shall be in Committee on Wednesday at a quarter before Six o'clock, the Chairman do report Progress, and Mr. Speaker do resume the Chair.

MORNING SITTINGS.

[19 July 1854.]

VI. THAT whenever The House shall meet, for despatch of business, before Two o'clock, except Wednesday and Saturday, unless the House shall otherwise order, The House will resume its sitting at Six o'clock ; and when business has not been disposed of at Ten minutes before Four o'clock, unless The House shall otherwise order, Mr. Speaker shall adjourn the Debate on any business then under discussion, or the Chairman shall report Progress, as the case may be, and no opposed business shall then be proceeded with.

VII. THAT when such business has not been disposed of at Four o'clock, unless The House shall otherwise order, Mr. Speaker (or the Chairman, in case

The House shall be in Committee) do leave the Chair, and The House will resume its sitting at Six o'clock, when the Orders of the Day not disposed of at the morning sitting, and any Motion which was under discussion at Ten minutes to Four o'clock, shall be set down in the Order Book after the other Orders of the Day.

[5 August 1853.]

VIII. THAT whenever The House shall be in Committee at Four o'clock, the Chairman do report Progress when the House resumes its sittings.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT BEFORE PUBLIC BUSINESS.

[27 November 1882.]

IX. THAT no Motion for the Adjournment of The House shall be made until all the Questions on the Notice Paper have been disposed of, and no such Motion shall be made before the Orders of the Day, or Notices of Motions have been entered upon, except by leave of The House, unless a Member rising in his place shall propose to move the Adjournment, for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, and not less than forty Members shall thereupon rise in their places to support the Motion; or unless, if fewer than forty Members and not less than ten shall thereupon rise in their places, The House shall, on a Division, upon Question put forthwith, determine whether such Motion shall be made.

See also Standing Orders, X., XI.

DEBATES.

DEBATES ON MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT.

[27 November 1882.]

X. THAT when a Motion is made for the Adjournment of a Debate or of The House during any Debate, or that the Chairman of a Committee do Report Progress, or do leave the Chair, the Debate thereupon shall be confined to the matter of such Motion; and no Member, having moved or seconded any such Motion, shall be entitled to move, or second, any similar Motion during the same Debate.

[27 November 1882.]

XI. THAT, if Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House, shall be of opinion that a Motion for the Adjournment of a Debate, or of The House, during any Debate, or that the Chairman do Report Progress, or do leave the Chair, is an abuse of the Rules of the House, he may forthwith put the Question thereupon from the Chair.

ORDER IN DEBATE.

[Standing Order made 28 February 1880, amended 21 and 22 November 1882.]

XII. THAT, whenever any Member shall have been named by the Speaker, or by the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House, immediately after the commission of the offence of disregarding the authority of the Chair, or of abusing the Rules of The House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of The House, or otherwise, then, if the offence has been committed by such Member in The House, the Speaker shall forthwith put the question, on a Motion being made, no amendment, adjournment, or debate being allowed, "That such Member be suspended from the service of The House;" and, if the offence has been committed in a Committee of the whole House, the Chairman shall, on a Motion being made, put the same question in a similar way, and if the Motion is carried shall forthwith suspend the proceedings of the Committee and report the circumstance to The House; and the Speaker shall thereupon put the same question, without amendment, adjournment, or debate, as if the

the offence had been committed in The House itself. If any Member be suspended under this Order, his suspension on the first occasion shall continue for one week, on the second occasion for a fortnight, and on the third, or any subsequent occasion, for a month: Provided always, That suspension from the service of The House shall not exempt the Member so suspended from serving on any Committee for the consideration of a Private Bill to which he may have been appointed before his suspension: Provided also, That not more than one Member shall be named at the same time, unless several Members, present together, have jointly disregarded the authority of the Chair: Provided always, That nothing in this Resolution shall be taken to deprive The House of the power of proceeding against any Member according to ancient usages.

See also Standing Order, XI.

IRRELEVANCE OR REPETITION.

[27 November 1882.]

XIII. THAT Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman of Ways and Means, may call the attention of the House, or of the Committee, to continued irrelevance or tedious repetition on the part of a Member; and may direct the Member to discontinue his Speech.

PUTTING THE QUESTION.

[27 November 1882.]

XIV. THAT when it shall appear to Mr. Speaker, or to the Chairman of Ways and Means in a Committee of the whole House, during any Debate, that the subject has been adequately discussed, and that it is the evident sense of the House, or of the Committee, that the Question be now put, he may so inform the House or the Committee; and, if a Motion be made "That the Question be now put," Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman, shall forthwith put such Question; and, if the same be decided in the affirmative, the Question under discussion shall be put forthwith: Provided that the Question, "That the Question be now put," shall not be decided in the affirmative, if a Division be taken, unless it shall appear to have been supported by more than two hundred Members, or unless it shall appear to have been opposed by less than forty Members and supported by more than one hundred Members.

COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

CHAIRMAN TO LEAVE THE CHAIR WITHOUT QUESTION.

[27 November 1882.]

XV. THAT when the Chairman of a Committee has been ordered to make a Report to the House, he shall leave the Chair without Question put.

REPORTS.

[19 July 1854.]

XVI. THAT every Report from a Committee of the whole House be brought up without any Question being put.

See also Standing Orders, XXXIV., L.—LIV.

SUPPLY AND WAYS AND MEANS.

[28 July 1870.]

XVII. THAT this House will, in future, appoint the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means, at the commencement of every Session, so soon as an Address has been agreed to, in answer to Her Majesty's Speech.

[3 May 1861.]

XVIII. THAT the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means shall be fixed for Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and may also be appointed for any other day on which the House shall meet for despatch of business.

XIX. THAT, while the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means are open, the House, when it meets on Friday, shall, at its rising, stand adjourned until the following Monday, without any Question being put, unless The House shall otherwise resolve.

XX. THAT, while the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means are open, the first Order of the Day on Friday shall be either Supply or Ways and Means, and that on that Order being read, the Question shall be proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."

NOTICES ON GOING INTO COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

[27 November 1832.]

XXI. THAT, whenever the Committee of Supply stands as the first Order of the Day on Monday or Thursday, Mr. Speaker shall leave the Chair without putting any Question, unless on first going into Supply on the Army, Navy, or Civil Service Estimates respectively, or on any Vote of Credit, an Amendment be moved, or Question raised, relating to the Estimates proposed to be taken in Supply.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

[21 July 1856.]

XXII. THAT on Wednesdays and other Morning Sitzings of The House, all Committees shall have leave to sit, except while The House is at Prayers, during the sitting, and notwithstanding any adjournment of The House.

[25 June 1852.]

XXIII. THAT no Select Committee shall, without leave of The House, consist of more than Fifteen Members; that such leave shall not be moved for without Notice; and that in the case of Members proposed to be added or substituted after the first appointment of the Committee, the Notice shall include the Names of the Members proposed to be added or substituted.

XXIV. THAT every Member intending to move for the appointment of a Select Committee, do endeavour to ascertain previously whether each Member proposed to be named by him, on such Committee, will give his attendance thereupon.

XXV. THAT every Member intending to move for the appointment of a Select Committee, shall, One day next before the nomination of such Committee, place on the Notices the Names of the Members intended to be proposed by him, to be Members of such Committee.

XXVI. THAT lists be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Committee Office, and in the Lobby of the House, of all Members serving on each Select Committee.

XXVII. THAT to every Question asked of a Witness under examination, in the Proceedings of any Select Committee, there be prefixed in the Minutes of the Evidence the Name of the Member asking such Question.

XXVIII. THAT the Names of the Members present each day on the sitting of any Select Committee be entered on the Minutes of Evidence, or on the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee (as the case may be), and reported to The House on the Report of such Committee.

XXIX. THAT in the event of any Division taking place in any Select Committee, the Question proposed, the Name of the Proposer, and the respective Votes thereupon of each Member present, be entered on the Minutes of Evidence, or on the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee (as the case may be), and reported to The House on the Report of such Committee.

XXX. THAT if, at any time during the sitting of a Select Committee of this House, the Quorum of Members fixed by The House shall not be present, the Clerk of the Committee shall call the attention of the Chairman to the fact, who shall thereupon suspend the Proceedings of the Committee until a Quorum be present, or adjourn the Committee to some future day.

XXXI. THAT

[9 August 1875.]

XXXI. THAT every Select Committee having power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records, shall have leave to report their Opinion and Observations, together with the Minutes of Evidence taken before them, to The House, and also to make a Special Report of any matters which they may think fit to bring to the notice of The House.

See also Standing Order, XLI.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

[3 April 1862; amended 28 March 1870.]

XXXII. THAT there shall be a Standing Committee, to be designated "The Committee of Public Accounts," for the examination of the Accounts showing the appropriation of the sums granted by Parliament to meet the Public Expenditure, to consist of Eleven Members, who shall be nominated at the commencement of every Session, and of whom Five shall be a Quorum.

OATH OR AFFIRMATION OF WITNESSES.

[20 February 1872.]

XXXIII. THAT any oath or affirmation taken or made by any Witness before a Select Committee may be administered by the Chairman, or by the Clerk attending such Committee.

XXXIV. THAT any oath or affirmation taken or made by any Witness before The House, or a Committee of the whole House, be administered by the Clerk at the Table.

PRAYERS.

[25 June 1852 and 21 July 1856.]

XXXV. THAT the Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House do, from time to time, when The House is going to Prayers, give Notice thereof to all Committees; and that all proceedings of Committees, after such Notice, be declared to be null and void, unless such Committees be otherwise empowered to sit after Prayers.

See also Standing Orders, XXII., LXIV., LXV.

ORDERS OF THE DAY AND NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

[3 May 1861.]

XXXVI. THAT, unless The House shall otherwise direct, all Orders of the Day set down in the Order Book for Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, shall be disposed of before The House will proceed upon any Motions of which Notices shall have been given, the right being reserved to Her Majesty's Ministers of placing Government Orders at the head of the list on every Order Day, except Wednesday.

[5 August 1853.]

XXXVII. THAT at the time fixed for the commencement of Public Business, on days on which Orders have precedence of Notices of Motions, and after the Notices of Motions have been disposed of on all other days, Mr. Speaker do direct the Clerk at the Table to read the Orders of the Day, without any Question being put.

XXXVIII. THAT the Orders of the Day be disposed of in the order in which they stand upon the Paper; the right being reserved to Her Majesty's Ministers of placing Government Orders at the head of the List, in the rotation in which they are to be taken on the days on which Government Bills have precedence.

XXXIX. THAT all Dropped Orders of the Day be set down in the Order Book after the Orders of the Day for the next day on which the House shall sit.

[5 August 1853.]

XL THAT no Notice shall be given beyond the period which shall include the Four Days next following on which Notices are entitled to precedence; due allowance being made for any intervening adjournment of The House, and the period being in that case so far extended as to include Four Notice Days falling during the sitting of The House.

HALF-PAST TWELVE O'CLOCK RULE.

[Standing Order made 18 February 1879, amended 9 May and 17 and 20 November 1882.]

XLI. THAT, except for a Money Bill, no Order of the Day or Notice of Motion be taken after half-past Twelve of the clock at night, with respect to which Order or Notice of Motion a Notice of Opposition or Amendment shall have been printed on the Notice Paper, or if such Notice of Motion shall only have been given the next previous day of sitting, and objection shall be taken when such Notice is called.

That Motions for the appointment or nomination of Standing Committees and Proceedings made in accordance with the Provisions of any Act of Parliament or Standing Order, Motions for leave to bring in Bills, and Bills which have passed through Committee of the whole House, be excepted from the operation of this Order.

Provided, That every such Notice of Opposition or Amendment be signed in the House by a Member, and dated, and shall lapse at the end of the week following that in which it was given.

Provided also, That this Rule shall not apply to the nomination of Select Committees.

DIVISIONS.

[19 July 1854.]

XLII. THAT so soon as the voices have been taken, the Clerk shall turn a two-minute sand-glass, to be kept on the table for that purpose, and the doors shall not be closed until after the lapse of two minutes, as indicated by such sand-glass.

XLIII. THAT the doors shall be closed so soon after the lapse of two minutes as the Speaker or the Chairman of the Committee of the whole House shall think proper to direct.

[27 November 1882.]

XLIV. THAT, after The House has entered upon the Orders of the Day or Notices of Motions, when, after the House has been cleared for a Division, upon a Motion for the Adjournment of a Debate, or of the House during any Debate, or that the Chairman of a Committee do Report Progress, or do leave the Chair, the decision of Mr. Speaker, or of the Chairman of a Committee, that the Ayes or Noes have it is challenged, Mr. Speaker or the Chairman may, after the lapse of two minutes, as indicated by the sand-glass, call upon the Members challenging it to rise in their places, and, if they be less than twenty in a House of forty Members or upwards, he may forthwith declare the determination of The House or of the Committee.

See also Standing Order, LXXIX.

XLV. THAT

PUBLIC BILLS.

BILLS respecting RELIGION.

[30 April 1772.]

XLV. THAT no Bill relating to Religion, or the alteration of the Laws concerning Religion, be brought into this House, until the Proposition shall have been first considered in a Committee of the whole House, and agreed unto by The House.

BILLS respecting TRADE.

[9 April 1772.]

XLVI. THAT no Bill relating to Trade, or the alteration of the Laws concerning Trade, be brought into The House, until the Proposition shall have been first considered in a Committee of the whole House, and agreed unto by The House.

MONEY BILLS (*excepted from Half-past Twelve o'Clock Rule*).

See Standing Order XLI.

QUESTIONS DECIDED WITHOUT AMENDMENT OR DEBATE.

[5 August 1853.]

XLVII. THAT when any Bill shall be presented by a Member, in pursuance of an Order of this House, or shall be brought from the Lords, the Questions "That this Bill be now read a first time," and "That this Bill be printed," shall be decided without Amendment or Debate.

BILLS, &c. IN PROGRESS.

[5 August 1853.]

XLVIII. THAT when a Bill or other matter (except Supply, or Ways and Means) has been partly considered in Committee, and the Chairman has been directed to report Progress, and ask leave to sit again, and The House shall have ordered that the Committee shall sit again on a particular day, The Speaker shall, when the Order for the Committee has been read, forthwith leave the Chair, without putting any Question, and The House shall thereupon resolve itself into such Committee.

BILLS REFERRED TOGETHER TO A COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

[19 July 1854 and 21 July 1856.]

XLIX. THAT Bills which may be fixed for consideration in Committee on the same day, whether in Progress or otherwise, may be referred together to a Committee of the whole House, which may consider on the same day all the Bills so referred to it, without the Chairman leaving the Chair on each separate Bill; provided that, with respect to any Bill not in Progress, if any Member shall object to its consideration in Committee, together with other Bills, the Order of the Day for the Committee on such Bill shall be postponed.

AMENDMENTS IN COMMITTEE.

[19 July 1854.]

L. THAT it be an Instruction to all Committees of the whole House to which Bills may be committed, that they have power to make such Amendments therein as they shall think fit, provided they be relevant to the subject-matter of the Bill; but that if any such Amendments shall not be within the Title of the Bill, they do amend the Title accordingly, and do report the same specially to The House.

CHAIRMAN TO LEAVE THE CHAIR WITHOUT PUTTING THE QUESTION.

See Standing Order XV.

POSTPONEMENT OF PREAMBLE.

[27 November 1882.]

L.I. THAT, in Committee on a Bill, the Preamble do stand postponed until after the consideration of the Clauses, without Question put.

QUESTIONS IN COMMITTEE DISCONTINUED.

[19 July 1854.]

L.II. THAT the Questions for reading a Bill a First and Second Time in a Committee of the whole House be discontinued.

PUTTING THE QUESTION.

See Standing Order XIV.

BLANKS.

[19 July 1854.]

L.III. THAT in going through a Bill no Questions shall be put for the filling up words already printed in *italics*, and commonly called blanks, unless exception be taken thereto; and if no alterations have been made in the words so printed in *italics*, the Bill shall be reported without Amendments, unless other Amendments have been made thereto.

CLAUSES.

[19 July 1854.]

L.IV. THAT on a Clause being offered in the Committee on the Bill, or on the consideration of Report of a Bill, Mr. Speaker or the Chairman do desire the Member to bring up the same, whereupon it shall be read a First Time without Question put, but no Clause shall be offered on consideration of Report without notice.

BILLS REPORTED.

[5 August 1853.]

L.V. THAT at the close of the Proceedings of a Committee of the whole House on a Bill, the Chairman shall report the Bill forthwith to The House, and when Amendments shall have been made thereto, the same shall be received, without debate, and a time appointed for taking the same into consideration.

REPORTS. *See Standing Orders, XV., XVI.*

CONSIDERATION OF A BILL, AS AMENDED.

[27 November 1882.]

L.VI. THAT, when the Order of the Day for the Consideration of a Bill, as amended in the Committee of the whole House, has been read, The House do proceed to consider the same without Question put, unless the Member in charge thereof shall desire to postpone its consideration, or a Motion shall be made to re-commit the Bill.

AMENDMENTS ON THIRD READING.

[21 July 1856.]

L.VII. THAT no Amendments, not being merely verbal, shall be made to any Bill on the Third Reading.

LORDS' AMENDMENTS.

L.VIII. THAT Lords' Amendments to Public Bills shall be appointed to be considered on a future day, unless The House shall order them to be considered forthwith.

LIX. THAT

PECUNIARY PENALTIES.

[24 July 1849.]

LIX. THAT with respect to any Bill brought to this House from the House of Lords, or returned by the House of Lords to this House, with Amendments, whereby any pecuniary penalty, forfeiture or fee shall be authorized, imposed, appropriated, regulated, varied, or extinguished, this House will not insist on its ancient and undoubted privileges in the following cases :

1. When the object of such pecuniary penalty or forfeiture is to secure the execution of the Act, or the punishment or prevention of offences.

2. Where such fees are imposed in respect of benefit taken or service rendered under the Act, and in order to the execution of the Act, and are not made payable into the Treasury or Exchequer, or in aid of the Public Revenue, and do not form the ground of public accounting by the parties receiving the same, either in respect of deficit or surplus.

3. When such Bill shall be a Private Bill for a Local or Personal Act.

TEMPORARY LAWS.

[24 July 1849.]

LX. THAT the precise duration of every Temporary Law be expressed in a distinct Clause at the end of the Bill.

S P E A K E R.

OFFICE OF SPEAKER.

[20 July 1855.]

LXI. THAT whenever The House shall be informed by the Clerk at the Table of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means do perform the duties and exercise the authority of Speaker in relation to all proceedings of this House, as Deputy Speaker, until the next meeting of The House, and so on from day to day, on the like information being given to The House, until The House shall otherwise order ; provided that if The House shall adjourn for more than twenty-four hours, the Deputy Speaker shall continue to perform the duties and exercise the authority of Speaker for twenty-four hours only after such adjournment.

M E M B E R S.

OATH, AFFIRMATION OR DECLARATION OF MEMBERS.

[30 April 1866.]

LXII. THAT Members may take and subscribe the Oath required by Law, at any time during the Sitting of The House, before the Orders of the Day and Notices of Motions have been entered upon, or after they have been disposed of; but no debate or business shall be interrupted for that purpose.

[1 July 1880.]

LXIII. THAT every person returned as a Member of this House, who may claim to be a person for the time being by Law permitted to make a solemn Affirmation or Declaration instead of taking an Oath, shall henceforth (notwithstanding so much of the Resolution adopted by this House on the 22nd day of June last as relates to Affirmation) be permitted, without question, to make and subscribe a solemn Affirmation in the form prescribed by "The Parliamentary Oaths Act, 1866," as altered by "The Promissory Oaths Act, 1868," subject to any liability by statute.

MEMBERS' PLACES.

[6 April 1835.]

LXIV. THAT no Member's name be affixed to any seat in the House before the hour of Prayers; and that the Speaker do give directions to the doorkeepers accordingly.

[29 April 1858.]

LXV. THAT any Member having secured a seat at Prayers shall be entitled to retain the same until the rising of The House.

See also Standing Order XXXV.

PUBLIC MONEY.

APPLICATIONS for PUBLIC MONEY.

[20 March 1866.]

LXVI. THAT this House will receive no Petition for any Sum relating to Public Service, or proceed upon any Motion for a Grant or Charge upon the Public Revenue, whether payable out of the Consolidated Fund or out of Monies to be provided by Parliament, unless recommended from The Crown.

[29 March 1707.]

LXVII. THAT this House will not proceed upon any Petition, Motion or Bill, for granting any Money, or for releasing or compounding any Sum of Money owing to The Crown, but in a Committee of the whole House.

[20 March 1866.]

LXVIII. THAT if any Motion be made in The House for any Aid, Grant, or Charge upon the Public Revenue, whether payable out of the Consolidated Fund or out of Monies to be provided by Parliament, or for any Charge upon the People, the consideration and debate thereof shall not be presently entered upon, but shall be adjourned till such further day as The House shall think fit to appoint, and then it shall be referred to a Committee of the whole House before any Resolution or Vote of The House do pass therein.

[25 March 1715.]

LXIX. THAT this House will not receive any Petition for compounding any Sum of Money owing to The Crown, upon any branch of the Revenue, without a Certificate from the proper Officer or Officers annexed to the said Petition, stating the Debt, what Prosecutions have been made for the Recovery of such Debt, and setting forth how much the Petitioner and his Security are able to satisfy thereof.

[22 February 1821.]

LXX. THAT this House will not proceed upon any Motion for an Address to The Crown, praying that any money may be issued, or that any expense may be incurred, but in a Committee of the whole House.

Revenues of India.

[21 July 1856.]

LXXI. THAT this House will not receive any Petition, or proceed upon any Motion for a Charge upon the Revenues of India, but what is recommended by The Crown.

PUBLIC PETITIONS.

[14 April 1842 and 5 August 1853.]

LXXII. THAT every Member offering to present a Petition to The House, not being a Petition for a Private Bill, or relating to a Private Bill before The House, do confine himself to a statement of the Parties from whom it comes, of the number of signatures attached to it, and of the material allegations contained in it, and to the reading of the prayer of such Petition.

LXXIII. THAT

LXXIII. THAT every such Petition not containing matter in breach of the Privileges of this House, and which, according to the Rules or usual Practice of this House, can be received, be brought to the Table by the direction of The Speaker, who shall not allow any Debate, or any Member to speak upon, or in relation to, such Petition ; but it may be read by the Clerk at the Table, if required.

LXXIV. THAT, in the case of such Petition complaining of some present personal grievance, for which there may be an urgent necessity for providing an immediate remedy, the matter contained in such Petition may be brought into discussion on the presentation thereof.

LXXV. THAT all other such Petitions, after they shall have been ordered to lie on the Table, be referred to the Committee on Public Petitions, without any Question being put ; but if any such Petition relate to any matter or subject, with respect to which the Member presenting it has given Notice of a Motion, and the said Petition has not been ordered to be printed by the Committee, such Member may, after Notice given, move that such Petition be printed with the Votes.

LXXVI. THAT, subject to the above regulations, Petitions against any Resolution or Bill imposing a Tax or Duty for the current service of the year, be henceforth received, and the usage under which The House has refused to entertain such Petitions be discontinued.

STRANGERS.

[5 February 1845.]

LXXVII. THAT the Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House do, from time to time, take into his custody any Stranger whom he may see, or who may be reported to him to be, in any part of the House or Gallery appropriated to the Members of this House, and also any Stranger who, having been admitted into any other part of the House or Gallery, shall misconduct himself, or shall not withdraw when Strangers are directed to withdraw, while The House, or any Committee of the whole House, is sitting ; and that no person so taken into custody be discharged out of custody without the special order of The House.

LXXVIII. THAT no Member of this House do presume to bring any Stranger into any part of the House or Gallery appropriated to the Members of this House, while The House, or a Committee of the whole House, is sitting.

[19 July 1854.]

LXXIX. THAT, except when Mr. Speaker or the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House shall otherwise direct, his order for the withdrawal of Strangers during a Division, shall be understood to apply to Strangers occupying seats below the Bar and in the Front Gallery, and shall be enforced by the Serjeant-at-Arms accordingly.

LETTERS.

[25 June 1852.]

LXXX. THAT, to prevent the intercepting or losing of Letters directed to Members of this House, the person appointed to bring Letters from the General Post Office to this House, or some other person to be appointed by the Postmaster-General, do for the future, every day during the Session of Parliament, Sundays excepted, constantly attend, from Ten of the clock in the morning till Seven in the afternoon, at the place appointed for the delivery of the said Letters, and take care, during his stay there, to deliver the same to the several Members to whom they shall be directed, or to their known servant or servants, or other persons bringing notes under the hands of the Members sending for the same.

LXXXI. THAT the said Officer do, upon his going away, lock up such Letters as shall remain undelivered; and that no Letter be delivered but within the hours aforesaid.

LXXXII. THAT the said Orders be sent to the Postmaster-General at the commencement of each Session.

LXXXIII. THAT, when any Letter or Packet directed to this House shall come to Mr. Speaker, he do open the same; and acquaint the House, at their next sitting, with the contents thereof, if proper to be communicated to this House.

 PACKET AND TELEGRAPHIC CONTRACTS.

[13 July 1869.]

LXXXIV. THAT in all Contracts extending over a period of years, and creating a public Charge, actual or prospective, entered into by the Government for the Conveyance of Mails by Sea, or for the purpose of Telegraphic Communications beyond Sea, there should be inserted the condition that the Contract shall not be binding until it has been approved of by a Resolution of The House.

LXXXV. THAT every such Contract, when executed, should forthwith, if Parliament be then sitting, or, if Parliament be not then sitting, within Fourteen days after it assembles, be laid upon the Table of The House, accompanied by a Minute of the Lords of the Treasury, setting forth the grounds on which they have proceeded in authorizing it.

LXXXVI. THAT, in cases where any such Contract requires to be confirmed by Act of Parliament, the Bill for that purpose should not be introduced and dealt with as a Private Bill, and that Power to the Government to enter into agreements by which obligations at the public charge shall be undertaken should not be given in any Private Act.

WAYS AND MEANS. See Standing Orders, XVII. to XX.

J. Lubbock, Secy.

Cl. Ho. : Com. :

PART II.

**STANDING ORDERS RELATIVE TO PRIVATE
BUSINESS.**

1.

1.
The Two
Classes of
Private Bills.

I.

THE TWO CLASSES OF PRIVATE BILLS.

I.

THE TWO CLASSES OF PRIVATE BILLS.

1. For the purposes of the Standing Orders of this House, all Private Bills to which the Standing Orders are applicable shall be divided into the Two following Classes, according to the subjects to which they respectively relate :—

Private Bills
divided into
Two Classes.

1st CLASS :

1st Class.

Burial Ground, Making, Maintaining or Altering.
Charters and Corporations, enlarging or altering Powers of.
Church or Chapel, Building, Enlarging, Repairing or Maintaining.
City or Town, Paving, Lighting, Watching, Cleansing or Improving.
Company, Incorporating, Regulating, or giving Powers to.
County Rate.
County or Shire Hall, Court House.
Crown, Church, or Corporation Property, or Property held in Trust for Public or Charitable Purposes.
Ferry, where no work is to be executed.
Fishery, Making, Maintaining or Improving.
Gaol or House of Correction.
Gas Work.
Land, Inclosing, Draining or Improving.
Letters Patent, Confirming, Prolonging or Transferring.
Local Court, Constituting.
Market or Market-place, Erecting, Improving, Repairing, Maintaining or Regulating.
Police.
Poor, Maintaining or Employing.
Poor Rate.
Powers to sue and be sued, Conferring.
Stipendiary Magistrate, or any Public Officer, Payment of.

And

Continuing or amending an Act passed for any of the purposes included in this or the Second Class, where no further work than such as was authorized by a former Act is proposed to be made.

The Two
Classes of
Private Bills.

2nd CLASS :

2nd Class.

Making, Maintaining, Varying, Extending or Enlarging any

Aqueduct.

Archway.

Bridge.

Canal.

Cut.

Dock.

Drainage—where it is not provided in the Bill that the Cut shall not be more than Eleven feet wide at the bottom.

Embankment for reclaiming Land from the Sea or any Tidal River.

Ferry, where any work is to be executed.

Harbour.

Navigation.

Pier.

Port.

Railway.

Reservoir.

Sewer.

Street.

Subway—to be used for the conveyance of Passengers, Animals, or Goods, in carriages or trucks drawn or propelled on rails.

Tramway.

Tunnel.

Turnpike or other Public Carriage Road.

Waterwork.

APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS.

Examiners of
Petitions.

2. THERE shall be one or more Officers of this House, to be called "THE EXAMINERS OF PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS," who shall be appointed by Mr. Speaker.

2.

11.
Standing
Orders, com-
pliance with
which is to be
proved before
the Exami-
ners of Peti-
tions for
Private Bills.

II.

STANDING ORDERS,
COMPLIANCE WITH WHICH IS TO BE PROVED
BEFORE THE EXAMINERS
OF PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

Standing Orders,
compliance
with which is to be
proved before
Examiners.

II.

STANDING ORDERS, COMPLIANCE WITH WHICH IS TO BE PROVED BEFORE THE EXAMINERS.

COMPLIANCE with the following Standing Orders shall be proved before one of the Examiners ; viz.—

1. *Notices by Advertisement.*

3. IN all cases where Application is intended to be made for leave to bring in a Bill relating to any of the subjects included in either of the Two Classes of Private Bills, Notices shall be given stating the objects of such intended application, and the time at which copies of the Bill will be deposited in the Private Bill Office ; and if it be intended to apply for powers for the compulsory purchase of Lands or Houses, or for extending the time granted by any former Act for that purpose, or to amalgamate with any other Company, or to sell or lease the Undertaking, or to purchase or take on lease the Undertaking of any other Company, or to enter into working agreements or traffic arrangements, or to dissolve any Company or to amend or repeal any former Act or Acts, or to levy any Tolls, Rates or Duties, or to alter any existing Tolls, Rates or Duties, or to confer, vary or extinguish any exemptions from payment of Tolls, Rates or Duties, or to confer, vary or extinguish any other rights or privileges, the Notices shall specify such intention, and shall also specify the Company, person, or persons with, to, from, or by whom it is intended to be proposed that such amalgamation, sale, purchase, lease, working agreements, or traffic arrangements shall be made ; and the whole of the Notice relating to the same Bill shall be included in the same Advertisement, which shall be headed by a short title, descriptive of the Undertaking or Bill.

Notices to state objects of application, when Bills will be deposited in Private Bill Office, and intention to seek for powers to purchase Lands, or to amalgamate, &c., or to levy or alter Tolls, to be stated, and also the Companies, &c., with whom any amalgamation, &c., is proposed.

4. In cases of Bills included in the Second Class, and of Bills of the First Class, in respect to which Plans are required to be deposited, such Notices shall also contain a description of all the Termini, together with the Names of the Parishes, Townships, Townlands and extra-parochial places from, in, through or into which the Work is intended to be made, maintained, varied, extended or enlarged, or in which any land or houses intended to be taken are situate, and where any common or commonable land is intended to be taken, such Notice shall contain the name of such common or commonable land (if any), and the name of any parish or township in which such land is situate, together with an estimate of the quantity of such common or commonable land proposed to be taken, and shall state the time and place of deposit of the Plans, Sections, Books of Reference and Copies of the Gazette Notice respectively, with the Clerks of the Peace, Sheriff Clerks, Parish Clerks, Clerks of Vestries or District Boards, Session Clerks, Town Clerks and Clerks of Unions, as the case may be.

In Second Class Bills, Notices to ascertain Names of Parishes, &c.

5. In cases of Bills for making a Cemetery or Burial Ground, or for constructing Gas Works, or Sewage Works, or Works for the Manufacture or Conversion of the Residual Products, the Notices shall set forth and specify the limits within which such Cemetery or Burial Ground is intended to be made or such works constructed.

Notices to specify limits of Burial Ground or Gas Works.

6. In cases of Bills for laying down a Tramway in any Street, the Notices shall specify at what point or points, and on which side of the Street it is proposed to lay such Tramway, so that for a distance of Thirty feet or upwards a less space than Nine feet Six inches, or if it is intended to run thereon carriages or trucks adapted for use upon Railways, a less space than Ten feet Six inches shall intervene between the outside of the footpath on the side of the road and the nearest rail of the Tramway ; the Notice shall also state what power it is intended to employ for moving carriages or trucks upon the Tramway.

Street Tramways.

Subways.

6a. In the case of Bills for constructing a Subway, the Notice shall specify the gauge to be adopted and the motive power to be employed.

Cuts, Canals, Navigations, &c.

When it is intended to divert Water from an existing Cut, &c.

7. In all cases where it is proposed to divert into any existing or intended Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct or Navigation, or into any intended variation, extension or enlargement thereof respectively, any Water from any existing Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct or Navigation, whether the Water is to be abstracted directly or indirectly from any such Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct or Navigation, or from any feeder thereof, and whether under any agreement with the Proprietors thereof or otherwise, the Notices shall contain the name of every such last-mentioned Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct or Navigation.

Letters Patent.

Name of Invention to be prefixed in Capitals to Notice.

8. In cases of Bills for confirming or prolonging, or otherwise relating to Letters Patent, each Notice shall have prefixed to it in Capital Letters the name by which the Invention is usually distinguished, and shall contain a distinct description of the Invention for which such Letters Patent have been obtained, and also an account of the Term of their Duration.

Publication of Notices in Gazettes and Newspapers.

9. In the Months of *October* and *November*, or either of them, immediately preceding the Application for a Bill, the Notices shall be published *once* in the *London, Edinburgh* or *Dublin Gazette*, as the case may be, and in Three successive Weeks in some one and the same Newspaper of the County in which the City, County of a City, Town, County of a Town, or Lands to which such Bill relates shall be situate; or if there be no Newspaper published therein, then in the Newspaper of some County adjoining or near thereto; and if such Bill relate specially to any particular City, County of a City, Town, or County of a Town, in which any Newspaper is published, the Notices shall be published in Three successive Weeks in one and the same Newspaper published therein; or if such Bill do not relate to any particular City, County of a City, Town, County of a Town or Lands, such Notices shall be published once in the *London, Edinburgh* or *Dublin Gazette* only, as the case may be; and if such Bill relate to Lands situate in more than one County, such Notices shall be inserted once in each of Three successive Weeks, in some Newspaper or Newspapers which shall be published in *London* at least Six Days in the Week, or in *Edinburgh* or *Dublin* at least Two Days in the Week, as the case may be, and in a Newspaper of the County in which the principal Office of the Company or Companies or other parties who are the Promoters of any such Bill, is situate, and in a Newspaper of every County in which any new Works are proposed to be constructed, or in which any lands are intended to be taken, or in which any lands are situate in respect of which any new or further powers for the completion of Works already authorized are intended to be applied for.

Street Tramways.

Notices to be posted in Street.

10. In the Months of *October* and *November*, or one of them, immediately preceding the Application for any Bill for laying down a Tramway, Notice thereof shall be posted for Fourteen consecutive Days in any Street or Streets along which it is proposed to lay the Tramway, in such manner as the authority having the control of such Street or Streets shall direct, and if after such Application to such authority no such direction shall be given, then in some conspicuous position in such Street or Streets, and such Notice shall also state the place or places at which the Plans of such Tramways will be deposited.

Standing Orders,
compliance
with which is to be
proved before
Examiners.

2. *Notices and Applications to Owners, Lessees and Occupiers of Lands and Houses.*

11. On or before the *Fifteenth* day of *December* immediately preceding the Application for a Bill by which any Lands or Houses are intended to be taken, or an extension of the time granted by any former Act for that purpose is sought, application in writing shall be made to the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, and Occupiers of all lands and houses so intended to be taken, or which may be taken as being within the limits of deviation defined upon the Plan ; and in cases of Bills included in the second class, such application shall be, as nearly as may be, in the form set forth in the Appendix marked (A.)

Application
to Owners,
&c. on or
before 15th
December.

12. Separate Lists shall be made of the Names of such Owners, Lessees and Occupiers, distinguishing those who have assented, dissented or are neuter in respect to such application, or who have returned no answer thereto ; and where no written acknowledgment has been returned to an application forwarded by post, or where such application has been returned as undelivered at any time before the making up of such lists, the direction of the letter in which the same was so forwarded shall be inserted therein.

Lists of
Owners, &c.
assenting,
dissenting
and neuter.

13. On or before the *Fifteenth* day of *December* immediately preceding the Application for a Bill for the laying down a Tramway, Notice in writing shall be given to the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, and Occupiers of all houses, shops, or warehouses abutting upon any part of any highway where, for a distance of Thirty feet or upwards, it is proposed that a less space than Nine feet Six inches shall intervene between the outside of the footpath on either side of the road and the nearest rail of the Tramway, or a less space than Ten feet Six inches, if it is intended to run on the Tramway carriages or trucks adapted for use upon Railways. On or before the *Fifteenth* day of *December* immediately preceding the application for any Bill for laying down a Tramway crossing any Railway or Tramway on the level, or crossing any Railway, Tramway, or Canal by means of a Bridge, or otherwise affecting or interfering with such Railway, Tramway, or Canal, Notice in writing of such application shall be served upon the Owner or reputed Owner, and upon the Lessee or reputed Lessee of such Railway, Tramway, or Canal, and such Notice shall state the place or places at which the plans of the Tramway to be authorised by such Bill have been or will be deposited.

Notice to
Frontagers
in case of
Tramways.

Notice to
Owners and
Lessees of
Railways,
Tramways,
or Canals,
crossed,
affected, or
interfered
with, by pro-
posed Tram-
way.

14. On or before the *Fifteenth* day of *December* immediately preceding the Application for a Bill, whereby it is proposed to abstract Water from any Stream for the purpose of supplying any Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct, Navigation, or Waterwork, Notice in writing of such Bill shall be given to the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, and Occupiers of all Mills and Manufactories or other Works using the Waters of such Stream for a distance of Twenty miles below the point at which such Water is intended to be abstracted, such distance to be measured along the course of such Stream, unless such Waters shall, within a less distance than Twenty miles, fall into or unite with any navigable Stream, and then only to the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, and Occupiers of such Mills and Manufactories, or other Works as aforesaid, which shall be situate between the point at which such Water is proposed to be abstracted, and the point at which such Water shall fall into or unite with such navigable Stream ; and such Notice shall state the name (if any) by which the Stream is known at the point at which such Water shall be immediately abstracted, and also the Parish in which such point is situate, and the time and place of deposit of Plans, Sections,

Notices when
it is proposed
to abstract
Water from
any Stream.

Standing Orders,
compliance
with which is to be
proved before
Examiners.

*Burial
Grounds
and
Gas Works.*

Notice to
Owners and
Occupiers of
Houses.

*Relinquish-
ment of
Works.*

Notice to
Owners, &c.,
when the Bill
is to abridge
any Public
Works.

Notice to
Owners, &c.,
in cases of
Alteration or
Repeal of
Provisions.

Notice to
Owners and
Lessees in
case of Crown,
Church or
Corporation
Property.

How Appli-
cation to be
made, and
Notices
served.

Written
acknowledg-
ment of Party
applied to,
and, in case
of Application
or Notice
by post, Post
Office Receipt
sufficient evi-
dence of
application.

Notices not
to be given
on Sunday,
&c.

and Books of Reference and Copies of the Gazette notice respectively with the Clerks of the Peace and Sheriff Clerks, as the case may be.

15. On or before the *Fifteenth* day of *December* immediately preceding the Application for a Bill for making a Cemetery or Burial Ground, or for constructing Gas Works or Sewage Works, or Works for the Manufacture or Conversion of the Residual Products, Notice shall be served upon the Owner, Lessee and Occupier of every Dwelling House situated within 300 Yards of the limits within which such Cemetery or Burial Ground may be made, or such Works may be constructed.

16. On or before the *Fifteenth* day of *December* immediately preceding the Application for a Bill whereby the whole or any part of a Work authorized by any former Act is intended to be relinquished, Notice in writing of such Bill shall be served upon the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, and Occupiers of the Lands in which any part of the said Work intended to be thereby relinquished is situate.

17. On or before the *Twenty-first* day of *December* immediately preceding the Application for a Bill, whereby any express statutory provision then in force for the protection of the Owner, Lessee, or Occupier of any Property, or for the protection or benefit of any public Trustees or Commissioners, Corporation or Person, specifically named in such provision, is sought to be altered or repealed, Notice in writing of such Bill, and of the intention to alter or repeal such provision, shall be served upon every such Owner, Lessee, or Occupier, public Trustees or Commissioners, Corporation or Person.

18. On or before the *Twenty-first* day of *December* immediately preceding the Application for a Bill relating to Crown, Church or Corporation Property, or Property held in Trust for Public or Charitable Purposes, Notice in writing of such Application to Parliament shall be served upon the Owners or reputed Owners of such Property, and the Lessees or reputed Lessees of such Property, holding Leases granted for a life or lives, or for any term of Twenty-one Years or upwards.

19. All Applications shall be made, and Notices served, either by delivering the same personally to the party entitled to such Application or Notice, or by leaving the same at his usual place of abode, or, in his absence from the United Kingdom, with his agent, or by forwarding the same by post in a registered letter, addressed with a sufficient direction to his usual place of abode, and posted on or before the third day previously to the day required for delivery of the same personally, at such places, at such hours and according to such regulations as the Postmaster General shall from time to time appoint, for the posting and registration of such letters, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the Standing Orders which regulate the time and mode of presenting Petitions in opposition to Bills.

20. In all cases the written acknowledgment of the party applied to shall, in the absence of other proof, be sufficient evidence of such application having been made, or notice given; and in case of an application or notice having been forwarded by post, in a registered letter, the production of the Post Office receipt for such letter, duly stamped, in such form as the Postmaster General shall have appointed, shall be sufficient evidence of the due delivery of such letter; Provided it shall appear that the same was properly and sufficiently directed, and that the same was not returned by the Post Office as undelivered.

21. No Notice served or Application made on a Sunday or Christmas Day, or before Eight o'clock in the forenoon, or after Eight o'clock in the afternoon of any day, shall be deemed valid, except in the case of delivery of letters by post.

22. In cases of Bills to authorize the laying down of a Tramway along any public highway, the promoters shall obtain the consent of the local authority of the district or districts through which it is proposed to construct such Tramway, and where in any district there is a road authority distinct from the local authority, the consent of such road authority shall also be necessary in any case where power is sought to break up any road, subject to the jurisdiction of such road authority. For the purposes of this Order, the local and road authorities in *England* and *Scotland* shall be the local and road authorities mentioned in Section 3 of "The Tramways Act, 1870," and in *Ireland* shall be the grand jury of the county in respect to any highway, or portion of highway, within the jurisdiction of such grand jury; and in respect to highways wholly or partly within any city, borough, town corporate, or other place or district in which the public roads are not under the control of the grand jury of the county, shall be the respective local and road authorities of such city, borough, town corporate, or other place or district mentioned in Section 38 of "The Tramways (Ireland) Act, 1860:" Provided that where it is proposed to lay down any Tramways in two or more districts, and any local or road authority having jurisdiction in any such districts does not consent thereto, the consents of the local and road authority, or the local and road authorities having jurisdiction over Two-thirds of the length of such proposed Tramway, shall be deemed to be sufficient.

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

Consents in case of Tramways Bill.

3. Documents required to be deposited, and the Times and Places of Deposit.

23. No Deposit required by the following orders shall be deemed valid if made on a Sunday or Christmas Day, or before Eight o'clock in the forenoon, or after Eight o'clock in the afternoon of any day.

Deposit not to be made on Sunday, &c.

Deposits on or before the 30th November.

24. In cases of Bills of the Second Class, a Plan and also a Duplicate thereof, together with a Book of Reference thereto, and a Section and also a Duplicate thereof, as hereinafter described, and in cases of Bills of the First Class, by which any lands or houses are intended to be taken, a Plan and Duplicate thereof, together with a Book of Reference thereto, shall be deposited for public inspection at the office of the Clerk of the Peace for every County, Riding or Division in *England* or *Ireland*, or in the office of the Principal Sheriff Clerk of every County in *Scotland*, and where any County in *Scotland* is divided into districts or divisions, then also in the office of the Principal Sheriff Clerk in or for each district or division, in or through which the Work is proposed to be made, maintained, varied, extended or enlarged, or in which such lands or houses are situate, on or before the 30th day of *November* immediately preceding the Application for the Bill; and in the case of Railway Bills, the Ordnance Map, on the scale of one inch to a mile, or where there is no Ordnance Map, a published Map, to a scale of not less than half an inch to a mile (or in *Ireland*, to a scale of not less than a quarter of an inch to a mile), with the line of Railway delineated thereon, so as to show its general course and direction, shall be deposited with such Plans, Sections and Book of Reference; and the Clerks of the Peace or Sheriff Clerks, or their respective Deputies, shall make a Memorial in writing upon the Plans, Sections and Books of Reference so deposited with them, denoting the time at which the same were lodged in their respective offices, and shall at all seasonable hours of the day permit any person to view and examine one of the same, and to make copies or extracts therefrom; and one of the two Plans and Sections so

Plans and Books of Reference, and Sections, to be deposited with Clerk of the Peace, &c.

In cases of Railways, Ordnance or Published Map, to be deposited with Clerk of Peace, &c.

Clerks of Peace to indorse a Memorial on Plans, &c.

Standing Orders,
compliance
with which is to be
proved before
Examiners.

In case of
proposed
alteration
or extension
of Municipal
Boundaries,
Map and
Duplicate to
be deposited
with Town
Clerk, &c.

deposited shall be sealed up and retained in the possession of the Clerk of the Peace or Sheriff Clerk until called for by order of one of the Two Houses of Parliament. In cases of Bills whereby it is proposed to alter or extend the Municipal Boundary of any City, Borough, or Urban Sanitary District, a Map on a scale of not less than three inches to a mile, and also a Duplicate thereof, showing as well the present Boundaries of the City, Borough, or Urban Sanitary District as the Boundaries of the proposed Extension, shall be deposited with the Town Clerk of such City or Borough, or Clerk of such Urban Sanitary District, who shall at all seasonable hours of the day permit any person to view and examine such Map, and to make Copies thereof.

Deposit of
Plans, &c. in
Private Bill
Office.

25. On or before the 30th day of *November*, a copy of the said Plans, Sections and Books of Reference, and in the case of Railway Bills, also a copy of the said Ordnance or published Map, with the line of Railway delineated thereon, shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office of this House.

Deposit of
Tramway
Map at the
Office of
Board of
Trade.

25a. In the case of Bills for laying down a Street Tramway, a published Map of the district on a scale of not less than six inches to a mile (or if no Map on such a scale be published, then the best Map obtainable), with the line of the proposed Tramway marked thereon, and a Diagram on a scale of not less than two inches to a mile, prepared in accordance with the specimen to be obtained at the Office of the Board of Trade, must also be deposited at that Office on or before the 30th *November*.

When works
on Tidal
Lands, Plans,
Sections, and
Map, to be
deposited at
the Office of
the Harbour
Department,
Board of
Trade.

26. In cases where the Work is to be situate on Tidal Lands within the ordinary Spring Tides, a copy of the Plans and Sections shall, on or before the 30th day of *November* immediately preceding the application for the Bill, be deposited at the Office of the Harbour Department, Board of Trade, marked "TIDAL WATERS," and on such copy all Tidal Waters shall be coloured blue, and if the Plans include any Bridge across Tidal Waters, the dimensions, as regards span and headway of the nearest Bridges, if any, across the same Tidal Waters above and below the proposed new Bridge, shall be marked thereon; and in all such cases, such Plans and Sections shall be accompanied by an Ordnance or published Map of the country over which the Works are proposed to extend, or are to be carried, with their position and extent, or route accurately laid down thereon.

When works
on banks, &c.
of any River,
Plans, Sec-
tions, and
Map to be
deposited at
the Office of
the Conser-
vators of the
River.

26a. And, in cases where the work is to be situate on the banks, foreshore, or bed of any river having a Board of Conservators constituted by Act of Parliament, a copy of the Plans and Sections shall, on or before the 30th day of *November* immediately preceding the application for the Bill, be deposited at the office of the Conservators of the River, and if the Plans include any tunnel under or Bridge over the River, the dimensions as regards depth below bed of the River, and span and headway, shall be marked thereon; and such Plans shall be accompanied by an Ordnance or published Map of the country over which the works are proposed to extend or are to be carried, with their position and extent or route accurately laid down thereon.

Deposit of
Plans, &c. at
the Office of
the Board of
Trade.

27. In the case of Railway, Tramway, Subway, and Canal Bills, a Copy of all Plans, Sections, and Books of Reference, required to be deposited in the Office of any Clerk of the Peace or Sheriff Clerk, on or before the 30th day of *November* immediately preceding the application for the Bill (and in the case of Railway Bills also a copy of the said Ordnance or published Map, with the Line of Railway delineated thereon), shall on or before the same day be deposited in the Office of the Board of Trade.

28. In cases where any portion of the Work shall be situate within the limits of the Metropolis, as defined by the "Metropolis Management Act, 1855," a Copy of so much of the Plans and Sections as relates to such portion of the Work shall, on or before the 30th day of *November*, be deposited at the Office of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Standing Orders,
compliance
with which is to be
proved before
Examiners.

Deposit of
Plans and
Sections with
Metropolitan
Board of
Works.

29. On or before the 30th day of *November*, a copy of so much of the said Plans and Sections as relates to each Parish in or through which the Work is intended to be made, maintained, varied, extended or enlarged, or in which any lands or houses, intended to be taken, are situate, together with a copy of so much of the Book of Reference as relates to such Parish, shall be deposited with the Parish Clerk of each such Parish in *England*, or, in the case of any Extra-parochial Place, with the Parish Clerk of some Parish immediately adjoining thereto, or in case of any place within the limits of the Metropolis, as defined by the "Metropolis Management Act, 1855," with the Clerk of the Vestry of each Parish in Schedule A., and with the Clerk of the District Board of Parishes in Schedule B. of the said Act; with the Session Clerk of each such Parish in *Scotland*, and in Royal Burghs with the Town Clerk, and with the Clerk of the Union within which such Parish is included in *Ireland*.

Deposit of
Parish Plan,
Section and
Book of Reference,
with
Parish Clerk,
&c.

29a. On or before the 30th day of *November*, a copy of so much of the said Plans and Sections as relates to the District of any Urban Sanitary Authority in *England* or *Ireland*, in or through which the Work is intended to be made, maintained, varied, extended, or enlarged, or in which any lands or houses intended to be taken are situate, together with a copy of so much of the Book of Reference as relates to that District, shall be deposited with the Clerk of that Sanitary Authority.

Deposit of
Plans and
Sections with
Clerk of
Sanitary
Authority.

30. Where by any Bill power is sought to take any Churchyard, Burial Ground, or Cemetery, or any part thereof, or to disturb the bodies interred therein, or where power is sought to take any Common or Commonable Land as the case may be, a copy of so much of the Plans, Sections, and Books of Reference required by these Orders to be deposited in the Private Bill Office in respect of such Bill as relates to such Churchyard, Burial Ground, or Cemetery, Common or Commonable Land, shall, on or before the *Thirtieth* day of *November*, be deposited at the office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Deposit of
Plans, &c.,
at the Home
Office in case
of disturbance
of a Burial
Ground.

31. Wherever any Plans, Sections and Books of Reference, or parts thereof, are required to be deposited, a copy of the Notice published in the *Gazette* of the intended application to Parliament shall be deposited therewith.

Gazette
Notice to be
deposited with
Plans &c.

Deposits on or before the 21st December.

32. Every Petition for a Private Bill, headed by a short Title descriptive of the Undertaking or Bill, corresponding with that at the head of the Advertisement, with a Declaration, signed by the Agent, and a printed copy of the Bill annexed, shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office on or before the 21st day of *December*; and such Petition, Bill and Declaration shall be open to the inspection of all parties; and printed copies of the Bill shall also be delivered therewith for the use of any Member of the House or Agent who may apply for the same. Such Declaration shall state to which of the two Classes of Bills such Bill in the judgment of the Agent belongs; and if the proposed

Petition for
Bill, &c.,
to be deposited
in Private Bill
Office.

Standing Orders,
compliance
with which is to be
proved before
Examiners.

Declaration
of Agent
as to Class of
Bill, and
Powers
thereof, to be
annexed to
Petition.

Bill shall give power to effect any of the following objects; that is to say:—

Power to take any lands or houses compulsorily, or to extend the time granted by any former Act for that purpose:

Power to levy tolls, rates or duties, or to alter any existing tolls, rates or duties; or to confer, vary or extinguish any exemption from payment of tolls, rates or duties, or to confer, vary or extinguish any other right or privilege:

Power to amalgamate with any other Company, or to sell or lease their Undertaking, or to purchase or take on lease the Undertaking of any other Company:

Power to interfere with any Crown, Church or Corporation property, or property held in trust for public or charitable purposes:

Power to relinquish any part of a work authorized by a former Act:

Power to divert into any existing or intended cut, canal, reservoir, aqueduct or navigation, or into any intended variation, extension or enlargement thereof respectively, any water from any existing cut, canal, reservoir, aqueduct or navigation, whether directly or derivatively, and whether under any agreement with the proprietors thereof, or otherwise:

Power to make, vary, extend or enlarge any cut, canal, reservoir, aqueduct or navigation:

Power to make, vary, extend or enlarge any Railway.

The said Declaration shall state which of such powers are given by the Bill, and shall indicate in which clauses of the Bill (referring to them by their number) such powers are given, and shall further state that the Bill does not give power to effect any of the objects enumerated in this Order, other than those stated in the Declaration.

If the proposed Bill shall not give power to effect any of the objects enumerated in the preceding Order, the said Declaration shall state that the Bill does not give power to effect any of such objects.

The said Declaration shall also state that the Bill does not give any powers other than those included in the Notices for the Bill.

Deposit of
Private Bills
at Treasury
and other
Public De-
partments.

33. On or before the 21st day of *December*, a printed Copy of every Private Bill shall be deposited at the Office of Her Majesty's Treasury and at the General Post Office; a printed Copy of every Bill relating to Railways, Tramways, Subways, Canals, Gas, Water, Patents, or Electric Lighting, or for incorporating or giving powers to any Company, shall be deposited at the Office of the Board of Trade; a printed Copy of every Bill relating to any Dock, Harbour, Navigation, Pier or Port, shall be deposited at the Office of the Harbour Department of the Board of Trade, marked "Tidal Waters"; a printed Copy of every Bill containing provisions with respect to the use of Weights and Measures, or the inspection or verification of the same, shall be deposited at the Standard Department of the Board of Trade; a printed Copy of every Bill relating to a Local Court, Stipendiary Magistrate, and of every Bill whereby power is sought to take any Churchyard, Burial Ground, or Cemetery, or any part thereof, or to disturb the bodies interred therein, at the Office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department; a printed Copy of every Bill whereby application is made by or on behalf of any Municipal Corporation, Local Board, Improvement Commissioners, or other local authority in England or Wales, for power in respect of any purpose to which the several Acts specified in Part I. of the Schedule to "The Local Government Board Act, 1871," relate, and of every Bill whereby any powers, rights, duties, capacities, liabilities or obligations are sought to be conferred or imposed on any Local Authority in *England or Wales* in respect of any matter within the jurisdiction of the Local Government Board,

Board, and of every Bill relating to Turnpike Roads or Trusts, Highways or Bridges, at the Office of the Local Government Board; and a printed Copy of every Private Bill whereby the boundaries of any School District or the jurisdiction of any School Board are affected at the Office of the Education Department.

Standing Orders,
compliance
with which is to be
proved before
Examiners.

34. On or before the 21st day of *December*, a printed Copy of every Bill of the Second Class whereby any Work shall be authorized within the limits of the Metropolis, as defined by "The Metropolis Management Act, 1855," shall be deposited at the Office of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Deposits of
Bills with the
Metropolitan
Board of
Works.

34a. On or before the 21st day of *December*, a printed copy of every Bill of the Second Class, whereby it is intended to authorize the construction of any Work on the banks, foreshore, or bed of any River having a Board of Conservators constituted by Act of Parliament, shall be deposited at the Office of the Conservators of the River.

Deposits of
Bills with the
Conservators
of Rivers.

Deposits on or before the 31st December.

35. All Estimates and Declarations, and Lists of Owners, Lessees and Occupiers, which are required by the Standing Orders of The House shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office on or before the 31st day of *December*.

Deposit of
Estimates,
&c., in Pri-
vate Bill
Office.

35a. As respects all Bills for the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies, or proposed Companies for carrying on any Trade or Business, or for conferring upon such Companies the power of suing and being sued, there shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office, on or before 31st *December*, a copy of the Deed or Agreement of Partnership (if any) under which the Company or proposed Company is acting, and in all cases a Declaration stating the following matters:—

Documents to
be deposited
in Private
Bill Office in
regard to
Joint Stock
Companies
Bills.

1st.—The present and proposed amount of the Capital of the Company.

2nd.—The number of Shares, and the amount of each Share.

3rd.—The number of Shares subscribed for.

4th.—The amount of Subscriptions paid up.

5th.—The names, residences and descriptions of the Shareholders or Subscribers (so far as the same can be made out), and of the actual or provisional Directors, Treasurers, Secretaries or other officer, if any.

And such documents shall be verified by the signature of some authorized officer of the Company or proposed Company (if any), and by some responsible party promoting the Bill; and copies of such Declarations shall be printed at the expense of the Promoters of the Bill, and delivered at the Vote Office for the use of the Members of The House, and at the Private Bill Office for the use of any Agent who may apply for the same.

36. On or before 31st *December*, copies of the Estimate of Expense of the Undertaking; and where a Declaration alone, or Declaration and Estimate of the probable amount of Rates and Duties, are required, copies of such Declaration, or of such Declaration and Estimate, shall be printed at the expense of the Promoters of the Bill, and delivered at the Vote Office for the use of the Members of The House, and at the Private Bill Office for the use of any Agent who may apply for the same.

Copies of
Estimate and
Declaration
to be printed,
and delivered
in at Private
Bill Office.

Standing Orders,
compliance
with which is to be
proved before
Examiners.

Form of
Estimate.

37. The Estimate for any Works proposed to be authorized by any Railway, Tramway, Subway, Canal, Dock, or Harbour Bill, shall be in the following form, or as near thereto as circumstances may permit :—

ESTIMATE of the proposed					(Railway).	
Line, No.	Miles. f. ch.				Whether Single or Double.	
Length of Line	-	-	-	-		
				Cubic yds.	Price per Yd.	£. s. d.
Earthworks :						£. s. d.
Cuttings—Rock	-	-	-			
Soft Soil	-	-	-			
Roads	-	-	-			
TOTAL	-	-	-			
Embankments, including Roads	-	-	-	Cubic yds.	-	-
Bridges—Public Roads	-	-	-	Number	-	-
Accommodation Bridges and Works	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viaducts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Culverts and Drains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metallings of roads and level crossings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gatekeepers' houses at level crossings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Permanent way, including fencing :					Cost per Mile.	
	Miles.	fms.	chs.		£. s. d.	
				at		
Permanent way for sidings, and cost of junctions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	per cent.
Land and buildings :						
	A.	R.	P.			
TOTAL	-	-	-			£.

The same details for each Branch, and General Summary of Total Cost.

Statement
relating to
Houses in-
habited by
labouring
classes to be
deposited in
Private Bill
Office and
Office of Cen-
tral Author-
ity.

38. In the case of any Bill which contains power to take compulsorily or by agreement, in any parish in the Metropolis, twenty or more houses, or as regards England and Wales, exclusive of the Metropolis, in any city, borough, or other urban sanitary district, or in any parish or part of a parish not being within an urban sanitary district, or in Scotland in any district within the meaning of "The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867," or in Ireland in any urban sanitary district as defined by "The Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878," ten or more houses, occupied either wholly or partially by persons belonging to the labouring class, as defined by Order 183 a, as tenants or lodgers, the promoters shall deposit in the Private Bill Office, and at the office of the Central Authority, as defined in Order 183 a, on or before the 31st day of December, a statement of the number, description, and situation of such houses, and a copy of so much of the plan (if any) as relates thereto. [See also Standing Order, 183 a.]

Deposit of
Plans, &c., in
case of Provi-
sional Orders
in Private
Bill Office.

39. Whenever Plans, Sections, or Books of Reference are deposited in the case of an application to any Public Department, for a Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate, duplicates of the said Documents shall at the same time be deposited in the Private Bill Office; provided that with regard to such deposits as are so made at any Public Department after the Prorogation of Parliament, and before the 30th day of November in any year, such duplicates shall be so deposited on the 30th day of November.

Standing Orders,
compliance
with which is to be
proved before
Examiners.

4. *Form in which Plans, Books of Reference, Sections and Cross
Sections are to be prepared.*

Plans.

40. Every Plan required to be deposited shall be drawn to a scale of not less than *Four* inches to a Mile, and in the case of Bills of the First Class, shall describe the lands intended to be taken, and in the case of Bills of the Second Class, shall describe the line or situation of the whole of the Work (no alternative line or Work being in any case permitted), and the lands in or through which it is to be made, maintained, varied, extended or enlarged, or through which any communication to or from the Work shall be made; and where it is the intention of the Promoters to apply for powers to make any lateral deviation from the line of the proposed Work, the limits of such deviation shall be defined upon the Plan, and all Lands included within such limits shall be marked thereon; and unless the whole of such Plan shall be upon a scale of not less than a *quarter* of an *inch* to every 100 feet, an enlarged Plan shall be added of any Building, Yard, Court-Yard or Land within the curtilage of any Building, or of any Ground cultivated as a Garden, either in the line of the proposed Work, or included within the limits of the said deviation, upon a scale of not less than a *quarter* of an *inch* to every 100 feet.

Description
of Plans.

Lands within
Deviation to
be on Plan.

Buildings, &c.
on enlarged
Scale.

41. In all cases where it is proposed to make, vary, extend or enlarge any Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct or Navigation, the Plan shall describe the Brooks and Streams to be directly diverted into such intended Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct or Navigation, or into any variation, extension or enlargement thereof respectively, for supplying the same with Water.

In case of Cut,
Canals, &c.,
Plan to de-
scribe Brooks,
&c. to be di-
verted.

42. In all cases where it is proposed to make, vary, extend, or enlarge any Railway, the Plan shall exhibit thereon the distances in miles and furlongs, from one of the termini; and a memorandum of the radius of every curve not exceeding One Mile in length shall be noted on the Plan in furlongs and chains; and where tunnelling as a substitute for open cutting is intended, the same shall be marked by a dotted line on the Plan, and no work shall be shown as tunnelling, in the making of which it will be necessary to cut through or remove the surface soil.

In case of
Railways,
Distances to
be marked
in Miles and
Furlongs, and
memorandum
of Curves and
Tunnelling.

43. If it be intended to divert, widen or narrow any Turnpike Road, Public Carriage Road, Navigable River, Canal or Railway, the course of such diversion, and the extent of such widening or narrowing, shall be marked upon the Plan.

Diversion of
Roads, &c. to
be shown.

44. When a Railway is intended to form a junction with an existing or authorized line of Railway, the course of such existing or authorized line of Railway shall be shown on the deposited plan for a distance of 800 yards on either side of the proposed junction, on the same scale as the scale of the General Plan.

In case of
Junctions,
course of
existing Line
to be shown
on deposited
Plan.

45. In cases of Bills for laying down a Street Tramway, the Plans shall indicate whether it is proposed to lay such Tramway along the centre of any street, and if not along the centre, then on which side of, and at what distance from an imaginary line drawn along the centre of such street, and whether or not, and if so, at what point or points it is proposed to lay such Tramway, so that for a distance of thirty feet or upwards a less space than nine feet six inches, or if it is intended to run thereon carriages or trucks adapted for use upon railways, a less space than ten feet six inches shall intervene between the outside of the footpath on either side of the road, and the nearest rail of the Tramway.

*Street
Tramways.*

Plans in the
case of Street
Tramway
Bills.

Standing Orders,
compliance
with which is to be
proved before
Examiners.

All lengths shall be stated on the plan and section in miles, furlongs, chains, and decimals of a chain. The distances in miles and furlongs from one of the termini of each Tramway shall be marked on the plan and section. Each double portion of Tramway, whether a passing-place or otherwise, shall be indicated by a double line. The total length of the road upon which each Tramway is to be laid shall be stated (*i.e.* the length of route of each Tramway).

The length of each double and single portion of such Tramway, and the total length of such double and single portions respectively shall also be stated.

In the case of double lines (including passing-places), the distance between the centre lines of each line of Tramway shall be marked on the plans. This distance must in all cases be sufficient to leave at least fifteen inches between the sides of the widest carriages and engines to be used on the Tramways when passing one another. The gradients of the road on which each Tramway is to be laid shall be marked on the section. Every crossing of a Railway, Tramway, River, or Canal, shall be shown, specifying in the case of Railways and Tramways whether they are crossed over, under, or on the level.

All tidal waters shall be coloured blue.

All places where for a distance of thirty feet and upwards there will be a less space than nine feet six inches between the outside of the footpath on either side of the road and the nearest rail of the Tramway shall be indicated by a thick dotted line on the plans on the side or sides of the line of Tramway where such narrow places occur, as well as noted on the plans, and the width of the road at those places should also be marked on the plans.

Plans, &c. in
the case of
Subway Bills.

45a. In the case of Bills for constructing a Subway the plans and sections shall indicate the height and width of the proposed Subway and the nature of the approaches by which it is proposed to afford access to such Subway.

Book of Reference.

Contents of
Book of
Reference.

46. The Book of Reference shall contain the names of the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees and Occupiers of all Lands and Houses in the Line of the proposed Work, or within the limits of deviation as defined upon the Plan, and shall describe such Lands and Houses respectively.

Sections.

Section.

47. The Section shall be drawn to the same horizontal scale as the Plan, and to a vertical scale of not less than *one inch* to every 100 feet, and shall show the surface of the ground marked on the Plan, the intended level of the proposed Work, the height of every Embankment and the depth of every Cutting, and a datum horizontal line, which shall be the same throughout the whole length of the Work, or any Branch thereof respectively, and shall be referred to some fixed point (stated in writing on the section), near some portion of such Work, and in the case of a Canal, Cut, Navigation, Turnpike or other Carriage Road or Railway, near either of the Termini.

Improve-
ment, &c. of
Navigations.

48. In cases of Bills for improving the Navigation of any River, there shall be a Section which shall specify the Levels of both Banks of such River; and where any alteration is intended to be made therein, it shall describe the same by feet and inches, or decimal parts of a foot.

49. In

49. In every Section of a Railway, the line of the Railway marked thereon shall correspond with the upper surface of the rails.

Line of Railway on Section to correspond with upper surface of Rails.

50. Distances on the Datum Line shall be marked in miles and furlongs to correspond with those on the Plan; a vertical measure from the Datum Line to the Line of the Railway shall be marked in feet and inches, or decimal parts of a foot, at the commencement and termination of the Railway, and at each change of the gradient or inclination thereof; and the proportion or rate of inclination between every two consecutive vertical measures shall also be marked.

Vertical measures to be marked at change of gradient.

51. Wherever the line of the Railway is intended to cross any turnpike-road, public carriage-road, navigable River, Canal or Railway, the height of the Railway over or depth under the surface thereof, and the height and span of every Arch of all Bridges and Viaducts, by which the Railway will be carried over the same, shall be marked in figures at every crossing thereof; and where the Railway will be carried across any such turnpike-road, public carriage-road or Railway, on the level thereof, such crossing shall be so described on the Section; and it shall also be stated if such level will be unaltered.

Height of Railway over, or depth under surface of Roads, &c. to be marked, and Bridges and Level Crossings.

52. If any alteration be intended in the water level of any Canal, or in the level or rate of inclination of any turnpike-road, public carriage-road or Railway, which will be crossed by the line of Railway, then the same shall be stated on the Section, and each alteration shall be numbered; and Cross Sections, in reference to the numbers, on a horizontal scale of not less than one inch to every 330 feet, and on a vertical scale of not less than one inch to every 40 feet, shall be added, which shall show the present surface of such Road, Canal or Railway, and the intended surface thereof when altered; and the greatest of the present and intended rates of inclination of such Road or Railway shall also be marked in figures thereon; and where any turnpike-road or public carriage-road is crossed on the level, a Cross Section of such Road shall also be added, and all such Cross Sections shall extend for 200 yards on each side of the centre line of the Railway.

Cross Sections of Roads, &c. crossed by the Railway when rates of inclination altered.

53. Wherever the extreme height of any embankment, or the extreme depth of any cutting shall exceed Five Feet, the extreme height over or depth under the surface of the ground shall be marked in figures upon the Section; and if any Bridge or Viaduct of more than three arches shall intervene in any Embankment, or if any Tunnel shall intervene in any Cutting, the extreme height or depth shall be marked in figures on each of the parts into which such Embankment or Cutting shall be divided by such Bridge, Viaduct or Tunnel.

Embankments and Cuttings.

54. Where tunnelling, as a substitute for open cutting, or a viaduct as a substitute for solid embankment, is intended, the same shall be marked on the Section, and no work shall be shown as tunnelling, in the making of which it will be necessary to cut through or remove the surface soil.

Tunnelling and Viaducts to be marked.

55. When a Railway is intended to form a junction with an existing or authorized line of Railway, the gradient of such existing or authorized line of Railway shall be shown on the deposited section, and in connection therewith, and on the same scale as the general section, for a distance of 800 yards on either side of the point of junction.

In case of Junctions, gradient of existing Line to be shown on deposited Section.

Standing Orders,
compliance
with which is to be
proved before
Examiners.

5. *Estimates and Deposit of Money, and Declarations in certain cases.*

Estimate in
Bills of the
second Class.

56. An Estimate of the Expense of the Undertaking under each Bill of the Second Class shall be made and signed by the person making the same.

Five per
cent. or
Four per cent.
of Estimate to
be deposited.

57. In the case of a Railway Bill, Tramway Bill, or Subway Bill, authorizing the construction of Works by other than an existing Railway Company, Tramway Company, or Subway Company, incorporated by Act of Parliament, possessed of a railway, tramway, or subway already opened for public traffic, and which has during the year last past paid Dividends on its ordinary Share Capital, and which does not propose to raise under the Bill a capital greater than its existing authorized capital, a sum not less than Five per cent. on the amount of the Estimate of Expense, or in the case of substituted works, on the amount by which the expense thereof will exceed the expense of the works to be abandoned, and in the case of all Bills other than Railway Bills, Tramway Bills, and Subway Bills, a sum not less than Four per cent. on the amount of such Estimate, or of such excess as aforesaid, shall, previously to the 15th day of *January*, be deposited with the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in *England*, if the Work is intended to be done in *England*, or with the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in *England*, or the Court of Exchequer in *Scotland*, if the Work is intended to be done in *Scotland*, and with the Court of Chancery in *Ireland*, if the Work is intended to be done in *Ireland*.

Cases in
which Decla-
rations may
be deposited
in lieu of
Money.

58. Where the Work is to be made, wholly or in part, by means of Funds, or out of Money to be raised upon the credit of present Surplus Revenue, belonging to any Society or Company, or under the control of Directors, Trustees or Commissioners, as the case may be, of any existing Public Work, such parties being the Promoters of the Bill, a Declaration stating those facts, and setting forth the nature of such control, and the nature and amount of such Funds or Surplus Revenue, and showing the actual Surplus of such Funds or Revenue, after deducting the Funds required for purposes authorized by any Act or Acts of Parliament, and also the Funds which may be required for any other Work to be executed under any Bill in the same Session, and given under the common seal of the Society or Company, or under the hand of some authorized Officer of such Directors, Trustees or Commissioners, may be deposited, and in such case no deposit of money shall be required in respect of so much of the Estimate of Expense as shall be provided for by such surplus Funds.

Cases
in which
Declaration
and Estimate
of Amount of
Rates may be
deposited.

59. In cases of any Bill under which no private or personal pecuniary profit or advantage is to be derived, and where the Work is to be made out of Money to be raised upon the Security of the Rates, Duties or Revenue already belonging to or under the control of the promoters, or to be created by or to arise under the Bill, a Declaration stating those facts, and setting forth the means by which Funds are to be obtained for executing the Work, and signed by the Party or Agent soliciting the Bill, together with an Estimate of the probable amount of such Rates, Duties or Revenue, signed by the Person making the same, may be deposited, and in such case no Money Deposit shall be required.

Standing Orders,
compliance
with which is to be
proved before
Examiners.

Bills brought from the House of Lords.

60. A copy of every Railway Bill, Tramway Bill, Subway Bill, and Canal Bill, brought from the House of Lords shall be deposited in the Office of the Board of Trade, not later than Two Days after the Bill is read a First time.

Copy of Rail-
way Bill to
be deposited
at Board of
Trade.

60a. A copy of every Bill brought from the House of Lords, whereby application is made by or on behalf of any Municipal Corporation, Local Board, Improvement Commissioners, or other Local Authority in *England* or *Wales*, for power in respect of any purpose to which the several Acts specified in Part I. of the Schedule to The Local Government Board Act, 1871, relate, and of every Bill whereby any powers, rights, duties, capacities, liabilities, or obligations are sought to be conferred or imposed on any Local Authority in *England* or *Wales* in respect of any matter within the jurisdiction of the Local Government Board, and of every Bill relating to Turnpike Roads or Trusts, Highways, or Bridges, shall be deposited at the Office of the Local Government Board not later than Two Days after the Bill is read a First time.

Copy of Bill
for conferring
powers, &c.
on Municipal
Corporation,
Local Board,
or any Local
Authority, to
be deposited
at Office of
the Local
Government
Board.

61. Whenever during the progress through the House of Lords of any Bill of the Second Class originating in that House, any alteration has been made in any work authorized by such Bill, proof shall be given before the Examiners that a Plan and Section of such alteration, on the same Scale and containing the same particulars as the original Plan and Section, together with a Book of Reference thereto, has been deposited in the Private Bill Office, and with the Clerk of the Peace of every County, Riding, or Division in *England* or *Ireland*, and in the Office of the Sheriff Clerk of every County in *Scotland*, in which such alteration is proposed to be made, and where any County in *Scotland* is divided into Districts or Divisions then also in the Office of the Principal Sheriff Clerk in and for each District or Division in which such alteration is proposed to be made; and that a Copy of such Plan and Section, so far as relates to each Parish, together with a Book of Reference thereto, has been deposited with the Parish Clerks of each such Parish in *England*, or, in the case of any extra-parochial Place, with the Parish Clerk of some Parish immediately adjoining thereto, with the Session Clerk of each such Parish in *Scotland*, and in Royal Burghs with the Town Clerk, and the Clerk of the Union within which such Parish in *Ireland* is included, in which such alteration is intended to be made, two weeks previously to the introduction of the Bill into this House; and that the intention to make such alteration has been published previously to the introduction of the Bill into this House once in the *London, Edinburgh, or Dublin Gazette*, as the case may be, and for three successive weeks in some one and the same Newspaper of the County in which such alteration is situate, or if there be no such Paper printed therein, then in the Newspaper of some County adjoining thereto; and that application in writing, as nearly as may be in the form set forth in the Appendix, marked (A), was made to the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, or in their absence from the United Kingdom, to their Agents respectively, and to the Occupiers of Lands through which any such alteration is intended to be made; and the consent of such Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, and Occupiers, to the making of such alteration, shall be proved before the Examiner.

Notices to be
given and De-
posits made
in cases where
Work is
altered while
Bill is in
Parliament

Provisions relating to the Consents of Proprietors or Members of Companies already constituted, and of Persons named as Directors.

Meeting of
Proprietors in
the case of
certain Bills
originating in
this House.

62. Every Bill originating in this House, promoted by a Company already constituted by Act of Parliament, shall after the First Reading thereof be referred to the Examiners, who shall report as to compliance or non-compliance with the following Order :—

The Bill, as introduced, or proposed to be introduced, in this House, shall be submitted to the Proprietors of such Company at a meeting held specially for that purpose.

Such meeting shall be called by advertisement inserted once in each of two consecutive weeks in some one and the same morning newspaper published in *London, Edinburgh, or Dublin*, as the case may be, and in some one and the same newspaper of the county or counties in which the principal office or offices of the Company is or are situate ; and also by a circular addressed to each proprietor at his last known or usual address, and sent by post, or delivered at such address, not less than Ten days before the holding of such meeting, enclosing a blank form of proxy, with proper instructions for the use of the same ; and the same form of proxy and the same instructions, and none other, shall be sent to every such proprietor, and shall be addressed to each proprietor on the back of the form of proxy ; but no such form of proxy shall be stamped before it is sent out, nor shall the funds of the Company be used for the stamping any proxies, nor shall intimation be sent as to any person in whose favour the proxy may be granted, and no other circular or form of proxy relating to such meeting shall be sent to any proprietor from the office of the Company, or by any director or officer of the Company so describing himself.

Such meeting shall be held not earlier than the seventh day after the last insertion of such advertisement, and may be held on the same day as an ordinary general meeting of the Company.

At such meeting the said Bill shall be submitted to the proprietors aforesaid then present, and approved of by proprietors, present in person or by proxy, holding at least three-fourths of the paid-up capital of the Company represented at such meeting, such proprietors being qualified to vote at all ordinary meetings of the Company in right of such capital. The votes of proprietors of any paid-up shares or stock other than debenture stock, not qualified to vote at ordinary meetings, whose interests may be affected by the Bill, if tendered at the meeting shall be recorded separately.

There shall be deposited at the Private Bill Office a statement of the number of votes if a poll was taken, and of the number of votes recorded separately.

Meeting of
Members of
Limited
Companies,
&c., in the
case of certain
Bills originat-
ing in this
House.

63. Every Bill originating in this House, and empowering or requiring any Company, Association, or Co-partnership formed or registered under the Companies Act, 1862, or constituted by Royal Charter, Letters Patent, Deed of Settlement, Contract of Co-partnership, Cost Book Regulations, or other Instrument other than Act of Parliament, and under the management of Directors or Trustees, to do any act not authorized by the Memorandum and Articles of Association of such Company, or other Instrument or Instruments constituting or regulating the same, or authorizing or enacting the abandonment of the undertaking, or any part of the undertaking, of any such Company,

pany, Association, or Co-partnership, or the dissolution thereof, shall, after the First Reading thereof, be referred to the Examiners, who shall report as to compliance or non-compliance with the following Order :

Standing Orders,
compliance
with which is to be
proved before
Examiners.

In the case of a Company formed or registered under the Companies Act, 1862,

The Bill as introduced or proposed to be introduced in this House shall be approved by a special resolution of the Company.

In the case of any other such Company, Association, or Co-partnership as aforesaid,

The Bill as introduced or proposed to be introduced in this House shall be consented to by a majority of three-fourths in number and value of the shareholders or members of such Company, Association, or Co-partnership present, in person or by proxy, at a meeting convened with notice of the business to be transacted ; such consent to be certified in writing by the chairman of the meeting.

A Copy of such special resolution or certificate of consent shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office.

64. In the case of every Bill brought from the House of Lords in which provisions have been inserted in that House, empowering the Promoters thereof being a Company already constituted by Act of Parliament to execute, undertake, or contribute towards any work other than that for which it was originally established, or to sell or lease their undertaking, or any part thereof, or to enter into any agreements with any other Company for the working, maintenance, or management of the Railway or works of either Company, or any part thereof, or to amalgamate their undertaking, or any part thereof with any other undertaking, or to purchase any other undertaking, or part thereof, or any additional lands, or to abandon their undertaking, or any part thereof, or to dissolve the said Company, or in which any such provisions originally contained in the Bill have been materially altered in that House, or in which any such powers are conferred on any Company not being the Promoters of the Bill, the Examiner shall report as to compliance or non-compliance with the following Order :—

Meeting of
Proprietors in
the case of
certain Bills
originating
in the House
of Lords.

The Bill, as introduced or proposed to be introduced into this House, shall be submitted to the proprietors of any such Company, at a meeting held specially for that purpose.

Such meeting shall be called by advertisement inserted once in each of two consecutive weeks in some one and the same morning newspaper published in *London, Edinburgh, or Dublin*, as the case may be, and in some one and the same newspaper of the county or counties in which the principal office or offices of the Company is or are situate ; and also by a circular addressed to each proprietor at his last known or usual address, and sent by post, or delivered at such address, not less than Ten days before the holding of such meeting, enclosing a blank form of proxy, with proper instructions for the use of the same ; and the same form of proxy and the same instructions, and none other, shall be sent to every such proprietor, and shall be addressed to each proprietor on the back of the form of proxy ; but no such form of proxy shall be stamped before it is sent out, nor shall the funds of the Company be used for the stamping any proxies, nor shall intimation be sent as to any person in whose favour the proxy may be granted, and no other circular or form of proxy relating to such meeting shall be sent to any proprietor from the office of the Company, or by any director or officer of the Company so describing himself.

Such meeting shall be held not earlier than the seventh day after the last insertion of such advertisement, and may be held on the same day as an ordinary general meeting of the Company.

At such meeting the said Bill shall be submitted to the proprietors aforesaid then present, and approved by proprietors present in person or by proxy, holding at least three-fourths of the paid-up capital of the Company represented at such meeting, such proprietors being qualified to vote at all ordinary meetings of the Company in right of such capital. The votes of proprietors of any paid-up shares or stock other than debenture stock, not qualified to vote at ordinary meetings, whose interests may be affected by the Bill, if tendered at the meeting shall be recorded separately.

There shall be deposited at the Private Bill Office a statement of the number of votes if a poll was taken, and of the number of votes recorded separately.

Meeting of
Members of
Limited
Companies,
&c., in the
case of certain
Bills originat-
ing in the
House of
Lords.

65. In the case of every Bill brought from the House of Lords, in which provisions have been inserted in that House empowering or requiring any Company, Association, or Co-partnership formed or registered under the Companies Act, 1862, or constituted by Royal Charter, Letters Patent, Deed of Settlement, Contract of Co-partnership, Cost Book Regulations, or other Instrument or Instruments other than Act of Parliament, and under the management of Directors or Trustees, to do any act not authorized by the Memorandum and Articles of Association of such Company, or other Instrument constituting or regulating the same, or authorizing or enacting the abandonment of the undertaking, or any part of the undertaking, of any such Company, Association, or Co-partnership, or the dissolution thereof, the Examiner shall report as to compliance and non-compliance with the following Order :

In the case of a Company formed or registered under the Companies Act, 1862,

The Bill as introduced or proposed to be introduced into this House shall be approved by a special resolution of the Company.

In the case of any other such Company, Association, or Co-partnership as aforesaid,

The Bill as introduced or proposed to be introduced in this House shall be consented to by a majority of three-fourths in number and value of the shareholders or members of such Company, Association, or Co-partnership present, in person or by proxy, at a meeting convened with notice of the business to be transacted, such consent to be certified in writing by the chairman of the meeting.

A copy of such special resolution or certificate of consent shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office.

Provided always, that if by the terms of such special resolution or consent the Bill as introduced or proposed to be introduced into the House of Lords shall have been approved or consented to, subject to such additions, alterations, and variations as Parliament may think fit to make therein, then it shall not be necessary for the purposes of this Order to obtain any further approval or consent in respect of any provisions inserted in the Bill in the House of Lords : Provided nevertheless that it shall be competent for the Committee on the Bill, if they think fit, having regard to the nature and effect of such provisions, to require any further evidence of the approval or consent to such provisions on the part of the shareholders or members of the Company, Association, or Co-partnership.

66. When

66. When any Bill as introduced into Parliament, or as amended, or proposed to be amended, on petition for additional provision, contains a provision authorizing any Company incorporated by Act of Parliament to subscribe towards or to alter the terms and conditions of any subscription, or to guarantee or to raise any money in aid of the undertaking of another Company (which Bill is not brought in by the Company so authorized, or of which such Company is not a joint promoter), proof shall be required before the Examiner before the Second Reading in this House, if such provision is contained in the Bill as introduced into Parliament, that the Company so authorized has consented to such subscription, alteration, guarantee, or raising of money, at a meeting of the proprietors of the ordinary shares in such Company, held specially for that purpose, in the same manner and subject to the same provisions as the meeting directed to be held under Standing Order 64; and in case such provision is contained in the Bill as introduced into Parliament, that the Notices for the Bill state the specific sum, if any, proposed to be subscribed, or guaranteed or raised, or the alteration of the terms or conditions of the subscription, as the case may be, or in case such provision shall be proposed to be inserted in the Bill, on a petition for additional provision that notices stating the specific sum, if any, proposed to be subscribed, or guaranteed or raised, or the alteration of the terms or conditions of the subscription, as the case may be, and stating that the consent of the Company has been given as aforesaid, have been published once in the *London Gazette*, and in the County Newspapers in which the Notices for the Bill were published, for three successive weeks during the six weeks immediately preceding the presentation of such petition for additional provision; in any case in which such consent has been given, it shall not be necessary to submit the Bill, in respect of such provision as aforesaid, to the approval of a meeting to be held in accordance with Standing Order 64.

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

Consent of Proprietors of any Company to sum authorized to be raised in aid of undertaking of another Company.

Petition for additional Provision.

67. When in any Railway Bill originating in this House a Provision is contained by which the payment of any Moneys is directly or contingently charged upon Grand Jury Cess, or any other Local Rate in *Ireland*, by means of a guarantee or otherwise, such Bill shall, after the First Reading thereof, be referred to the Examiners, who shall report as to compliance or non-compliance with the following Order:—

Railway Bills charging Payments on Grand Jury Cess or Local Rate in Ireland to be submitted to and approved by Grand Jury or Local Authority.

A Copy of the Bill, as deposited in the Private Bill Office, shall be submitted to the Grand Jury or other Authority empowered to present such Grand Jury Cess, or to make such Local Rate, and according as the payment of any Moneys is by the said Bill proposed to be charged upon a County at large, or upon one or more Baronies in any County, or upon any part or parts of any Barony or Baronies, such Bill shall also be submitted to the Presentment Sessions for such County at large, or for such Barony or Baronies, as the case may be, and also to the Poor Law Guardians of every Union in which any Lands proposed to be charged with the payment of any Moneys are situate.

Notice of the intention to submit a Copy of such Bill to such Grand Jury or other Authority, and to such Presentment Sessions and Board of Guardians, shall be given Ten days previously to submitting the same to the Secretary or Clerk of such Grand Jury or Authority, or Presentment Sessions and Board of Guardians, and shall be advertised once in each of two consecutive weeks in some one and the same Morning Newspaper published in *Dublin*, and in some one and the same Newspaper published in the County upon which, or upon any Barony or Baronies in which it is proposed by the Bill to impose any Local Rate or Charge, or if in such County no Newspaper is published, then in some one and the same Newspaper published in any adjoining County.

Notice of Bill to Grand Jury or Local Authority.

Standing Orders,
compliance
with which is to be
proved before
Examiners.

Limit of time for Bill
to be submitted, and
Presentment or
Resolution to be
deposited in Private
Bill Office.

A Copy of such Bill shall be so submitted not earlier than Six months before the time fixed for the deposit of such Bill, and not earlier than the Seventh day after the last insertion of such Advertisement; and shall be approved by a majority of the members of the Grand Jury or Authority, Presentment Sessions, and Board of Guardians respectively, then present and voting thereon, and the Presentment or Resolution of each of the said Bodies approving the same shall be deposited at the Private Bill Office, together with a Statement under the hand of the Foreman, Chairman, or other person presiding when such Presentment was made, or such resolution was passed, of the number of the Members then present and voting.

Consent of Directors,
&c. who are named in
a Bill, to be proved.

68. When in any Bill brought from the House of Lords for the purpose of establishing a Company for carrying on any Work or Undertaking, any person is specified as Manager, Director, Proprietor, or otherwise concerned in carrying such Bill into effect, proof shall be required before the Examiner that such person has subscribed his name to the Petition for the Bill, or to a printed Copy of the Bill, as brought up to this House.

3.

III.
Proceedings
of Examiners,
of Chairman
of Committee
of Ways
and Means,
and of Committees.
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III.
PROCEEDINGS OF EXAMINERS,
OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS,
AND OF COMMITTEES.

III.

PROCEEDINGS OF, AND IN RELATION TO, THE
EXAMINERS.

REFERENCE OF BILLS, &c., TO, AND DUTIES OF, AND PRACTICE
BEFORE EXAMINERS.

69. The Examination of the Petitions for Private Bills which shall have been duly deposited in the Private Bill Office, shall commence on the 18th day of *January*, in such order and according to such regulations as shall have been made by Mr. Speaker.

When Examination of Petitions to commence.

70. One of the Examiners shall give at least Seven clear Days' Notice in the Private Bill Office of the day appointed for the Examination of each Petition which shall have been duly deposited in the Private Bill Office; and in case the Promoters shall not appear at the time when the Petition shall come on to be heard, the Examiner to whom the case shall have been allotted shall strike the Petition off the General List of Petitions, and shall not re-insert the same, except by order of The House.

Notice to be given by one of the Examiners of day appointed for Examination.

71. The Examiner shall certify by indorsement on each Petition whether the Standing Orders have or have not been complied with; and, when they have not been complied with, he shall also report to The House the facts upon which his decision is founded, and any special circumstances connected with the case.

Examiner to indorse Petition, and when Standing Orders not complied with, to report.

72. All Petitions for additional Provision in Private Bills, with the proposed Clauses annexed, and all Private Bills brought from the House of Lords, and all Bills introduced by leave of The House in lieu of other Bills which shall have been withdrawn, and all Bills to confirm any Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate, after having been read a First Time, shall be referred to the Examiners, and the Examiner shall report to The House whether the Standing Orders have or have not been complied with, and when they have not been complied with, the facts upon which his decision is founded, and any special circumstances connected with the case, and in the case of any Bill which, in pursuance of any Report from the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, has originated in the House of Lords, the compliance with such Standing Orders only as shall not have been previously inquired into shall be proved.

Petitions for additional Provision and Estate Bills from Lords, &c. to be referred to Examiner of Petitions.

73. In all cases of Petitions for additional provision in Private Bills and of Private Bills brought from the House of Lords, and of Bills introduced by leave of this House in lieu of other Bills which shall have been withdrawn, and of Bills for confirming any Provisional Order or Certificate, the Examiner shall give at least Two clear Days' notice in the Private Bill Office of the day on which the same will be examined; but, in the case of a Bill for confirming any Provisional Order or Certificate, he shall not give such Notice until after the Bill has been printed and circulated.

Notice in cases of Petitions for additional provision in Private Bills, &c.

74. Any parties shall be entitled to appear and to be heard, by themselves, their agents and witnesses, upon a Memorial addressed to the Examiner, complaining of a non-compliance with the Standing Orders, provided the matter complained of be specifically stated in such Memorial, and the party (if any) who may be specially affected by the non-compliance with the Standing Orders have signed such

Memorials complaining of non-compliance.

Proceedings
of
Examiners.

Memorial and shall not have withdrawn his signature thereto, and such Memorial have been duly deposited in the Private Bill Office.

Proprietors
dissenting
at meeting
under Orders
62 to 66 may
petition and
be heard.

75. In case any proprietor, shareholder, or member of or in any Company, Association, or Co-partnership shall by himself, or any person authorized to act for him in that behalf, have dissented at any meeting called in pursuance of Standing Orders 62 to 66, such proprietor, shareholder, or member shall be permitted to be heard by the Examiner of Petitions, on the compliance with such Standing Order, by himself, his agents and witnesses, on a Memorial addressed to the Examiner, such Memorial having been duly deposited in the Private Bill Office.

Proof by
Affidavit.

76. The Examiner may admit Affidavits in proof of the compliance with the Standing Orders, or may require further evidence ; and such Affidavit shall be sworn, if in *England*, before a Justice of the Peace, or a Commissioner for taking Affidavits ; if in *Scotland*, before any Sheriff Depute or his Substitute ; and if in *Ireland*, before any Judge or Assistant Barrister of that part of the United Kingdom, or before a Justice of the Peace.

To report in
cases of Bills
originating
in the Lords.

77. The Examiner shall make a Report of the several cases in which he shall have certified that the Standing Orders have or have not been complied with in respect of any Bills which, in pursuance of any Report from the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, under Standing Order 79, shall originate in the House of Lords ; and where they have not been complied with, he shall also report, separately, the facts upon which his decision is founded, and any special circumstances connected with the case.

Special Re-
port in cer-
tain cases.

78. In case the Examiner shall feel doubts as to the due construction of any Standing Order in its application to a particular case, he shall make a Special Report of the facts, without deciding whether the Standing Order has or has not been complied with ; and in such case he shall indorse the Petition with the words " Special Report," either alone, or if non-compliances with other Standing Orders shall have been proved, in addition to the words " Standing Orders not complied with."

PROCEEDINGS OF, AND IN RELATION TO, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS, AND THE COUNSEL TO
MR. SPEAKER.

79. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means shall, at the commencement of each Session, seek a conference with the Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords for the purpose of determining in which House of Parliament the respective Private Bills should be first considered, and such determination shall be reported to The House.

Chairman of
Ways and
Means to seek
a conference
with the
Chairman of
Committees
of House of
Lords.

80. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, with the assistance of the Counsel to Mr. Speaker, shall examine all Private Bills, whether opposed or unopposed, and call the attention of The House, and also of the Chairman of the Committee on every opposed Private Bill, to all points which may appear to him to require it; and Copies of all such Bills shall be laid by the Agent before the said Chairman and Counsel not later than the day after the Examiner of Petitions shall have indorsed the Petition for the Bill.

Chairman of
Ways and
Means to
examine all
Private Bills,
&c.

81. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means shall make a Report to The House previously to the Second Reading of any Private Bill by which it is intended to authorize, confirm, or alter any Contract with any department of the Government whereby a public charge has been or may be created; and such Report, together with a Copy of the Contract, and of any Resolution to be proposed in relation thereto, shall be circulated with the Votes Two clear days at least before the day on which the Resolution is to be considered in a Committee of the Whole House, which consideration shall not take place until after the time of Private Business; nor shall the Report of any such Resolution be considered until Three clear Days at least after the Resolution shall have been agreed to by the Committee.

Chairman of
Ways and
Means to re-
port on Bills
relating to
Government
Contracts.

82. Two clear Days at least before the day appointed for the consideration of any Private Bill by a Committee, there shall be laid before the Chairman of Ways and Means and the Counsel to Mr. Speaker, by the Agent, Copies of every such Bill as proposed to be submitted to the Committee, and such Copies shall be signed by the Agent for the Bill.

Copies of Bill,
as proposed to
be submitted
to Com-
mittee, to be
laid before
Chairman of
Ways and
Means, &c.

83. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means shall be at liberty, at any period after any Private Bill shall have been referred to a Committee, to report to The House any special circumstances relative thereto which may appear to him to require it, or to inform The House that in his opinion any unopposed Private Bill should be treated as an opposed Private Bill.

Power to
Chairman to
report special
circum-
stances, &c. to
The House.

84. Three clear Days at least before the consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, a Copy of every such Bill, as amended in Committee, shall be laid by the Agent before the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and the Counsel to Mr. Speaker, and deposited at the Office of the Board of Trade, and in the case of every Bill required by the Standing Orders to be deposited at the Office of the Local Government Board, on or before the 21st day of *December*, shall also be deposited at the Office of the Local Government Board.

Copy of Bill
as amended in
Committee to
be laid before
Chairman of
Ways and
Means, &c.

85. When it is intended to bring up any Clause, or to propose any Amendment on the consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, or any verbal Amendment on the Third Reading of any Private Bill, the same shall be submitted by the Agent to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and the Counsel to Mr. Speaker, on the day on which notice is given thereof in the Private Bill Office.

Clause or
Amendment
on considera-
tion of Bill,
or on Third
Reading, to
be submitted
to Chairman
of Ways and
Means, &c.

Proceedings
of
Chairman of
Ways and
Means.

Copy of
Amendments
by House of
Lords, and of
proposed
Amendments
thereto, to be
laid before
Chairman of
Ways and
Means, &c.

86. A Copy of all Amendments made in the House of Lords to any Private Bill, and of all Amendments to such Amendments intended to be proposed in this House, shall be laid by the Agent before the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and the Counsel to Mr. Speaker, before Two o'clock on the day previous to that on which the same are respectively appointed for consideration by The House.

Proceedings
of Referees
on Private
Bills.

PROCEEDINGS OF AND IN RELATION TO THE REFEREES ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Referees on
Private Bills
to be consti-
tuted.

87. The Chairman of Ways and Means, with not less than Three other persons, who shall be appointed by Mr. Speaker for such period as he shall think fit, shall be Referees of The House on Private Bills; such Referees to form one or more Courts; Three at least to be required to constitute each Court: provided that the Chairman of any second Court shall be a Member of this House; and provided that no such Referee, if he be a Member of this House, shall receive any salary.

Rules of prac-
tice and pro-
cedure to be
made by
Chairman of
Ways and
Means.

88. The practice and procedure of the Referees, their times of sitting, order of business, and the forms and notices required in their proceedings, shall be prescribed by rules, to be framed by the Chairman of Ways and Means, subject to alteration by him as occasion may require, but only one Counsel shall appear before such Referees in support of a Private Bill, or in support of any Petition in opposition thereto, unless specially authorized by the Referees. All such rules and alterations, when made, to be laid on the Table of The House.

Referees on
Private Bills
to decide as to
rights of Peti-
tioners to be
heard upon
their Pe-
titions, &c.

89. The Referees shall decide upon all Petitions against Private Bills, or against Provisional Orders, or Provisional Certificates, as to the rights of the Petitioners to be heard upon such Petitions, without prejudice, however, to the power of the Select Committee to which the Bill is referred to decide upon any question as to such rights arising incidentally in the course of their proceedings.

Committees
on Bills em-
powered to
refer ques-
tions in spe-
cial cases to
Referees.

90. The Select Committee to which any Bill has been referred may, subject to the approval of the Chairman of Ways and Means, refer any question arising in the course of their inquiry, which they may deem suitable to be so referred, to the Referees for their decision, such question to be stated in writing, and signed by the Chairman of the Committee. The Referees, so soon as their inquiry has been completed, to return the question, with their decision certified thereon, to the Chairman.

PROCEEDINGS OF AND IN RELATION TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON STANDING ORDERS.

91. There shall be a Committee, to be designated "THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON STANDING ORDERS," to consist of *Eleven* Members, who shall be nominated at the commencement of every Session, of whom *Five* shall be a Quorum.

Committee
on Standing
Orders.

92. When any Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, in which he shall report that the Standing Orders have not been complied with, shall have been referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders, and after the Petition for the Bill shall have been duly presented, they shall report to The House whether such Standing Orders ought or ought not to be dispensed with, and whether in their opinion the parties should be permitted to proceed with their Bill, or any portion thereof, and under what (if any) conditions.

To report
whether
Standing
Orders ought
or ought not
to be dis-
pensed with.

93. The Select Committee on Standing Orders shall have power to report on the cases referred to them in respect of Private Bills originating in the House of Lords, notwithstanding that the Petitions for the same shall not have been presented to The House.

In cases of
Bills origi-
nating in
Lords.

94. When any Special Report from the Examiner of Petitions as to the construction of a Standing Order shall have been referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders, they shall determine, according to their construction of the Standing Order, and on the facts stated in such Report, whether the Standing Orders have or have not been complied with, and they shall then either report to The House that the Standing Orders have been complied with, or shall proceed to consider the question of dispensing with the Standing Orders, as the case may be.

Proceeding in
case of Special
Report.

95. When any Petition, praying that any of the Sessional or Standing Orders of The House relating to Private Bills may be dispensed with, shall stand referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders, they shall report to The House whether such Sessional or Standing Orders ought or ought not to be dispensed with.

To report
whether
Sessional
or Standing
Orders ought
or ought not
to be dis-
pensed with.

96. When any Petition for the re-insertion of any Petition for a Private Bill in the General List of Petitions shall stand referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders, they shall report to The House whether in their opinion such Petition ought or ought not to be re-inserted, and, if re-inserted, under what (if any) conditions.

To report
whether Peti-
tion ought or
ought not to
be re-inserted
in the General
List.

97. When any Clause or Amendment proposed on the consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table shall have been referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders, they shall report to The House whether such Clause or Amendment should be adopted by The House or not, or whether the Bill should be re-committed.

To report
whether Clause
or Amendment
on considera-
tion of Bill
should be
adopted by
House or not,
or whether
Bill should be
re-committed.

PROCEEDINGS OF AND IN RELATION TO THE COMMITTEE OF
SELECTION, AND OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE ON RAILWAY
AND CANAL BILLS.

Committee
of Selection.

98. There shall be a Committee, to be designated "THE COMMITTEE OF SELECTION," to consist of the Chairman of the Select Committee on Standing Orders, who shall be *ex-officio* Chairman thereof, and *Seven* other Members, who shall be nominated at the commencement of every Session, of which Committee *Three* shall be a Quorum.

General
Committee
on Railway
and Canal
Bills.

99. There shall be a Committee, to be designated "THE GENERAL COMMITTEE ON RAILWAY AND CANAL BILLS," which shall be nominated at the commencement of every Session by the Committee of Selection, of which Committee *Three* shall be a Quorum.

Committee
of Selection
may discharge
Members and
add others.

100. The Committee of Selection may, from time to time, discharge Members from further attendance on such General Committee, and add other Members in their room, and shall appoint the Chairman of such Committee.

General
Committee
to appoint
Chairman.

101. The General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills shall appoint from among themselves the Chairman of each Committee on a Railway or Canal Bill, or on a Group of such Bills, and may change the Chairman so appointed from time to time.

Printed
Copies of
Bills to be
laid before
Committee of
Selection and
General Com-
mittee.

102. Printed Copies of all Private Bills, not being Railway or Canal Bills, shall be laid before the Committee of Selection, and Printed Copies of all Railway and Canal Bills before the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, by the parties promoting the same, at the first Meeting of the said Committees respectively.

Committee of
Selection and
General Com-
mittee to
group Private
Bills.

103. The Committee of Selection may, if they think fit, form into Groups all Private Bills, not being Railway or Canal Bills, and the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills may form into Groups all Railway and Canal Bills, which, in their opinion, it may be expedient to submit to the same Committee; and such Groups shall be published in the Votes.

Railway and
Canal unop-
posed Bills.

104. The General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills may, whenever they shall think fit, refer any unopposed Railway or Canal Bill to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, together with two other Members not locally or otherwise interested, or one such Member and a Referee, to be nominated by the Committee of Selection.

Committee of
Selection and
General Com-
mittee on
Railway, &c.
Bills to
appoint First
Sitting of
Committee.

105. The Committee of Selection in the case of all Private Bills other than Railway and Canal Bills, and the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills in the case of such Bills, shall, subject to the order in regard to the interval between the Second Reading of every Private Bill and the Sitting of the Committee thereupon, fix the time for holding the *First Sitting* of every Committee on a Private Bill which shall have been referred to either of the said Committees.

Committee of
Selection and
General
Committee
to name Bill
or Bills to be
considered on
the first day.

106. The Committee of Selection shall name the Bill or Bills which shall be taken into consideration on the first day of the meeting of the Committee on any Group of Bills not being Railway or Canal Bills; and the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills shall name the Bill or Bills which shall be taken into consideration on the first day of the meeting of each Committee on any Group of such Bills.

107. The

107. The Committee of Selection shall consider no Bill as an opposed Private Bill, unless, not later than Ten clear Days after the First Reading thereof, a Petition shall have been presented against it, in which the Petitioner or Petitioners shall have prayed to be heard, by themselves, their Counsel or Agents, or unless, where no such Petition shall have been presented, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means shall have reported to The House that in his opinion any Bill ought to be so treated.

Proceedings
of
Committee
of
Selection, &c.
What Bills
not to be
considered
opposed.

108. The Committee of Selection shall refer every opposed Private Bill which shall have been referred to them, or any Group of such Bills, to a Chairman and Three Members, and a Referee or a Chairman and Three Members, not locally or otherwise interested therein.

Constitution
of Com-
mittees on
opposed Pri-
vate Bills.

109. The Committee of Selection shall refer every unopposed Private Bill, which shall have been referred to them, not being a Road Bill, to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, together with one of the Members ordered to prepare and bring in the same, and one other Member not locally interested therein, or a Referee, if the Bill shall have originated in this House; and if the Bill shall have been brought from the House of Lords, to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, together with Two other Members, of whom one at least shall not be locally or otherwise interested therein, or one Member and a Referee.

Constitution
of Com-
mittees on
unopposed
Private Bills.

110. The Committee of Selection shall refer all Road Bills, whether opposed or unopposed, to a Committee, consisting of a Chairman and Three other Members not locally or otherwise interested therein.

Committee of
Selection to
refer all Road
Bills to a
Committee.

111. The Committee of Selection shall give each Member not less than Seven Days' notice, by publication in the Votes or otherwise, of the week in which it will be necessary for him to be in attendance for the purpose of serving, if required, as a Member, not locally or otherwise interested, of a Committee on a Private Bill.

Committee of
Selection to
give notice to
Members.

112. The Committee of Selection shall give to each Member sufficient notice of his appointment as a Member of a Committee on any Private Bill, or Group of such Bills, and, in every case where a Declaration is required to be signed and returned by such Member, shall transmit to him a blank form of the Declaration required, with a request that it may forthwith be returned properly filled up and signed.

Notice of
Appointment
and Decla-
ration to be
transmitted
to Members.

113. The Committee of Selection shall report to The House the name of every Member from whom they shall not have received in due time such Declaration, so filled up and signed, or, in lieu thereof, an excuse which they shall deem sufficient.

Members
returning no
answer to be
reported.

114. The Committee of Selection shall have the power of discharging any Member or Members of a Committee, and of substituting other Members.

Committee of
Selection may
substitute
Members for
others.

115. The Committee of Selection shall have power, in the execution of their duties, to send for Persons, Papers and Records.

Committee of
Selection to
send for
persons, &c.

PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEES ON OPPOSED BILLS.

Committees
on Railway
and Canal
Bills.

116. The Committee on every opposed Railway and Canal Bill, or Group of Railway and Canal Bills, shall be composed of Four Members and a Referee, or Four Members not locally or otherwise interested in the Bill or Bills referred to them; the Chairman to be appointed by the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, and Three other Members by the Committee of Selection.

Committees
on opposed
Private Bills.

117. The Committee on every opposed Private Bill (not being a Railway, Canal or Divorce Bill), or Group of Bills, and the Committee on any Bill to confirm any Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate, shall be composed of a Chairman and Three Members and a Referee, or a Chairman and Three Members not locally or otherwise interested in the Bill or Bills referred to them, to be appointed by the Committee of Selection.

Declaration
of Members.

118. Each Member of a Committee on an opposed Private Bill, or Group of such Bills, shall, before he be entitled to attend and vote on such Committee, sign the following Declaration :

I do hereby declare, That my constituents have no local interest, and that I have no personal interest, in such Bill; and that I will never vote on any question which may arise without having duly heard and attended to the Evidence relating thereto.

And no such Committee shall proceed to business until the said Declaration shall have been so signed by each of such Members.

Quorum
to be always
present.

119. Committees shall not be allowed to proceed if more than One of their Members be absent, unless by special leave of The House.

Members not
to absent
themselves.

120. No Member of a Committee on an opposed Private Bill shall absent himself from his duties thereon, except in the case of sickness, or by order of The House.

When Chair-
man absent.

121. If the Chairman shall be absent from the Committee, the Member next in rotation on the List of Members who shall be present shall act as Chairman, but in the case of Railway and Canal Bills only until the General Committee on such Bills shall have appointed, if they shall so think fit, another Chairman.

Proceedings
to be sus-
pended if
Quorum not
present.

122. If at any time during the sitting of any Committee more than One of the Members be absent, the Chairman shall suspend the proceedings of such Committee; and if at the expiration of *One Hour* from the time fixed for the meeting of the Committee, or from the time when the Chairman shall so have suspended the proceedings, more than One Member be absent, the Committee shall be adjourned to the next day on which The House shall sit, and then shall meet at the hour on which such Committee would have sat, had no such adjournment taken place.

Members
absent to be
reported to
The House.

123. If any of the Members shall not be present within One Hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the Committee, or if any Member shall absent himself from his duties on such Committee, every such Member shall be reported to The House at its next sitting.

Absence of
Members by
Death or
otherwise to
be reported.

124. If, at any time after the Committee on a Bill shall have been formed, a Quorum of Members required by the Standing Orders cannot attend in consequence of any of the Members who shall have duly qualified to serve on such Committee having become incompetent to continue such service by having been placed on an Election Committee, or by death or otherwise, the Chairman shall report the circumstances of the case to The House, in order that such measures may

may be taken by The House as shall enable the Members still remaining on the Committee to proceed with the business referred to such Committee, or as the emergency of the case may require.

Proceedings
of
Committees
on
Opposed
Bills.

125. All questions before Committees on Private Bills shall be decided by a majority of voices, including the voice of the Chairman; and whenever the voices are equal, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

Questions to
be decided by
majority of
voices.

126. The Committee on each Group of Bills shall take the Bill or Bills first into consideration which shall have been named by the Committee of Selection, or by the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills; and the Committee shall, from time to time, appoint the day on which they will enter upon the consideration of each of the remaining Bills, and on which they will require the parties severally promoting or opposing the same to enter appearances; and Two clear Days' notice, at the least, of such appointment, shall be given by the Clerk attending the Committee to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office; and in case the Committee shall postpone the consideration of any Bill, notice shall be given of the day to which the same is postponed.

Committee on
Group to con-
sider that Bill
first which
Committee of
Selection or
General Com-
mittee shall
have named,
and to appoint
day for Con-
sideration of
remaining
Bills, of
which Clerk
of Committee
to give Notice.

127. Every Committee on an opposed Private Bill shall report specially to The House the cause of any Adjournment over any day on which The House shall sit.

Causes of
Adjournment
to be specially
reported.

128. No Petition against a Private Bill, or a Bill to confirm any Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate, shall be taken into consideration by the Committee on such Bill, which shall not distinctly specify the ground on which the Petitioners object to any of the provisions thereof; and the Petitioners shall be only heard on such grounds so stated; and if it shall appear to the said Committee, that such grounds are not specified with sufficient accuracy, the Committee may direct that there be given in to the Committee a more specific Statement, in writing, but limited to such grounds of Objection so inaccurately specified.

Petition
against Bill
not to be con-
sidered except
grounds of
objection
sufficiently
specified.

129. No Petitioners against any Private Bill, or any Bill to confirm any Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate, shall be heard before the Committee on the Bill, unless their Petition shall have been prepared and signed in strict conformity with the Rules and Orders of this House, and shall have been presented to this House by having been deposited in the Private Bill Office, in the case of Private Bills, not later than *Ten* clear *Days* after the First Reading of such Bill, and in the case of Bills to confirm any Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate, not later than *Seven* clear days after the Examiner shall have given notice of the day on which the Bill will be examined, except where the Petitioners shall complain of any matter which may have arisen during the progress of the Bill before the said Committee, or of any proposed additional provision, or of the Amendments as proposed in the filled-up Bill deposited in the Private Bill Office.

Petitioners
against Bill
not to be
heard unless
Petition pre-
sented not
later than
Ten clear
Days after
First Read-
ing, &c.

130. It shall be competent to the Referees on Private Bills to admit Petitioners to be heard upon their Petitions against a Private Bill, on the ground of competition, if they shall think fit.

Competition
to be a
ground of
locus standi.

131. Where a Bill is promoted by an Incorporated Company, Shareholders of such Company shall not be entitled to be heard before the Committee against such Bill, unless their interests, as affected thereby, shall be distinct from the general interests of such Company.

In what cases
Shareholders
to be heard

132. In case any Proprietor, Shareholder, or Member of or in any Company, Association, or Co-partnership, shall by himself or any person authorized to act for him in that behalf, have dissented at

Dissenting
Shareholders
to be heard.

Proceedings
of
Committees
on
Opposed
Bills.

any Meeting called in pursuance of Standing Orders 62 to 66, or at any Meeting called in pursuance of any similar Standing Order of the House of Lords, such Proprietor, Shareholder, or Member shall be permitted to be heard by the Committee on the Bill on a Petition presented to the House, such Petition having been duly deposited in the Private Bill Office.

In what cases
Railway
Companies to
be heard.

133. Where a Railway Bill contains provisions for taking or using any part of the Lands, Railway, Stations or Accommodations of another Company, or for running Engines or Carriages upon or across the same, or for granting other facilities, such Company shall be entitled to be heard upon their Petition against such provisions or against the Preamble and Clauses of such Bill.

Chambers of
Commerce,
&c., may be
heard in re-
lation to rates
and fares.

133a. Where a Chamber of Commerce or Agriculture, or other similar body, sufficiently representing a particular trade or business in any district to which any Railway Bill relates, petition against the Bill, alleging that such trade or business will be injuriously affected by the rates and fares proposed to be authorized by the Bill, or is injuriously affected by the rates and fares already authorized by Acts relating to the Railway undertaking, it shall be competent to the Referees on Private Bills, if they think fit, to admit the Petitioners to be heard, on such allegation, against the Bill, or any part thereof, or against the rates and fares authorised by the said Acts, or any of them.

The provisions of this Order relative to rates and fares already authorized, extend to Traders and Freighters, and to a single Trader, in any case where a *locus standi* would have been allowed to them or him, if this Order had not been made.

Nothing in this Order shall authorize the Referees to entertain any question within the jurisdiction of the Railway Commissioners.

Municipal
Authorities
and Inhabi-
tants of
Towns, &c.

134. It shall be competent to the Referees on Private Bills to admit the Petitioners, being the Municipal or other Authority having the local management of the Metropolis, or of any Town, or the Inhabitants of any Town or District alleged to be injuriously affected by a Bill, to be heard against such Bill, if they shall think fit.

Local Au-
thorities to
have a locus
standi against
Lighting and
Water Bills.

134a. The municipal or other local authority of any town or district alleging in their Petition that such town or district may be injuriously affected by the provisions of any Bill relating to the lighting or water supply thereof, or the raising of capital for any such purpose, shall be entitled to be heard against such Bill.

Petitions
against Tram-
way Bills.

135. The owner or occupier of any house, shop, or warehouse in any street through which it is proposed to construct any Tramway, and who alleges in any Petition against a Private Bill or Provisional Order that the construction or use of the Tramway proposed to be authorized thereby will injuriously affect him in the use or enjoyment of his premises, or in the conduct of his trade or business, shall be entitled to be heard on such allegations before any Select Committee to which such Private Bill, or the Bill relating to such Provisional Order is referred.

When op-
posed Bills
may be
treated as
unopposed.

136. In all cases of opposed Private Bills, in which no parties shall have appeared on the Petitions against such Bills, or having appeared shall have withdrawn their opposition before the evidence of the Promoters shall have been commenced, the Committees on such Bills shall forthwith refer them back, with a statement of the facts, if not Railway or Canal Bills, to the Committee of Selection, and if Railway and Canal Bills, to the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, who shall deal with them as unopposed Bills.

COMMITTEES ON UNOPPOSED BILLS.

137. The Committee on every unopposed Private Bill (not being a Railway, Canal or Divorce Bill), shall, if the same shall have originated in this House, be composed of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who, when present, shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of every such Committee, together with one of the Members ordered to prepare and bring in the Bill, and one other Member not locally or otherwise interested therein, or a Referee, such Members of the Committee to be appointed by the Committee of Selection, and shall, if such Bill shall have been brought from the House of Lords, be composed of the Chairman, as aforesaid, and Two other Members, of whom one at least shall not be locally or otherwise interested in the Bill, or one Member and a Referee, to be appointed by the Committee of Selection; and two shall be the Quorum thereof.

Committees
on Unopposed
Private Bills.

PROCEEDINGS OF, AND IN RELATION TO, COMMITTEES ON BILLS,
WHETHER OPPOSED OR UNOPPOSED.

138. At the first Meeting of the Committee, Copies of the Bill, as proposed to be submitted to them, and signed by the Agent, shall be laid by him before each Member of the Committee.

Filled-up
Copies of Bill
to be laid
before each
Member.

139. No Member, locally or otherwise interested, of a Committee on any unopposed Private Bill shall have a Vote on any question that may arise, but every such Member shall be entitled to attend and take part in the proceedings of the Committee.

Local Mem-
ber not to
vote.

140. The Names of the Members attending each Committee shall be entered by the Clerk on the Minutes of the Committee; and if any Division shall take place in the Committee, the Clerk shall take down the Names of Members voting in any such Division, distinguishing on which side of the question they respectively vote, and that such Lists be given in with the Report to The House.

Names of
Members to
be entered on
Minutes.

141. No Committee shall have power to examine into the compliance or non-compliance with such Standing Orders as are directed to be proved before the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, unless by special order of The House.

Committee
on Bill not to
inquire into
certain Stand-
ing Orders.

142. The Committee on any Private Bill may admit affidavits in proof of the compliance with such Standing Orders of The House as are directed to be proved before them, or may require further evidence; and such affidavits shall be sworn, if in *England*, before a Justice of the Peace, or a Commissioner for taking Affidavits; if in *Scotland*, before any Sheriff-depute or his substitute; and if in *Ireland*, before any Judge or Assistant Barrister of that part of the United Kingdom, or before a Justice of the Peace.

Committee
may admit
affidavits in
proof of com-
pliance with
Standing
Orders.

143. The Committee may admit proof of the Consents of Parties concerned in interest in any Private Bill, by Affidavits sworn as aforesaid, or by the Certificate in writing of such Parties, whose Signatures to such Certificate shall be proved by one or more Witnesses, unless the Committee shall require further Evidence.

Consents,
how to be
proved.

144. In all Bills presented to The House for carrying on any Work by means of a Company, Commissioners or Trustees, Provision shall be made for compelling Persons who have subscribed any Money towards carrying any such Work into execution, to make payment of the Sums severally subscribed by them.

Clause com-
pelling pay-
ment of Sub-
scriptions.

Proceedings
of
Committees
on Bills.

Level of
Roads.

Fence to
Bridge.

Committee to
report speci-
ally to House
on Railway,
&c. Bills,
seeking pow-
ers to levy
tolls, &c. in
excess of those
already au-
thorized.

Plan, &c., to
be signed by
Chairman.

Committee
Bill and
Clauses to be
signed by
Chairman.

Chairman to
report on
allegations of
Bill, &c.

Chairman
to report Bill
in all cases.

Committee to
notice recom-
mendation
from Govern-
ment Depart-
ments when
referred.

Proceedings
on Bills for
confirming
Provisional
Orders, &c.

Minutes of
Committee.

145. Where the level of any Road shall be altered in making any Public Work, the ascent of any Turnpike Road, or of any Road in *Ireland* so defined in the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, shall not be more than One foot in 30 feet, and of any other public Carriage Road not more than One foot in 20 feet; and a good and sufficient Fence, of Four feet high at the least, shall be made on each side of every Bridge which shall be erected.

145a. In the case of any Bill relating to a Railway, Tramway, Canal, Dock, Harbour, Navigation, Pier, or Port, seeking powers to levy tolls, rates, or duties in excess of those already authorized for that undertaking, or usually authorized in previous years for like undertakings, the Bill shall not be reported by the Committee until a Report from the Board of Trade on the powers so sought has been laid before the Committee; and the Committee shall report specially to the House in what manner the recommendations or observations in the Report of the Board of Trade, and also in what manner the Clauses of the Bill relating to the powers so sought, have been dealt with by the Committee.

146. Every Plan, and Book of Reference thereto, which shall be produced in evidence before the Committee upon any Private Bill (whether the same shall have been previously lodged in the Private Bill Office, or not), shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committee, with his Name at length; and he shall also mark with the Initials of his Name every Alteration of such Plan and Book of Reference, which shall be agreed upon by the said Committee; and every such Plan and Book of Reference shall thereafter be deposited in the Private Bill Office.

147. The Chairman of the Committee shall sign, with his Name at length, a printed Copy of the Bill (to be called the Committee Bill), on which the Amendments are to be fairly written; and also sign, with the Initials of his Name, the several Clauses added in the Committee.

148. The Chairman of the Committee shall report to The House, that the allegations of the Bill have been examined; and whether the Parties concerned have given their Consent (where such Consent is required by the Standing Orders) to the satisfaction of the Committee.

149. The Chairman of the Committee shall report the Bill to The House, whether the Committee shall or shall not have agreed to the Preamble, or gone through the several Clauses, or any of them; or where the Parties shall have acquainted the Committee that it is not their intention to proceed with the Bill; and when any alteration shall have been made in the Preamble of the Bill, such alteration, together with the ground of making it, shall be specially stated in the Report.

150. Whenever a recommendation shall have been made in a Report on a Private Bill from a Department of the Government referred to the Committee, the Committee shall notice such recommendation in their Report, and shall state their reasons for dissenting, should such recommendation not be agreed to.

151. Whenever the House shall order that any Bill for confirming a Provisional Order or a Provisional Certificate be referred to the Committee of Selection with respect to any Order or Certificate to be confirmed thereby, the Proceedings of the Select Committee to which the Bill is referred, and of the Referees, shall be conducted in like manner as in the case of Private Bills, and shall be subject to the same Rules and Orders of The House so far as they are applicable, except those which relate to the payment of fees by the Promoters of such Provisional Order or Certificate.

152. The Minutes of the Committee on every Private Bill shall be brought up and laid on the Table of the House, with the Report of the Bill.

Railway, Tramway, and Subway Bills.

153. In the case of a Railway Bill, no Company shall be authorized to raise, by Loan or Mortgage, a larger sum than *One-third* of their capital; and until *Fifty per cent.* on the whole of the capital shall have been paid up, it shall not be in the power of the Company to raise any Money, by Loan or Mortgage, unless the Committee on the Bill shall report that such restrictions or either of them ought not to be enforced, with the reasons on which their opinion is founded.

Restrictions
as to Mort-
gage.

The same rule shall apply in the case of a Tramway Bill or Subway Bill, *One-fourth* of the capital being substituted for *One-third*.

154. Where the level of any road shall be altered in making any Railway, the ascent of any Turnpike Road, or of any Road in *Ireland*, so defined in the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, shall not be more than One foot in 30 feet, and of any other public carriage-road not more than One foot in 20 feet, unless a Report thereupon from some Officer of the Board of Trade shall be laid before the Committee on the Bill, and unless the Committee, after considering such Report, if they shall disagree with the said Report, shall recommend steeper ascents, with the reasons and facts upon which their opinion is founded: Also, a good and sufficient Fence, of Four feet high at the least, shall be made on each side of every Bridge which shall be erected.

Limiting
ascent of
Roads where
Level is al-
tered.

155. No Railway whereon carriages are propelled by steam, or by atmospheric agency, or drawn by ropes in connexion with a stationary steam-engine, shall be made across any Railway, Tramway, turnpike-road or other public carriage-way on the level, unless a Report thereupon from some Officer of the Board of Trade shall be laid before the Committee on the Bill, and unless the Committee, after considering such Report, if they shall disagree with the said Report, shall recommend such level crossing, with the reasons and facts upon which their opinion is founded; and in every Clause authorizing a level crossing, the number of lines of rails authorized to be made at such crossing shall be specified.

Railway not
to cross
Railways
or Roads
on a Level
unless Com-
mittee report,
&c.

156. No Railway Company shall be authorized to construct or enlarge, purchase or take on lease, or otherwise appropriate any Canal, Dock, Pier, Harbour or Ferry, or to acquire and use any Steam-vessels for the conveyance of goods and passengers, or to apply any portion of their capital or revenue to other objects, distinct from the Undertaking of a Railway Company, unless the Committee on the Bill report that such a restriction ought not to be enforced, with the reasons and facts upon which their opinion is founded.

Railway
Company not
to acquire
Canals,
Docks, &c.
unless Com-
mittee report,
&c.

157. Every Committee on a Railway Bill shall report specially to The House,—

Reports of
Public De-
partments.

Whether any Report from any Public Department in regard to the Bill, or the objects thereof, has been referred by The House to the Committee; and, if so, in what manner the several recommendations contained in such Report have been dealt with by the Committee:

Whether it be intended that the Railway shall cross on a level any Railway, turnpike road, or highway:

Crossing
Railways,
&c. on a level.

And any other circumstances which, in the opinion of the Committee, it is desirable that The House should be informed of.

Other cir-
cumstances.

158. In every Railway Bill, Tramway Bill, and Subway Bill, whereby the construction of any new line of Railway, Tramway, or Subway is authorized, or the time for completing any line already authorized is extended, promoted by an existing Railway Company Tramway Company or Subway Company which is possessed of a

Clause to be
inserted in
Railway,
Tramway,
and Subway
Bills imposing
penalty,
unless Line
be opened.

Railway, Tramway, or Subway already opened for public traffic, and which has, during the year last past, paid dividends on its ordinary share capital, and which does not propose to raise under the Bill a capital greater than its existing authorized capital, there shall be inserted a Clause to the following effect, viz. :

(A.) If the Company fail within the period limited by this Act to complete the Railway, Tramway, or Subway authorized to be made by this Act, the Company shall be liable to a Penalty of 50*l.* a day for every day after the expiration of the period so limited until the said Railway, Tramway, or Subway is completed and opened for public traffic, or until the sum received in respect of such penalty shall amount to five per cent. on the estimated cost of the Works ; and the said penalty may be applied for by any landowner or other person claiming to be compensated in accordance with the provisions of the next following section of this Act, and in the same manner as the penalty provided in the 3rd section of the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, known as "The Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854," and every sum of money recovered by way of such penalty as aforesaid shall be paid under the warrant or order of such Court or Judge as is specified in the said 3rd section of the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, to an account opened or to be opened in the name and with the privity of Her Majesty's Paymaster General on behalf of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in *England* [the Queen's Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer in *Scotland*, or the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery in *Ireland* (according as the Railway, Tramway, or Subway is situate in *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*,)] in the bank named in such order, and shall not be paid thereout except as hereinafter provided ; but no penalty shall accrue in respect of any time during which it shall appear, by a certificate to be obtained from the Board of Trade, that the Company was prevented from completing or opening such line by unforeseen accident or circumstances beyond their control : Provided, That the want of sufficient funds shall not be held to be a circumstance beyond their control.

Railway, Tramway, or Subway Deposits.

Clause to be
inserted,
providing
that Deposit
be impounded
as security
for comple-
tion of the
Line.

In every Railway Bill, Tramway Bill, or Subway Bill whereby the construction of any new line is authorized, or the time for completing any line already authorized is extended ; if such Bill be promoted by an existing Railway Company, Tramway Company, or Subway Company which is not possessed of a Railway, Tramway, or Subway, already opened for public traffic, or which has not during the year last past paid dividends on its ordinary share capital ; or by an existing Railway Company, Tramway Company, or Subway Company, when the capital to be raised under the Bill is greater than the existing authorized capital of the Company, or by persons not already incorporated, a Clause to the following effect shall be inserted, viz. :—

(B.) Whereas, pursuant to the Standing Orders of both Houses of Parliament, and to an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the ninth and tenth years of Her present Majesty, c. 20, a sum of £. being five per cent. upon the amount of the Estimate in respect of the Railway, or Tramway, or Subway authorized by this Act, has been deposited with the Court, that is to say, the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in *England* [or the Court of Exchequer in *Scotland*, or the Court of Chancery in *Ireland*, as the case may be] ; [or Exchequer Bills, Stocks, or Funds to the amount of £. , have been deposited or transferred pursuant to the said Act, as the case may be], in respect of the application to Parliament for this Act (which Sum, Exchequer Bills, Stocks, or Funds, as the case may be, is or are in this Act referred to as "the Deposit Fund:") Be it enacted, That notwithstanding anything contained in the said recited Act, the Deposit Fund shall not be paid or transferred to or on the application of the person or persons, or the majority of the persons, named in the warrant or order issued in

in pursuance of the said Act, or the survivors or survivor of them (which persons, survivors, or survivor, are or is in this Act referred to as the "depositors") unless the Company shall, previously to the expiration of the period limited by this Act for completion of the Railway [Tramway or Subway] hereby authorized to be made [or the time for completing which is hereby extended], open the said Railway [Tramway or Subway] for public traffic [or, if a passenger Railway, for the public conveyance of passengers]: Provided, That, if within such period as aforesaid the Company open any portion of the said Railway [Tramway or Subway] for public traffic [or, if a passenger Railway, for the public conveyance of passengers], then on production of a certificate of the Board of Trade, specifying the length of the portion of the said Railway [Tramway or Subway] opened as aforesaid, and the portion of the deposit fund which bears to the whole of the deposit fund the same proportion as the length of the said Railway [Tramway or Subway] so opened bears to the entire length of the said Railway [Tramway or Subway] hereby authorized, the Court shall, on the application of the depositors, order the said portion of the deposit fund so specified in such certificate as aforesaid to be paid or transferred to them, or as they shall direct; and the certificate of the Board of Trade shall, if signed by the Secretary, or by an Assistant Secretary of the said Board, be sufficient evidence of the facts therein certified; and it shall not be necessary to produce any certificate of this Act having passed, anything in the recited Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

In every Railway Bill, Tramway Bill, or Subway Bill whereby the construction of any new line of Railway, Tramway, or Subway is authorized, or the time for completing any line already authorized is extended, a Clause to the following effect shall be inserted:—

Application of
Deposit or
Penalty in
compensation
to parties
interested.

(C.) If the Company do not, previously to the expiration of the period limited by this Act for the completion of the Railway [Tramway or Subway] hereby authorized to be made (or the time for completion which is hereby extended) complete the said Railway [Tramway or Subway] and open it for public traffic [or, if a passenger Railway, for the public conveyance of passengers], then and in every such case the deposit fund, or so much thereof as shall not have been paid to the depositors, or any sum of money recovered by way of penalty as aforesaid shall be applicable, and after due notice in the "*London Gazette*," or "*Edinburgh*" or "*Dublin Gazette*," as the case may require], shall be applied towards compensating any landowners or other persons whose property may have been interfered with, or otherwise rendered less valuable, by the commencement, construction, or abandonment of the said Railway [Tramway or Subway], or any portion thereof, or who may have been subjected to injury or loss in consequence of the compulsory powers of taking property conferred upon the Company by this Act, [and also (in the case of a Tramway) in compensating all road authorities for the expense incurred by them in taking up any Tramway, or materials connected therewith, placed by the Company in or on any road vested in or maintainable by such road authorities respectively, and in making good all damage caused to such roads by the construction or abandonment of such Tramway], and for which injury or loss no compensation or inadequate compensation shall have been paid, and shall be distributed in satisfaction of such compensation as aforesaid, in such manner and in such proportions as to the Court may seem fit; and if no such compensation shall be payable, or if a portion of the deposit fund (or of the sum or sums of money recovered by way of penalty as aforesaid) shall have been found sufficient to satisfy all just claims in respect of such compensation, then the Deposit Fund (or the sum or sums of money recovered by way of penalty as aforesaid), or such portion thereof as may not be required as aforesaid, shall either be forfeited to Her Majesty, and shall accordingly be paid or transferred to or for the account of Her Majesty's Exchequer, in such manner as the Court thinks fit to order

on the application of the Solicitor to Her Majesty's Treasury, and shall be carried to and form part of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, or, in the discretion of the Court, if the Company is insolvent and has been ordered to be wound up, or a receiver has been appointed, shall wholly or in part be paid or transferred to such receiver, or to the liquidator or liquidators of the Company, or be otherwise applied as part of the assets of the Company for the benefit of the creditors thereof: Provided, That until the Deposit Fund shall have been repaid to the depositors, or shall have become otherwise applicable as hereinbefore mentioned, any interest or dividends accruing thereon shall from time to time, and as often as the same shall become payable, be paid to or on the application of the depositors.

N.B.—If the Clause lettered (A) is inserted in the Bill, the Proviso at the end of the Clause lettered (C) shall be omitted.

Time limited
for comple-
tion of line.

(D.) If the Railway [or Tramway] authorized by this Act shall not be completed within the period limited by this Act, then, on the expiration of such period, the powers by this Act granted to the Company for making and completing the said Railway [or Tramway], or otherwise in relation thereto, shall cease to be exercised, except as to so much thereof as shall then be completed. The period limited shall not in the case of a new Railway line exceed five years [or in the case of a new Tramway line two years], and the extension of time for completion shall not in the case of a Railway line exceed three years [or in the case of a Tramway line one year]. In the case of extension of time the additional period shall be computed from the expiration of the period sought to be extended.

Where pre-
ceding provi-
sions are in-
applicable.

In any Railway Bill or Tramway Bill to which the preceding provisions are not applicable, the Committee on the Bill shall make such other provision as they shall deem necessary for ensuring the completion of the line of Railway or Tramway.

In case of
Abandonment
of Railway,
Tramway or
Subway Bill,
and release of
Deposit Money,
Committee on
Bill to report
to the House
how recom-
mendations of
Board of Trade
on the Bill
have been dealt
with by
Committee.

158a. In the case of every Bill authorizing, before the expiration of the time limited for the completion of a Railway, Tramway, or Subway, the abandonment thereof, or of any part thereof, and the release of any deposit money impounded as security for such completion, a Report from the Board of Trade respecting the Bill, and the objects thereof, shall be presented to this House, and be referred to the Committee on the Bill; and the Committee shall report specially to The House in what manner the several recommendations contained in the Report from the Board of Trade have been dealt with by the Committee.

Committee to
fix the Tolls
and Charges.

159. The Committee on every Railway Bill shall fix the Tolls, and shall determine the maximum rates of Charge for the conveyance of Passengers, with a due amount of Luggage and of Goods on such Railway, and such rates of Charge shall include the Tolls and the costs of locomotive power, and every other expense connected with the conveyance of Passengers, with a due amount of Luggage and of Goods upon such Railway; but if the Committee shall not deem it expedient to determine such maximum rates of Charge, a Special Report, explanatory of the grounds of their omitting so to do, shall be made to The House, which Special Report shall accompany the Report of the Bill.

In Bills
granting pre-
ference in
payment of
interest, &c.,
provision to
be made that
the same shall
not prejudice
former grants
of preference,
unless Com-
mittee report
otherwise.

160. In every Railway Bill by which it is proposed to authorize the Company to grant any preference or priority in the payment of Interest or Dividends on any Shares or Stock, there shall be inserted a Clause providing that the granting of such preference or priority shall not prejudice or affect any preference or priority in the payment of Interest or Dividends on any other Shares or Stock which shall have been granted by the Company in pursuance of or which may have been confirmed by any previous Act of Parliament, or which may otherwise be lawfully subsisting, unless the Committee on the Bill shall

shall report that such Provision ought not to be required, with the Reasons on which their opinion is founded.

161. No Railway Company shall be authorized to alter the terms of any preference or priority of Interest or Dividend which shall have been granted by such Company in pursuance of or which may have been confirmed by any previous Act of Parliament, or which may otherwise be lawfully subsisting, unless the Committee on the Bill report that such alteration ought to be allowed, with the Reasons on which their opinion is founded, together with the number of Preference Shareholders who have assented to or dissented from such alteration.

Company not
to alter any
preference
previously
granted.

162. No powers of purchasing, hiring, or providing Steam Vessels shall be contained in a Bill by which any other powers are sought to be obtained by a Railway Company, except when the transit by such Steam Vessels is required to connect portions of Railway belonging to or proposed to be constructed by such Company.

No powers of
purchasing,
&c., Steam
Vessels in
Railway
Bills.

163. No powers of purchase, sale, lease or amalgamation shall be given to any Railway Company, with reference to any other undertaking already authorized by any Act or Acts, nor to any other, incorporated Company, with reference to any Railway, unless, previously to the application to Parliament for such purpose, the several Companies who may be parties to such purchase, sale, lease or amalgamation shall have proved to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade, that they have respectively paid up One-half of the capital authorized to be raised by any previous Act or Acts by means of Shares, and have expended for the purposes of such Act or Acts a sum equal thereto; and in case such powers shall be applied for in respect of Works intended to be authorized by any Bill or Bills of the same Session, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade that such Companies have respectively paid up one-half the amount of their capital, and that the Company proposed to be empowered to construct such Works have included in such amount the capital proposed to be authorized by such Bill or Bills; and that no such powers shall be given in respect of Works intended to be authorized by any Act or Acts for which it is intended to apply in any subsequent Session.

No powers
of purchase,
&c. to be
given, except
after proof
of certain
matters be-
fore Board of
Trade &c.

164. No Railway Company shall be authorized, except for the execution of its original Line or Lines sanctioned by Act of Parliament, to guarantee interest on any shares which it may issue for creating additional Capital, or to guarantee any rent or dividend to any other Railway Company, until such first-mentioned Company shall have completed and opened for traffic such original Lines.

Railway
Company not
to guarantee
interest or
dividend be-
fore comple-
tion of Line.

165. In Bills for the Amalgamation of Railway Companies, the amount of Capital created by such Amalgamation shall in no case exceed the sum of the Capitals of the Companies so amalgamated.

Limitation
of Capital on
amalgamation
of Companies.

166. In Bills for empowering any Railway Company to purchase any other Railway, no addition shall be authorized to be made to the Capital of the purchasing Company, beyond the Amount of the Capital of the Railway purchased; and in case such Railway shall be purchased at a premium, no addition on account of such premium shall be made to the Capital of the purchasing Company.

Additional
Capital of
purchasing
Company not
to amount to
more than
Capital of
Company
purchased.

167. A Clause shall be inserted in every Railway Bill, prohibiting the payment of any Interest or Dividend to any Shareholder on the amount of the Calls made in respect of the Shares held by him, except such interest on money advanced by any Shareholder beyond the amount of the Calls actually made as is in conformity with the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, or the Companies

Clause that
no Interest or
Dividend be
paid on Calls.

Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Acts, 1845, as the case may be ; and except such interest (if any) as the Committee on the Bill may, according to the circumstances of the case, think fit to allow, subject always to the following conditions :—

- (1.) That the rate of interest allowed by the Committee do not in any case exceed four per centum per annum ;
- (2.) That interest be allowed to be paid in respect only of the time allowed by the Bill for the completion of the Railway, or such less time as the Committee think fit ;
- (3.) That payment of interest be not allowed to begin until the Railway Company have obtained a certificate of the Board of Trade to the effect that two-thirds at least of the share capital authorized by the Bill, in respect whereof interest may be paid, have been actually issued and accepted, and are held by shareholders, who, or whose executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, are legally liable for the same ;
- (4.) That interest do not accrue in favour of any shareholder for any time during which any call on any of his shares is in arrear ;
- (5.) That the aggregate amount to be so paid for interest be estimated and stated in the Bill, and be not deemed capital within Standing Order 153 ;
- (6.) That notice of the Company having power so to pay interest be given in every prospectus, advertisement, or other document of the Company inviting subscriptions for shares, and in every certificate of shares ; and
- (7.) That the half-yearly accounts of the Company do shew the amount on which, and the rate at which, interest has been paid ;—

and the Company shall be authorized by the Bill to pay interest accordingly, but not further or otherwise.

If in any case the Committee on the Bill do not think fit to allow any such interest, then there shall be inserted in the Bill provisions making liable to penalties, recoverable summarily, any director or officer of the Company who shall, directly or indirectly, pay or procure to be paid any interest or dividend prohibited as aforesaid, and making illegal and void any contract entered into by the Company, or the directors thereof, or any of them, under which payment of any interest or dividend prohibited as aforesaid shall be, directly or indirectly, provided for.

The Bill shall not be reported by the Committee until there has been laid before them a Report from the Board of Trade respecting any proposed payment of interest ; and the Committee shall report specially to the House in what manner they have dealt with the recommendations or observations in the Report of the Board of Trade.

Clause as to
Deposits not
to be paid out
of Capital.

168. A Clause shall be inserted in every Railway Bill by which any money is authorized to be raised, prohibiting the Company from paying, out of such money, the Deposits required by the Standing Orders to be made for the purposes of any application to Parliament for a Bill for the construction of another Railway.

Clause as to
Railway not
to be exempt
from any
General Act.

169. The following Clause shall be inserted in all Railway Bills passing through this House :

And be it further Enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to exempt the Railway by this or the said recited Acts

Acts authorized to be made from the provisions of any General Act relating to Railways now in force, or which may hereafter pass during this or any future Session of Parliament, or from any future revision and alteration, under the authority of Parliament, of the maximum rates of fares and charges authorized by this Act [or by the said recited Acts].

Proceedings
of
Committees
on Bills.

170. In every Railway Bill, Tramway Bill, and Subway Bill, the length of each Railway, Tramway, and Subway be set forth in miles, furlongs, chains, and yards, or decimals of a chain, in the Clause describing the works, with a statement in the case of each Tramway whether it is a single or a double line.

Length of Railway,
Tramway, and Subway
to be set forth and
specified in Clause
describing the works.

Tramway Bills.

171. No powers shall be given to any Municipal Corporation, Local Board, Improvement Commissioners, or other local authority, to place or run carriages upon any Tramway, and to demand and take tolls and charges in respect of the use of such carriages.

No powers to be given
to Local Authorities to
place or run carriages
upon Tramways, &c.

Local Government.

172. In the case of all Bills whereby any Municipal Corporation, Local Board, Improvement Commissioners, or other local authority in England or Wales, are authorized to borrow money for any purpose to which the several Acts specified in Part I. of the Schedule to the Local Government Board Act, 1871, relate, without the sanction of the Local Government Board, estimates showing the proposed application of the money for permanent works within the meaning of the 57th section of the Local Government Act, 1858, or as defined by any subsequent Acts, shall be recited in the Bill as introduced into Parliament, and proved before the Select Committee to which the Bill is referred.

Estimates of
proposed
application of
money
borrowed by
Local
Authorities in
certain cases to
be recited in
the Bill, and
proved before
the Select Com-
mittee thereon.

173. Whenever by any Bill application is made by or on behalf of any Municipal Corporation, Municipal Commissioners, or Town or other Commissioners in *Ireland* for any new Powers, or for any increased or additional Powers, the Promoters shall be required to obtain a certificate under the seal of the Local Government Board of *Ireland*, setting forth whether such application is made with or without the sanction and approval of the said Local Government Board, which certificate shall be produced before the Committee to whom the Bill is referred, and shall be reported upon by the said Committee.

As to Bills
relating to
Local
Government
in *Ireland*.

173a. In the case of any Bill promoted by or conferring powers on a Municipal Corporation or Local Board, Improvement Commissioners, Town Commissioners, or other local authority or public body having powers of local government or rating, the Committee on the Bill shall consider the Clauses of the Bill with reference to the following matters :

Committee
on Bill to
consider its
Clauses in
reference to
various
matters
affecting
Local
Government
or Rating,
and Report of
Committee to
House to be
printed and
circulated
with the
Votes.

- (a.) Whether the Bill gives powers relating to Police or Sanitary Regulations in conflict with, deviation from, or excess of, the provisions of powers of the general law ;
- (b.) Whether the Bill gives powers which may be obtained by means of Bye-laws made subject to the restrictions of General Acts already existing ;
- (c.) Whether the Bill assigns a period for repayment of any loans under the Bill exceeding the term of sixty years, which term the Committee shall not in any case allow to be exceeded, or any period disproportionate to the duration of the works to be executed or other objects of the loan ;

- (d.) Whether the Bill gives borrowing powers for purposes for which such powers already exist or may be obtained under General Acts, without subjecting the exercise of the powers under the Bill to approval from time to time by the proper Government Department.

And the Committee shall report specially to the House—

In what manner any Clauses relating to the several matters aforesaid have been dealt with by the Committee; and

Whether any Report from any Government Department relative to the Bill has been referred to the Committee; and

If so, in what manner the recommendation in that Report have been dealt with by the Committee; and

Any other circumstances of which, in the opinion of the Committee, it is desirable that the House should be informed:

And the Report of the Committee shall be printed, and shall be circulated with the Votes.

Agreements.

Agreement to
be annexed to
Bill.

174. Where it is sought by any Bill to give Parliamentary sanction to any Agreement, such Agreement shall be annexed to the Bill as a Schedule thereto, and shall be printed *in extenso* therewith.

Letters Patent.

Copy of
Letters
Patent to be
annexed to
the Bill.

175. When any Bill shall be brought into The House for confirming of Letters Patent, there shall be a true Copy of such Letters Patent annexed to the Bill.

Inclosure and Drainage Bills.

Notices and
Allegations.
—
Gen. Inc. Act.

176. In the case of any Bill for inclosing Lands, the Committee may admit proof of the Notices required by the Standing Orders, and of the Allegations in the Preamble of such Bill, by Affidavit taken and authenticated, according to the form prescribed in the Schedule to the General Inclosure Act (41 Geo. 3, c. 109), unless such Committee shall otherwise order.

Consent Bill
and State-
ment of Pro-
perty to be
delivered in.
(Inclosure
Bills.)

177. The Committee on every Bill for inclosing Lands shall in the first place require the Agent for the same to deliver in to the Committee printed copy of the Bill, signed by the Lord of the Manor (in cases where the Lord of the Manor has any interest as such in the lands to be inclosed), and by such Owners of Property within the Parish to which the Bill relates as shall have assented thereto; but the Parties, if they shall think fit, shall be permitted to deliver in different copies of the Bill, separately signed by the several Parties hereinbefore mentioned, instead of one copy, signed by all of them collectively; together with a List of all the Owners of Property within such Parish, showing the value according to the Poor Rate or Land Tax Assessment of each Owner's Property therein, and distinguishing which of them have assented, dissented, or are neuter in respect thereto.

Consent Bill
and State-
ment of Pro-
perty to be
delivered in.
(Drainage
Bills.)

178. The Committee on every Bill for draining Lands shall in the first place require the Agent for the same to deliver in to the Committee a printed copy of the Bill, signed by such Owners and Occupiers of Property within the drainage district to which the Bill relates as shall have assented thereto; but the Parties, if they shall think fit, shall be permitted to deliver in different copies of the Bill, separately signed by

by the several Parties hereinbefore mentioned, instead of one copy, signed by all of them collectively; together with a List of all the Owners of Property within such district, showing the value according to the Poor Rate or Land Tax Assessment of each Owner's Property therein, or the extent in acres, roods, and perches, and distinguishing which of them have assented, dissented, or are neuter in respect thereto.

179. In every Bill for inclosing Lands, provision shall be made for leaving an open space in the most appropriate situation, sufficient for purposes of exercise and recreation of the neighbouring population; and the Committee on the Bill shall have before them the number of acres proposed to be inclosed, as also of the population in the parishes or places in which the land to be inclosed is situate; and also shall see that provision is made for the efficient fencing of the allotment, for the investment of the same in the Churchwardens and Overseers of the parish in which such open space is reserved, and for the efficient making and permanent maintenance of the fences by such parish; and in any case where the information hereby required is not given, and the required provisions are not made in the Bill, the Committee on the same shall report specially to The House the reasons for not complying with such Order.

Clause for
leaving open
Space for
exercise and
recreation.

180. In every Bill for inclosing Lands, the Names of the Commissioners proposed to be appointed, and the Compensation intended for the Lord of the Manor, and the Owners of Tithes, in lieu of their respective Rights, and also the Compensation intended to be made for the enfranchisement of Copyholds, where any Bargains or Agreements have been made for such Compensations, shall be inserted in the copy of the Bill presented to The House: And all copies of such Bills which shall be sent to any of the Persons interested in the said Manor, Tithes, Lands or Commons, for their Consent, shall contain the Names of such proposed Commissioners, and also the Compensations so bargained or agreed for.

Consent Bill
to contain
Names of
Commission-
ers and Com-
pensations for
Manorial
Rights,
Tithes, and
Enfranchise-
ments.

181. No Person shall be named in any Bill for inclosing Lands as a Commissioner, Umpire, Surveyor or Valuer, who shall be interested in the Inclosure to be made by virtue of such Bill; or the Agent ordinarily intrusted with the care, superintendence or management of the Estate of any Person so interested.

Disqualifica-
tion of certain
Persons as
Commis-
sioners, Sur-
veyors, &c.

182. In every Bill for inclosing, draining or improving Lands, there shall be inserted a Clause, providing what sum of Money in the whole, or by the day, shall be paid to each of the Commissioners to be appointed by such Bill, in satisfaction of the expense and trouble which he shall incur in the execution of the powers thereby given; and also a Clause, providing that the Account of such Commissioner or Commissioners, containing a true statement of all Sums by him or them received and expended, or due to him or them for their own trouble or expenses, shall, at least once in every year, from the date of the passing of the Act till such Accounts shall be finally allowed, together with the Vouchers relating to the same, be examined by some Person or Persons to be appointed by the Bill, and the Balance by him or them stated in the Book of Accounts required to be kept in the Office of the Clerk of such Commissioners; and that no charge or item in such Accounts shall be binding on the Parties concerned, or be valid in law, unless the same shall be duly allowed by such Person or Persons.

Clause for
settling Pay
of Commis-
sioners, and
passing their
Accounts.

Inclosures.

183. Whenever a Private Bill contains any provisions relating to the Inclosure of Land, which might be comprised in a Provisional Order, under the Acts for the Inclosure and Improvement of Land, the Committee do make a Special Report thereon to The House.

Committee on
any Private Bill
containing pro-
visions relating
to the Inclosure
of Land in
certain cases to
make a Special
Report.

Proceedings
of
Committees
on Bills.

Houses of the Labouring Classes.

183a. In the case of every Bill which contains power to take land compulsorily or by agreement Clauses shall be inserted—

Clauses to be
inserted in
Bills.

(1.) Providing that the promoters shall not, in the exercise of such power, purchase or acquire in any parish in the Metropolis, twenty or more houses, or as regards *England* and *Wales*, exclusive of the Metropolis, in any city, borough, or other urban sanitary district, or in any parish or part of a parish not being within an urban sanitary district, or in *Scotland* in any district within the meaning of "The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867," or in *Ireland* in any urban sanitary district as defined by "The Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878," ten or more houses, occupied either wholly or partially by persons belonging to the labouring class as defined by this Order, as tenants or lodgers, unless and until

(a.) They shall have obtained the approval of the Central Authority to a scheme for providing new dwellings for the persons residing in such houses, or for such number or proportion of such persons as the Central Authority shall, after inquiry, deem necessary, having regard to the number of persons residing in the houses liable to be taken and working within one mile therefrom, and to the amount of vacant suitable accommodation in the immediate neighbourhood of the houses liable to be taken, or to the place of employment of such persons, and to all the other circumstances of the case; and

(b.) They shall have given security to the satisfaction of the Central Authority for the carrying out of the scheme;

(2.) Imposing adequate penalties on the promoters in the event of houses being acquired or appropriated for the purposes of the Bill in contravention of the foregoing provisions; and

(3.) Conferring on the promoters and on the Central Authority respectively any powers that may be necessary to enable full effect to be given to the said scheme;

Payment of
Expenses
incurred by
Central Au-
thority.

The Committee on the Bill may provide that the expenses or any part of the expenses incurred by the Central Authority under this Order shall be defrayed by the promoters of the Bill, or out of moneys to be raised under the Bill:

Definition of
expressions
labouring
class, &c.

In this Standing Order and in Standing Order No. 38,

The expression "labouring class" includes mechanics, artisans, labourers, and others working for wages, hawkers, costermongers, persons not working for wages but working at some trade or handicraft without employing others except members of their own family, and persons, other than domestic servants, whose income does not exceed an average of thirty shillings a week, and the families of any of such persons who may be residing with them:

The expression "the Metropolis" means the Metropolis as defined by the Metropolis Management Act, 1855:

The expression "Central Authority" means, as regards the Metropolis or *Scotland*, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and as regards *England* and *Wales*, exclusive of the Metropolis, the Local Government Board, and as regards *Ireland* the Local Government Board for *Ireland*:

The word "Bill" includes a Bill confirming a Provisional Order.

Turnpike Roads (Ireland).

Clause for
Qualification
of Commis-
sioners.

187. In every Bill for making a Turnpike Road in *Ireland*, or for the continuing or amending any Act passed for that purpose, or for the increase or alteration of the existing Tolls, Rates or Duties upon any such

such Road, or for widening or diverting any such Road, a Clause shall be inserted, to prevent any Person who shall be nominated a Commissioner from acting or voting in the business of the said Turnpike, unless he shall be possessed of an Estate in Land, or of a Personal Estate, to such certain value as shall be specified in such Bills; and such Qualification shall be extended to the Heirs apparent of Persons possessed of an Estate in Land to a certain value to be specified.

Burial Grounds, Cemeteries, and Gas Works.

188. In every Bill for making a Burial Ground or Cemetery, or the erection of Works for the manufacture of Gas, there shall be a Clause defining the limits within which such Burial Ground, Cemetery or Gas Works shall be erected or made.

Clause for
defining
limits
of Burial
Ground,
Cemetery, or
Gas Works.

188a. In every Bill by which an existing Gas Company is authorized to raise additional capital, provision shall be made for the offer of such capital by public auction or tender at the best price which can be obtained, unless the Committee on the Bill shall report that such provision ought not to be required, with the reasons on which their opinion is founded.

Gas Com-
panies---
additional
capital.

In the case of every such Bill it shall be competent to the Committee so to regulate the price of the Gas to be charged to consumers that any reduction of an authorized standard price shall entitle the Company to make a proportionate increase of the authorized dividend, and that any increase above the standard price shall involve a proportionate decrease of dividend.

Estate Bills.

188b. In the case of any Estate Bill, the Committee on the Bill shall report specially to the House if the Bill contains provisions extending either the term or the area of any Settlement of Land, and the Report of the Committee shall be printed and circulated with the Votes.

Committee
on Bills
to report
specially in
certain cases.

See also S. O. 211, and Table of Fees, p. 89.

PROCEEDINGS OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON DIVORCE BILLS.

189. There shall be a Committee, to be designated "The Select Committee on Divorce Bills," to consist of *Nine* Members, who shall be nominated at the commencement of every Session, of whom *Three* shall be a Quorum.

Committee
on Divorce
Bills.

190. The Select Committee on Divorce Bills shall require evidence to be given before them that an action for damages has been brought in one of Her Majesty's Courts of Record at *Westminster*, or in one of Her Majesty's Courts of Record in *Dublin*, or in one of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature of the Presidencies of *Calcutta*, *Madras*, *Bombay* or the Island of *Ceylon*, respectively, against the persons supposed to have been guilty of Adultery, and judgment for the plaintiff had thereupon; or sufficient cause to be shown to the satisfaction of the said Committee why such action was not brought, or such judgment was not obtained.

What
Evidence to
be given in
Divorce
Cases.

191. The Select Committee on Divorce Bills shall, in all cases in which the Petitioner for the Bill has attended the House of Lords upon the Second Reading of the Bill, require him to attend before them to answer any questions they may think fit that he should answer.

When Peti-
tioner for Bill
to attend
Committee.

192. The Select Committee on Divorce Bills shall report every such Bill to The House, whether such Committee shall or shall not have agreed to the Preamble, or gone through the several Clauses, or any of them.

Committee
to report Bill
in all cases.

IV.
THE ORDERS REGULATING
THE PRACTICE OF THE HOUSE WITH REGARD TO
PRIVATE BILLS.

IV.

THE ORDERS REGULATING THE PRACTICE OF THE
HOUSE WITH REGARD TO PRIVATE BILLS.

193. No Private Bill shall be brought into this House, but upon a Petition first presented, which shall have been duly deposited in the Private Bill Office, and indorsed by one of the Examiners, with a printed copy of the proposed Bill annexed: And such Petition shall be signed by the Parties, or some of them, who are Suitors for the Bill.

Petition for
Bill, and how
to be signed.

194. All Bills promoted by the Metropolitan Board of Works, containing Power to raise Money, shall be introduced as Public Bills; but after being read a Second Time by The House, shall be referred to a Select Committee to be nominated by the Committee of Selection, in like manner as Private Bills.

Procedure
in case of
Bills pro-
moted by the
Metropolitan
Board of
Works.

195. All Petitions for Private Bills shall be presented to The House not later than Three clear Days after the same shall have been indorsed by the Examiner, or if, when the same is indorsed, The House shall not be sitting, then not later than Three clear Days after the First sitting thereof subsequent to such indorsement; and if The House shall not be sitting on the latest day on which any Petition ought to be presented, then the same shall be presented on the first day on which The House shall again sit.

Petitions
when to be
presented.

196. All Private Bills which have been ordered to be brought in shall be presented to The House by depositing the same in the Private Bill Office, and shall be laid, by one of the Clerks of that Office, on the Table of The House for First Reading, together with a list of such Bills.

How Private
Bills to be
presented.

197. No Private Bill shall be read a First Time unless it be presented not later than One clear Day after the presentation of the Petition for leave to bring in the same; or where the Petition has been referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders, then not later than One clear Day after The House shall have given leave to the Parties to proceed with the Bill.

Bill, when to
be presented.

198. No Petition for additional Provision in any Private Bill will be received by this House, unless a printed Copy of the proposed Clauses be annexed thereto.

Petition for
additional
Provision.

199. All Reports of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, in which he shall report that the Standing Orders have not been complied with, and all Special Reports of the said Examiner, shall be referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders.

Reports of
Examiner to
be referred to
Committee
on Standing
Orders.

200. All Petitions praying that any of the Sessional or Standing Orders of The House relating to Private Bills may be dispensed with, and all Petitions for the re-insertion of Petitions for Private Bills in the General List of Petitions, and all Petitions opposing the same, shall be presented to this House by depositing the same in the Private Bill Office; and every such Petition, so deposited, shall stand referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders.

Petitions for
Dispensation,
&c. to be
referred to
Committee
on Standing
Orders.

Practice
of
The House.

When Standing Orders applicable to Bill brought in on Motion are not complied with, Order for Second Reading discharged.

200a. Where a Bill having been brought in on Motion (not being a Bill to confirm a Provisional Order or Certificate) is read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time, on a day appointed, and it appears that the Standing Orders relative to Private Bills may be applicable to the Bill, the Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills shall, on an Order of the House, examine the Bill with respect to compliance with the Standing Orders, and shall proceed and report forthwith, and the Order for the Second Reading of the Bill shall not be affected thereby; but, if the Examiner report that any Standing Order applicable to the Bill has not been complied with, and the Select Committee on Standing Orders report that such Standing Order ought not to be dispensed with, the Order for the Second Reading of the Bill, or the Order for Commitment thereof, as the case may be, shall be discharged.

Printed Bill to be presented.

201. Every Private Bill, printed on paper, of a size to be determined upon by Mr. Speaker, shall be presented to The House, with a Cover of Parchment attached to it, upon which the Title of the Bill is to be written; and the short Title of the Bill, as first entered on the Votes, shall correspond with that at the head of the Advertisement.

Rates, Tolls and other Matters to be inserted in *Italics*.

202. All Rates, Tolls, Charges, Duties, or Penalties of every description, the amount of Capital to be raised, and of Borrowing Powers, the names of Directors, the Period for Completion of Works or for Purchase of Lands, the quantity of Land to be taken for extraordinary purposes, the amount of Personal Luggage to be carried free of Charge, and all Charges in any way affecting the Public Revenue, which occur in the Clauses of any Private Bill, shall be printed in *Italics* in such Bill when presented to the House.

What Bills to be printed, and when.

203. Every Private Bill (except Name Bills) shall be printed; and printed copies thereof delivered to the Vote Office for the use of the Members before the First Reading.

Time between First and Second Reading.

204. There shall not be less than *Three* clear *Days*, nor more than *Seven*, between the First and Second Reading of any Private Bill, or any Bill to confirm any Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate, unless any such Private Bill have been referred to the Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills, in which case such Bill shall not be read a second time later than *Seven* clear *Days* after the Report of the Examiner, or of the Select Committee on Standing Orders, as the case may be.

Petition relating to Bills to be presented to House by being deposited in the Private Bill Office, and Name of Bill to be indorsed on every Petition.

205. Every Petition in favour of or against any Private Bill, or any Bill to confirm any Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate before The House, or otherwise relating thereto (not being a Petition for additional Provision), shall be presented to this House, by depositing the same in the Private Bill Office, and there shall be indorsed thereon the name or short Title by which such Bill is entered in the Votes, and a Statement that such Petition is in favour of or against the Bill, or otherwise, as the case may be, together with the name of the Member, Party or Agent depositing the same.

Petitioner or Memorialist may withdraw Petition or Memorial.

206. Any Petitioner or Memorialist may withdraw his Petition or Memorial, on a requisition to that effect being deposited in the Private Bill Office, signed by him or by the Agent who deposited such Petition or Memorial; and where any such Petition or Memorial is signed by more than one person, any person signing such Petition or Memorial may withdraw his opposition by a similar requisition, signed and deposited as aforesaid.

When Second or Third Reading opposed, to be postponed.

207. In cases where the Second or Third Reading of a Private Bill, or the consideration of a Bill as amended by the Committee, or any proposed Clause or Amendment, is opposed, the same shall be postponed until the day on which The House shall next sit.

208. Every

208. Every Private Bill, not being a Railway, Canal or Divorce Bill, after having been read a Second Time and committed, shall stand referred to the Committee of Selection; and if a Railway or Canal Bill, to the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills; and if a Divorce Bill, to the Select Committee on Divorce Bills.

Practice
of
The House.

Certain Private Bills to stand referred to Committees of Selection, General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, and Divorce.

208a. Every Bill for confirming Provisional Orders or Provisional Certificates shall, after the Second Reading, stand referred to the Committee of Selection, or to the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, as the case may require, and be subject to the Standing Orders regulating the proceedings upon Private Bills, so far as they are applicable: Provided That, when any Order or Certificate contained in any such Bill is opposed, the Committee to whom such opposed Order or Certificate is referred shall consider all the Orders or Certificates comprised in such Bill.

Provisional Order Bills to stand referred to Committee of Selection, or General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, &c.

209. When The House shall have been informed by the Chairman of Ways and Means, that in his opinion any unopposed Private Bill should be treated as an opposed Bill, such Bill shall be again referred to the Committee of Selection; or in the case of a Railway or Canal Bill, to the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills.

When unopposed Bill is to be treated as opposed, to be again referred to Committee of Selection or General Committee.

210. Every Petition against a Private Bill which shall have been deposited in the Private Bill Office not later than Ten clear days after the First Reading of such Bill, and every Petition against any Bill to confirm any Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate, which shall have been deposited in the Private Bill Office not later than Seven clear days after the Examiner shall have given notice of the day on which the Bill will be examined, or which shall have been otherwise deposited in accordance with the Standing Orders of The House, and in which the Petitioners shall have prayed to be heard, by themselves, their Counsel or Agents, shall stand referred to the Committee on such Bill, and such Petitioners, subject to the Rules and Orders of The House, shall be heard upon their Petition accordingly, if they think fit, and Counsel heard, in favour of the Bill, against such Petition.

Petition against Bill, if duly deposited in Private Bill Office, to stand referred to Committee on Bill, &c.

211. There shall be *Six* clear Days between the Second Reading of every Private Bill, and of every Bill to confirm any Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate, and the sitting of the Committee thereupon, except in the case of Name Bills, Naturalization Bills, and Estate Bills (not being Bills relating to Crown, Church or Corporation property, or property held in trust for Public or Charitable purposes), in respect of which there shall be *Three* clear Days between the Second Reading and the Committee.

Time between Second Reading and Committee.

212. All Reports made under the authority of any Public Department upon a Private Bill, or the objects thereof, laid before The House, shall stand referred to the Committee on the Bill.

Reports of Departments to stand referred to Committee on Bill.

213. The Report upon every Private Bill shall lie upon the Table: and every such Bill, if amended in Committee, or a Railway or a Tramway Bill, shall be ordered to lie upon the Table; but if not amended in Committee, and not a Railway or a Tramway Bill, it shall be ordered to be read a Third Time.

Report of Bills.

214. Every Private Bill, as amended in Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the Parties applying for the same, and delivered to the Vote Office for the use of the Members, *Three* clear Days at least before the consideration of such Bill.

Bill to be printed after Report.

Time between Report and Consideration of Bill, &c.

215. In the case of Private Bills ordered to lie upon the Table, Three clear Days shall intervene between the Report and the consideration of the Bill, and no consideration of any such Bill shall take place, unless the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means shall have informed The House, or signified in writing to Mr. Speaker, whether the Bill contain the several provisions required by the Standing Orders.

No Clause or Amendment on consideration of Bill, or on Third Reading, to be offered, unless Chairman of Ways and Means shall have informed The House, &c.

216. No Clause or Amendment shall be offered in The House on the consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, nor any verbal Amendment on the Third Reading of any Private Bill, unless the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means shall have informed The House, or signified in writing to Mr. Speaker, whether, in his opinion, such Clause or Amendment be such as ought or ought not to be entertained by The House, without referring the same to the Select Committee on Standing Orders.

Clauses and Amendments offered on consideration of Bill, or verbal Amendments on Third Reading, to be printed.

217. When any Clause or Amendment is offered on the consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, or any verbal Amendment on the Third Reading of any Private Bill, such Clause or Amendment shall be printed: And when any Clause is proposed to be amended, it shall be printed *in extenso*, with every addition or substitution in different type, and the omissions therefrom included in brackets and underlined. The expense of printing such Clauses or Amendments, when offered by a party promoting or opposing a Bill, shall be paid by such party.

When referred, no further proceeding to be had until Report of Select Committee on Standing Orders.

218. When any Clause or Amendment on the consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, or any verbal Amendment on the Third Reading of any Private Bill, shall have been referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders, no further proceeding shall be had until the Report of the said Select Committee shall have been brought up.

No Amendments, except verbal, on Third Reading.

219. No Amendments, not being merely verbal, shall be made to any Private Bill on the Third Reading.

Lords' Amendments to be printed and circulated with the Votes prior to consideration, &c.

220. All Amendments made by the House of Lords to any Private Bill shall be printed at the expense of the parties, and circulated with the Votes, prior to such Amendments being taken into consideration; and where any Clause has been amended, it shall be printed *in extenso*, with every addition or substitution in different type, and the omissions therefrom included in brackets and underlined; and when any Amendments are intended to be proposed to the Lords' Amendments, such proposed Amendments shall also be printed in like manner.

Bill to be printed fair after Third Reading.

221. Every Private Bill, after it has been read a Third time, shall be printed fair, at the expense of the Parties applying for the same.

Notice of Committee to inspect Lords' Journals to be given to Committee Clerks.

222. In all cases where it is intended to appoint a Committee to inspect the Journals of the House of Lords with relation to any proceedings upon any Private Bill, previous notice thereof in writing shall be given by the Agent to the Clerks in the Committee Office.

Bill not to proceed two stages on same day.

223. No Private Bill shall pass through two stages on one and the same day without the special leave of The House.

Notice to be given of Motion for dispensation.

224. Except in cases of urgent and pressing necessity, no Motion shall be made to dispense with any Sessional or Standing Order of The House without due notice thereof.

225. Each

225. Each day, so soon as The House shall be ready to proceed to Private Business, the Clerk at the Table shall read from the Private Business List, and from the List of Bills presented for First Reading (*see* Order 196), the Titles of the several Bills set down therein, according to their precedence, as arranged under the following heads:—

1. Consideration of Lords' Amendments ;
2. Third Reading ;
3. Consideration of Bills ordered to lie upon the Table ;
4. Second Reading ;
5. First Reading ;

and if upon the reading of each such Title as aforesaid, no Motion shall be made with respect to such Private Bill, the further proceedings thereon shall be adjourned until the next sitting of The House.

225a. All Bills for confirming Provisional Orders or Certificates shall be set down for consideration, each day, in a separate List, after the Private Business, and arranged in the same order as that prescribed by the Standing Orders for Private Bills.

226. This House will not insist on its privileges with regard to any Clauses in Private Bills, or in Bills to confirm any Provisional Orders or Provisional Certificates sent down from the House of Lords which refer to tolls and charges for services performed, and are not in the nature of a Tax, or which refer to rates assessed and levied by local authorities for local purposes.

V.
THE ORDERS REGULATING
THE PRACTICE IN THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

IV.
THE ORDERS REGULATING
THE PRACTICE OF THE HOUSE WITH REGARD TO
PRIVATE BILLS.

Practice
in the
Private Bill
Office.

provision in Private Bills, to Bills brought from the House of Lords and to Bills introduced by leave of this House in lieu of other Bills which shall have been withdrawn, and to Bills for confirming any Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate, shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office, together with Two Copies thereof, before Twelve o'clock on the day preceding that appointed for the examination of any such Petition or Bill by the Examiner; and the Examiner shall be at liberty to entertain such Memorial, although the party (if any) who may be specially affected by the non-compliance with the Standing Orders shall not have signed the same.

Custody of
Bills.

233. Every Private Bill, after it has been read the First Time, shall be in the custody of the Clerks of the Private Bill Office, until laid upon the Table for the Second Reading; and when committed, shall be taken by the proper Committee Clerk into his charge, till reported.

Examination
of Bills.

234. Between the First and Second Reading of every Private Bill, the Bill shall be examined, with all practicable despatch, by the Clerks of the Private Bill Office, as to its conformity with the Rules and Standing Orders of The House.

Notice of
Second Read-
ing.

235. *Three* clear Days' Notice in writing shall be given by the Agent for the Bill, to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, of the day proposed for the Second Reading of every Private Bill; and no such Notice shall be given until the day after that on which the Bill has been ordered to be read a second time.

Notice of
Committee.

236. *Four* clear Days' Notice in the case of Opposed Bills, and *One* clear Day's Notice in the case of Unopposed and Re-committed Bills, shall be given to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office by the Clerk to the Committee of Selection, or by the Clerk to the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, with regard to all Bills referred to either of the said Committees, and, with regard to Bills not referred to either of the said Committees, by the Clerk to the Committee to which any such Bill is either referred or Re-committed, of the day and hour appointed for the first meeting of the Committee on every Private Bill, and notice shall be given in like manner of the postponement of the first meeting of the Committee on every Private Bill on the day on which such postponement is made.

Filled-up
Bill to be de-
posited in
Private Bill
Office.

237. A filled-up Bill, signed by the Agent for the Bill, as proposed to be submitted to the Committee on the Bill, and in the case of a re-committed Bill, a filled-up Bill, as proposed to be submitted to the Committee on re-committal, shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office *Two* clear days before the meeting of the Committee on every Private Bill; and a Copy of the proposed Amendments shall be furnished by the Promoters to such Parties petitioning against the Bill as shall apply for it, *One* clear day before the meeting of the Committee.

Notice of
Adjournment.

238. Notice, in writing, shall be given by the Committee Clerk to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, of the day and hour to which each Committee is adjourned.

Notice of
consideration
of Bill.

239. *One* clear Day's Notice, in writing, shall be given by the Agent for the Bill, to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, of the day proposed for the consideration of every Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table.

240. The Committee Clerk, after the Report is made out, shall deliver in to the Private Bill Office a printed Copy of the Bill, with the written Amendments made in the Committee; in which Bill all the Clauses added by the Committee shall be regularly marked in those parts of the Bill wherein they are to be inserted.

Practice
in the
Private Bill
Office.

Bill as
amended in
Committee
to be deli-
vered in.

241. Every Private Bill printed as amended in Committee, shall be examined by the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, with the Bill delivered in by the Committee Clerk, and the Examining Clerks shall indorse thereon a certificate of such examination.

Bill printed
as amended,
to be exa-
mined.

242. When it is intended to bring up any Clause or to propose any Amendment on the consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, or any verbal Amendment on the Third Reading of any Private Bill, Notice shall be given thereof, in the Private Bill Office, One clear day previous to such consideration or Third Reading.

Notice to be
given of
Clauses, &c.
on considera-
tion of Bill,
or verbal
Amendments
on Third
Reading.

243. One clear Day's Notice, in writing, shall be given by the Agent for the Bill, to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, of the day proposed for the *Third Reading* of every Private Bill; and no such Notice shall be given until the day after that on which the Bill shall have been ordered to be read a Third Time.

Notice of
Third
Reading.

244. The Amendments (if any) which are made on the consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, and on the Third Reading of any Private Bill, and also such Amendments made by the House of Lords as shall have been agreed to by this House, shall be entered by one of the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, upon the printed Copy of the Bill as amended in Committee; which Clerk shall sign the said Copy so amended, in order to its being deposited and preserved in the said Office.

Amendments
on considera-
tion of Bill
and Third
Reading.

245. Every Private Bill, after it has been printed fair shall, before the same is sent to the Lords, be examined by the Clerks in the Private Bill Office with the Bill as read a third time; and the Examining Clerks shall indorse thereon a certificate of such examination.

Private Bills
sent to The
Lords to be
indorsed with
Certificate of
Examination.

246. When Amendments made by the House of Lords to any Private Bill are to be taken into consideration, One clear Day's Notice shall be given thereof in the Private Bill Office, and if any Amendments be intended to be proposed thereto, a copy of such Amendments shall also be deposited, and Notice given thereof, One clear Day previous to the same being proposed to be taken into consideration; and no such Notice shall be given until the day after that on which such Bill shall have been returned from the House of Lords.

Notice of
consideration
of Lords'
Amendments.

247. All Notices required to be given or Deposits to be made in the Private Bill Office shall be delivered in the said Office before *Six* of the clock in the *Evening* of any day on which The House shall sit, and before *Two* of the clock on any day on which The House shall not sit; and after any day on which The House shall have adjourned beyond the following day, no Notice shall be given for the first day on which it shall again sit.

Time for
delivering
Notices.

248. The Clerks in the Private Bill Office shall prepare, daily, Lists of all Private Bills, and Petitions for Private Bills upon which any Committee or Examiner is appointed to sit; specifying the hour of meeting, and the Room where the Committee or Examiner shall sit; and the same shall be hung up in the Lobby of the House.

Daily Lists of
Committees
sitting.

Practice
in the
Private Bill
Office.

Plans to be
verified as
Mr. Speaker
shall direct.

249. Every Plan, and Book of Reference thereto, which shall be certified by The Speaker of The House of Commons, in pursuance of any Act of Parliament, shall previously be ascertained, and verified in such manner as shall be deemed most advisable by The Speaker, to be exactly conformable in all respects to the Plan and Book of Reference which shall have been signed by the Chairman of the Committee upon the Bill.

T. Eschine, hay,

Cl : Ho : Com :

APPENDIX (A.)

[FORM referred to in Page 25.]

No. — — — — —

Sir,

WE beg to inform you, that Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing Session for "An Act" [*here insert the Title of the Act*], and that the Property mentioned in the annexed Schedule, or some Part thereof, in which we understand you are interested as therein stated, will be required for the Purposes of the said Undertaking, according to the Line thereof as at present laid out, or may be required to be taken under the usual Powers of Deviation to the Extent of Yards on either side of the said Line which will be applied for in the said Act.

We also beg to inform you, that a Plan and Section of the said Undertaking, with a Book of Reference thereto, have been or will be deposited with the [*several Clerks of the Peace, or principal Sheriff Clerks, as the case may be*] of the Counties of [*specify the Counties in which the Property is situate*], on or before the 30th of November, and that Copies of so much of the said Plan and Section as relates to the [*Parish or extra-parochial place, as the case may be*], in which your Property is situate, with a Book of Reference thereto, have been or will be deposited for public Inspection with the [*Clerk of the said Parish, Clerk of the Parish of adjoining to such extra-parochial place, Session Clerk, Town Clerk of the Royal Burgh, or the Clerk of the Union in which such Parish is included, as the case may be*], on or before the 30th day of November, on which Plans your Property is designated by the Numbers set forth in the annexed Schedule.

As we are required to report to Parliament whether you assent to or dissent from the proposed Undertaking, or whether you are neuter in respect thereto, you will oblige us by writing your Answer of Assent, Dissent or Neutrality in the Form left herewith, and returning the same to us with your Signature on or before the day of next; and if there should be any Error or Misdescription in the annexed Schedule, we shall feel obliged by your informing us thereof, at your earliest convenience, that we may correct the same without delay.

We also beg to inform you that it is intended that the Act shall provide to the effect, that, notwithstanding Section 92 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845 [*or Section 90 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845*], you may be required to sell and convey a part only of your property, numbered on the deposited Plans.

We are, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

To

Note.—If the Application be forwarded by Post, the words "Parliamentary Notice" are to be printed or written on the cover.

SCHEDULE referred to in the foregoing Notice, describing the Property therein alluded to.

	Parish, Township, or Extra-parochial Place.	Number on Plans.	Description.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Property on the Line of the proposed Work, or within the Limits of the Deviation intended to be applied for.						

APPENDIX (B.)

ANNO PRIMO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. LXXXIII.

AN ACT to compel Clerks of the Peace for Counties and other Persons to take the Custody of such Documents as shall be directed to be deposited with them under the Standing Orders of either House of Parliament.

WHEREAS the Houses of Parliament are in the habit of requiring that, previous to the introduction of any Bill into Parliament for making certain bridges, turnpike-roads, cuts, canals, reservoirs, aqueducts, waterworks, navigations, tunnels, archways, railways, piers, ports, harbours, ferries, docks and other works, to be made under the authority of Parliament, certain maps or plans and sections, and books and writings, or extracts or copies of or from certain maps, plans or sections, books and writings, shall be deposited in the office of the clerk of the peace for every county, riding or division in England or Ireland, or in the office of the sheriff clerk of every county in Scotland, in which such work is proposed to be made, and also with the parish clerk in every parish in England, the schoolmaster of every parish of Scotland, or in Royal Burghs with the town clerk, and the postmaster of the post town in or nearest to every parish in Ireland, in which such work is intended to be made, and with other persons: And whereas it is expedient that such maps, plans, sections, books, writings and copies or extracts of and from the same, should be received by the said clerks of the peace, sheriff clerks, parish clerks, schoolmasters, town clerks, postmasters and other persons, and should remain in their custody for the purposes hereinafter mentioned; BE it therefore Enacted by The QUEEN's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, THAT whenever either of the Houses of Parliament shall by its Standing Orders, already made or hereafter to be made, require that any such maps, plans, sections, books or writings, or extracts or copies of the same, or any of them, shall be deposited as aforesaid, such maps, plans, sections, books, writings, copies and extracts shall be received by and shall remain with the clerks of the peace, sheriff clerks, parish clerks, schoolmasters, town clerks, postmasters and other persons with whom the same shall be directed by such Standing Orders to be deposited, and they are hereby respectively directed to receive and to retain the custody of all such documents and writings so directed to be deposited with them respectively, in the manner and for the purposes and under the rules and regulations concerning the same respectively directed by such Standing Orders, and shall make such memorials and endorsements on and give such acknowledgments and receipts in respect of the same respectively as shall be thereby directed.

Clerks of the Peace, &c. to receive the Documents herein mentioned, and retain them for the purposes directed by the Standing Orders of the Houses of Parliament.

II. And be it further Enacted, That all persons interested shall have liberty to, and the said clerks of the peace, sheriff clerks, parish clerks, schoolmasters, town clerks and postmasters, and every of them, are and is hereby required, at all reasonable hours of the day, to permit all persons interested to inspect during a reasonable time and make extracts from or copies of the said maps, plans, sections, books, writings, extracts and copies of or from the same, so deposited with them respectively, on payment by each person to the clerk of the peace, sheriff clerk, clerk of the parish, schoolmaster, town clerk or postmaster having the custody of any such map, plan, section, book, writing, extract or copy, One Shilling for every such inspection, and the further sum of One Shilling for every hour during which such inspection shall continue after the first hour, and after the rate of Sixpence for every One hundred words copied therefrom.

Clerks of the Peace, &c. to permit such Documents to be inspected or copied by persons interested.

III. And be it further Enacted, That in case any clerk of the peace, sheriff clerk, parish clerk, schoolmaster, town clerk, postmaster or other person, shall in any matter or thing refuse or neglect to comply with any of the provisions hereinbefore contained, every clerk of the peace, sheriff clerk, parish clerk, schoolmaster, town clerk, postmaster or other person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding the sum of Five Pounds; and every such penalty shall, upon proof of the offence before any Justice of the Peace for the county within which such offence shall be committed, or by the confession of the party offending, or by the oath of any credible witness, be levied and recovered, together with the costs of the proceedings for the recovery thereof, by distress and sale of the goods and effects of the party offending, by warrant under the hand of such Justice, which warrant such Justice is hereby empowered to grant, and shall be paid to the person or persons making such complaint; and it shall be lawful for any such Justice of the Peace to whom any complaint shall be made of any offence committed against this Act to summon the party complained of before him, and on such summons to hear and determine the matter of such complaint in a summary way, and on proof of the offence to convict the offender, and to adjudge him to pay the penalty or forfeiture incurred, and to proceed to recover the same, although no information in writing or in print shall have been exhibited or taken by or before such Justice; and all such proceedings by summons without information shall be as good, valid and effectual to all intents and purposes as if an information in writing had been exhibited.

Clerks of the Peace, &c. for every omission to comply with the provisions of this Act, liable to the Penalty of 5 £., to be recovered in a summary way.

Appendix.

APPENDIX (C.)

ANNO NONO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. XX.

AN ACT to amend an Act of the Second Year of Her present Majesty, for providing for the Custody of certain Monies paid in pursuance of the Standing Orders of either House of Parliament by Subscribers to Works or Undertakings to be effected under the Authority of Parliament.

1 & 2 Vict.
c. 117.

Recited Act
repealed.
Monies
already paid
in to be dealt
with as di-
rected by
former Act.

Authority to
deposit.

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the second year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen VICTORIA, intituled, "An Act to provide for the Custody of certain Monies paid in pursuance of the Standing Orders of either House of Parliament, by Subscribers to Works or Undertakings to be effected under the Authority of Parliament:" And whereas it is expedient that the said Act should be repealed and should be re-enacted, with such modifications, extensions and alterations as after mentioned: BE it therefore Enacted, by The QUEEN's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, THAT the said Act shall be and is hereby repealed: Provided always, That all acts done under the provisions of the said Act shall be good, valid and effectual to all intents and purposes, and that all sums of money paid under the provisions of the said Act shall be dealt with in all respects as if this Act had not been passed.

II. And be it Enacted, That in all cases in which any sum of money is required by any Standing Order of either House of Parliament, either now in force or hereafter to be in force, to be deposited by the subscribers to any work or undertaking which is to be executed under the authority of an Act of Parliament, if the director or person or directors or persons having the management of the affairs of such work or undertaking, not exceeding Five in number, shall apply to one of the Clerks in the office of the Clerk of the Parliaments with respect to any such money required by any Standing Order of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, or to one of the Clerks of the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons with respect to any such money required by any Standing Order of the Commons in Parliament assembled, to be deposited, it shall be lawful for the Clerk so applied to, by warrant or order under his hand, to direct that such sum of money shall be paid in manner hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say) into the Bank of England in the name and with the privity of the Accountant-general of the Court of Chancery in England, if the work or undertaking in respect of which the sum of money is required to be deposited is intended to be executed in that part of the United Kingdom called England; or into any of the Banks in Scotland established by Act of Parliament or Royal Charter in the name and with the privity of The Queen's Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, at the option of the person or persons making such application as aforesaid, in case such work or undertaking is intended to be executed in that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland; or into the Bank of Ireland in the name and with the privity of the Accountant-general of the Court of Chancery in Ireland, in case such work or undertaking is intended to be made or executed in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland; and such warrant or order shall be a sufficient authority for the Accountant-general of the Court of Chancery in England, the Queen's Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, and the Accountant-general of the Court of Chancery in Ireland, respectively, to permit the sum of money directed to be paid by such warrant or order to be placed to an account opened or to be opened in his name in the bank mentioned in such warrant or order.

Payment of
Deposit.

III. And be it Enacted, That it shall be lawful for the person or persons named in such warrant or order, or the survivors or survivor of them, to pay the sum mentioned in such warrant or order into the bank mentioned in such warrant or order in the name and with the privity of the officer or person in whose name such sum shall be directed to be paid by such warrant or order, to be placed to his account there ex-parte the work or undertaking mentioned in such warrant or order, pursuant to the method prescribed by any Act or Acts for the time being in force for regulating monies paid into the said Courts, and pursuant to the General Orders of the said Court respectively, and without fee or reward; and every such sum so paid in, or the securities in or upon which the same may be invested as hereinafter mentioned, or the stocks, funds or securities authorized to be transferred or deposited in lieu thereof as hereinafter mentioned, shall there remain until the same, with all interest and dividends (if any) accrued thereon, shall be paid out of such bank, in pursuance of the provisions of this Act: Provided always, That in case any such director or person, directors or persons, having the management of any such proposed work or undertaking as aforesaid, shall have previously invested in the Three per Centum Consolidated or the Three per Centum Reduced Bank Annuities, Exchequer Bills, or other Government Securities, the sum or sums of money required by any such Standing Order of either House of Parliament as aforesaid to be deposited by the subscribers to any work

or

or undertaking which is to be executed under the authority of an Act of Parliament, it shall be lawful for the person or persons named in such warrant or order, or the survivors or survivor of them, to deposit such Exchequer Bills or other Government securities in the bank mentioned in such warrant or order in the name and with the privity of the officer or person in whose name such sum shall by such warrant or order be directed to be paid, or to transfer such Government stocks or funds into the name of the officer or person; and such transfer or deposit shall be directed by such Clerk of the Office of the Clerk of the Parliaments, or such Clerk of the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons, as the case may be, in lieu of payment of so much of the sum of money required to be deposited as aforesaid as the same Exchequer Bills, or other the Government stocks or funds, will extend to satisfy at the price at which the same were originally purchased by the said person or persons, director or directors, as aforesaid, such price to be proved by production of the broker's certificate of such original purchase.

Appendix.

IV. And be it Enacted, That if the person or persons named in such warrant or order, or the survivors or survivor of them, desire to have invested any sum so paid into the Bank of England or the Bank of Ireland, or any interest or dividend which may have accrued on any stocks or securities so transferred or deposited as aforesaid, the Court in the name of whose Accountant-general the same may have been paid may, on a Petition presented to such Court, in a summary way by him or them, order that such sum or such interest or dividends shall, until the same be paid out to the parties entitled to the same in pursuance of this Act, be laid out in the Three per Centum Consolidated or Three per Centum Reduced Bank Annuities, or any Government security or securities, at the option of the aforesaid person or persons, or the survivor or survivors of them.

Investment
Deposit.

V. And be it Enacted, That on the termination of the Session of Parliament in which the Petition or Bill for the purpose of making or sanctioning any such work or undertaking shall have been introduced into Parliament, or if such Petition or Bill shall be rejected or finally withdrawn by some proceeding in either House of Parliament, or shall not be allowed to proceed, or if the person or persons by whom the said money was paid or security deposited, shall have failed to present a Petition, or if an Act be passed authorizing the making of such work or undertaking, and if in any of the foregoing cases the person or persons named in such warrant or order, or the survivors or survivor of them, or the majority of such persons, apply by Petition to the Court in the name of whose Accountant-general the sum of money mentioned in such warrant or order shall have been paid, or such Exchequer Bills, stocks, or funds shall have been deposited or transferred as aforesaid, or to the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, in case such sum of money shall have been paid in the name of the said Queen's Remembrancer, the Court in the name of whose Accountant-general or Queen's Remembrancer such sum of money shall have been paid, or such Exchequer Bills, stocks or funds shall have been deposited or transferred, shall by order direct the sum of money paid in pursuance of such warrant or order, or the stocks, funds or securities in or upon which the same may have been invested, and the interest or dividends thereof, or the Exchequer Bills, stocks or funds so deposited or transferred as aforesaid, and the interest and dividends thereof, to be paid or transferred to the party or parties so applying, or to any other person or persons whom they may appoint in that behalf; but no such order shall be made in the case of any such Petition or Bill being rejected or not being allowed to proceed, or being withdrawn or not being presented, or of an Act being passed authorizing the making of such work or undertaking, unless upon the production of the certificate of the Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords with reference to any proceeding in the House of Lords, or of the Speaker of the House of Commons, with reference to any proceeding in the House of Commons, that the said Petition or Bill was rejected or not allowed to proceed, or was withdrawn during its passage through one of the Houses of Parliament, or was not presented, or that such Act was passed, which certificate the said Chairman or Speaker shall grant on the application in writing of the person or persons, or the majority of the persons, named in such warrant, or the survivor or survivors of them: Provided always, That the granting of any such certificate, or any mistake or error therein or in relation thereto, shall not make the Chairman or Speaker signing the same liable in respect of any monies, stocks, funds and securities which may be paid, deposited, invested or transferred in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, or the interest or dividends thereof.

Repayment
of Deposit.Granting
Certificate,
&c. not to
make the
Chairman or
Speaker
signing the
same liable.

A TABLE of the FEES to be charged at The HOUSE of COMMONS.

FEES to be paid by the PROMOTERS of a PRIVATE BILL.

On the deposit of the Petition, Bill, Plan, or any other Document in the Private Bill Office - - - - -	£. s. d.
For every day on which the Examiners shall inquire into the compliance with the Standing Orders - - - - -	5 - -
For PROCEEDINGS in the HOUSE.	
On the presentation of the Petition for the Bill - - - - -	5 - -
On the First Reading of the Bill - - - - -	15 - -
On the Second Reading of the Bill - - - - -	15 - -
On the Report from the Committee on the Bill - - - - -	15 - -
On the Third Reading of the Bill - - - - -	15 - -

Bills from the Lords, commonly called Estate Bills, Divorce Bills, Naturalization Bills and Name Bills, to be charged only one-half of the preceding Fees.

The preceding Fees on the Petition, First, Second and Third Readings, and Report, to be increased according to the money to be raised or expended under the authority of any Bill for the execution of a Work, in conformity with the following Scale :—

If the sum be 100,000*l.* and under 500,000*l.*, twice the amount of such Fees.

If the sum be 500,000*l.* and under 1,000,000*l.*, three times the amount of such Fees.

If the sum be 1,000,000*l.* and above, four times the amount of such Fees.

For PROCEEDINGS before any COMMITTEE or the REFEREES.

For every day on which the Committee or the Referees shall sit,—	£. s. d.
If the Promoters of the Bill appear by Counsel - - - - -	10 - -
If they appear without Counsel - - - - -	5 - -

FEES to be paid by the OPPONENTS of a PRIVATE BILL.

On the deposit of every Memorial complaining that the Standing Orders have not been complied with - - - - -	£. s. d.
On the presentation or deposit of every Petition against a Private Bill - - - - -	1 - -
	2 - -

For PROCEEDINGS before the EXAMINERS, or before any COMMITTEE,
or the REFEREES.

	£.	s.	d.
For every day on which the Examiners shall inquire into any Memorial complaining of a non-compliance with the Standing Orders - - - - -	3	-	-
For every day on which the Petitioners appear before any Committee or the Referees - - - - -	2	-	-

GENERAL FEES.

	£.	s.	d.
On every Motion, Order or Proceeding in the House upon a Private Bill, Petition, or matter not otherwise charged - -	1	-	-
For Copies of all Papers and Documents, at the rate of 72 words in every folio,—			
If five folios or under - - - - -	-	2	6
If above five folios, per folio - - - - -	-	-	6
For the Copy of a Plan made by the parties - - - - -	1	-	-
For the inspection of a Plan, or of any document - - - - -	-	5	-
For every Plan or Document certified by The Speaker pursuant to any Act of Parliament - - - - -	10	-	-
For every day on which any parties shall be heard by Counsel at the Bar, from each side - - - - -	10	-	-
For every day on which a Committee of the whole House shall sit on a Private Bill or matter - - - - -	6	-	-
For serving any Summons or Order on a Private Bill or matter - - - - -	1	-	-
For every Order for the commitment or discharge of any person - - - - -	1	-	-
For taking any person into custody for a Breach of Privilege or Contempt - - - - -	5	-	-
For taking any person into custody for any other cause - - - - -	2	-	-
For every day on which any person shall be in custody - - - - -	1	-	-
For Riding Charges, per mile - - - - -	-	-	6

FEES to be paid on the TAXATION of COSTS on PRIVATE BILLS.

	£.	s.	d.
For every application or reference to "The Taxing Officer of the House of Commons," for the Taxation of a Bill of Costs - -	1	-	-
For every £.100 of any Bill which shall be allowed by the Taxing Officer - - - - -	1	-	-
On the deposit of every Memorial complaining of a Report of the Taxing Officer - - - - -	1	-	-
For every Certificate which shall be signed by The Speaker - -	1	-	-
For Copies of any Documents in the office of the Taxing Officer, per folio of seventy-two words - - - - -	-	1	-

That the same Fees be paid in case The Speaker shall refer to the Taxing Officer any Bill of Costs, under the authority of an Act of the sixth year of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, "To establish a Taxation of Costs on Private Bills in the House of Commons."

That every Bill for the particular interest or benefit of any person or persons, whether the same be brought in upon Petition, or Motion, or Report from a Committee, or brought from the Lords, hath been and ought to be deemed a Private Bill within the meaning of the Table of Fees.

FEES to be taken by the SHORT HAND WRITER.						£.	s.	d.
For every day he shall attend	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
For the transcript of his notes, per folio of 72 words	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9

The preceding Fees shall be charged, paid and received at such times, in such manner, and under such regulations, as The Speaker shall from time to time direct.

autho^r. Peel.
Speaker.

Mercurii, 27^o die Julii, 1864.

Ordered, That the said Table of Fees be a Standing Order of this House.

T. Esquirol, Secy.
Cl. : Ho. : Com. :

I N D E X.

Note.—The Figures, 127, 238, &c., refer to the Number of each Standing Order relating to Private Bills; *App. (A.)*, p. 83, &c. to the Appendices (A.) (B.) & (C.), with the page at which the same respectively will be found; and *p. 3 et seq.*, to the page at which Standing Orders, &c., relating to matters of a Public Nature, not referred to by Number, will be found.

A.

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Causes of adjournment of Committee on opposed Bill to be specially reported, 127.

The Committee Clerk to give notice of adjournment in the Private Bill Office, 238.

See also *Committee Clerk. Postponement of Consideration of Bills in Committee.*

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And in proof of consents to Bills, 143.

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Agents:

Declaration by the Agent to be annexed to the Petition and Bill deposited in the Private Bill Office, 32.

Particulars required to be stated in the Agent's Declaration, *ib.*

Copies of the Estimate or Declaration of Expense of the Undertaking to be delivered at the Private Bill Office, for the use of any Agent who may apply for the same, 35, 36.

Declaration or Estimate, signed by the Party or Agent soliciting the Bill, may be deposited in certain cases, and no deposit of Money required, 59.

Copy of the Bill to be laid, under certain circumstances, by the Agent before the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and the Counsel to Mr. Speaker, 80. 82. 84.

Clause or Amendment proposed at a certain stage of any Private Bill to be submitted by the Agent to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, &c., 85.

Copy of Lords' Amendments, and of proposed Amendments thereto, to be laid by the Agent before the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, &c., 86.

Filled-up Copies of the Bill, signed by the Agent, to be laid by him before each Member of the Committee, 138.

Agents—continued.

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Alternative Lines:

No alternative Line or Work to be, in any case, permitted, 40.

Amalgamation of Railway Companies. See *Railway Bills*, 5.

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Application to Owners, Lessees, and Occupiers. See *Owners, &c.*

Aqueducts. See *Canals, &c.*

Arches:

The height and span of every arch of all Bridges and Viaducts by which a Railway is to cross any Turnpike-road, Public Carriage-road, Navigable River, Canal or Railway, to be marked in Figures on the Section, 51.

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Assents, Consents, Dissents, and Neuters. See *Consents. Drainage Bills. Inclosure Bills. Meetings of Proprietors. Owners, &c.*

B.

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Bills, Public. See *Public Bills.*

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Board of Trade:

Plans and Sections in cases where any Work is situate on Tidal Lands, to be deposited at the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, 26.

Plans, Sections and Books of Reference, in the case of Railway and Tramway Bills, to be deposited at the Board of Trade on or before 30th November, 27.

Board of Trade—continued.

Printed copy of every Railway and Canal Bill, of every Companies' Bill, and of every Bill relating to Docks, Harbours, Navigations, Piers, or Ports, to be deposited at the Harbour Department of the Board of Trade on or before 21st December, 33.

Copy of Railway Bills brought from the House of Lords to be deposited at the Board of Trade not later than Two days after the First Reading of the Bill, 60.

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Proof, in certain cases, to be given to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade that Capital has been paid up, 163.

All Reports made under the authority of any Public Department to be referred to the Committee on the Bill, 212.

Committees on Private Bills to notice in their Report the Recommendation of any Public Department referred to them, 150.

Committees on Railway Bills to report specially concerning Reports of Public Departments, 157.

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To be deposited, with Plan, with the Clerk of the Peace, &c., 24.

And in the case of Railways, with the Board of Trade, 27.

And in all cases in the Private Bill Office, 25.

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Bridges:

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Fences to be made on each side of every Bridge thrown over a Line of Railway, 154.

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Notice to be served on or before 15th December upon the Owner and Occupier of every Dwelling-house within 300 yards, 15.

Requirement as to deposit of plans, &c. in case of power being sought to take or disturb any churchyard, burial ground, or cemetery, 30.

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Bills for making, maintaining, varying, extending or enlarging, included in the 2nd Class of Public Bills, 1.

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Requirements as to Notices when it is proposed to abstract Water from any Stream, 14.

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Plans, &c., to be deposited in the Private Bill Office before the 30th November, 25.

Requirement as to deposit of Copy of Plans, &c., with the Parish Clerks in England, the Session Clerks in Scotland, and the Clerks of Unions in Ireland, 29.

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Section to exhibit the Height of Embankments and Depth of Cuttings, 47.

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Enumeration of subjects to which Bills of each of the two classes relate, 1.

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II. Proceedings of Committees:

1. Committees on Opposed Bills.

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3. Committees on Bills, whether Opposed or Unopposed.

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Notice to be given by the Clerk of the Committee of Selection of the day and hour appointed for meeting of all Committees referred to the Committee of Selection, 236.

Serjeant-at-Arms :

To enforce the withdrawal of Strangers during Divisions from certain parts of the House, p. 13.

Service of Notices :

How to be made and proved, 16, 19, 20, 21.

Session Clerk (Scotland) :

Plan, Section and Book of Reference to be deposited with, in certain cases, 29.

Sessional and Standing Orders :

Petitions for dispensing with the Sessional or Standing Orders to be referred to Standing Orders Committee, 200.

Sessional and Standing Orders—continued.

Committee are to report whether they ought or ought not to be dispensed with, 95.

No Motion to dispense with any Sessional or Standing Order to be made without notice, 224.

Sewage Works :

Notices of Bills to specify limits of, 5.

Notice to be served upon Owners and Occupiers within 300 yards of the limits of construction of, 15.

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Bills relating to, included in the 2nd Class of Private Bills, 1.

Shareholders :

Power of individual Shareholders, in certain cases, and under certain conditions, to be heard before the Committee on the Bill, 75, 131, 132.

See also *Committees on Private Bills. Consents. Meetings of Proprietors.*

Sheriff Clerk (Scotland). See *Principal Sheriff Clerk.*

Sittings of Committees :

The Committee of Selection and General Committee on Railway Bills to appoint First Sitting of all Committees on Private Bills referred to them respectively, 105, 126.

Order as to Sitting on Wednesdays and other Morning Sittings of The House, pp. 3, 4.

See also *Committees on Private Bills.*

Sitting and Adjournment of The House :

Orders as to Sittings with reference to the despatch of Public Business, pp. 3, 4.

See also *House of Commons, Practice of The.*

Six o'clock :

Order as to resumption of Sitting of The House at, pp. 3, 4.

Speaker :

To appoint Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills, 2.

The examination of such Bills to commence on the 18th January, in such order and according to such regulations as shall have been made by Mr. Speaker, 69.

Plans and Books of Reference to be verified as Mr. Speaker shall direct, 249.

To put the Question, no Amendment, Adjournment or Debate being allowed under certain circumstances, pp. 4, 5.

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Speaker's Counsel. See *Counsel to Mr. Speaker.*

Special Circumstances. See *Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills. Ways and Means, Chairman of Committee of.*

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Standing

Standing Orders:

Committees on Private Bills not to inquire into compliance with Standing Orders directed to be proved before the Examiner, unless by special order, 141.

Petitions for dispensing with the Standing Orders to be referred to the Standing Orders Committee, 200.

When Standing Orders applicable to Bill brought in on Motion are not complied with, Order for Second Reading to be discharged, 200*a*.

Who are to report whether they ought or ought not to be dispensed with, 92. 95.

No Motion for dispensing with any Standing Order to be made without notice, 224.

Standing Orders, Select Committee on:

How constituted, 91.

Orders as to Proceedings of Committee, 92-97.

All Reports of Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills as to non-compliance with Standing Orders, and all Special Reports, to be referred to the Committee, 199.

Petitions for dispensing with Sessional or Standing Orders, or for re-insertion of Petitions on the General List, to be referred to the Committee, 200.

When Report of Examiner referred, and after Petition for Bill duly presented, Committee to report whether the Standing Orders ought or ought not to be dispensed with, 92.

To report on the cases referred to the Committee in respect of Private Bills originating in the Lords, 93.

Their proceedings in case of a special Report from the Examiner, 94.

To report whether Sessional or Standing Orders ought or ought not to be dispensed with, 95.

To report whether Petitions struck off the list should be re-inserted, 96.

To report whether clause and amendment on consideration of Report ought or ought not to be adopted by The House, or whether the Bill should be re-committed, 97.

When clauses or amendments offered on consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, or on Third Reading of any Private Bill, are referred to the Committee, no further proceedings until they have reported, 218.

Steam Vessels:

Railway Companies not to acquire, unless the Committee on the Bill report that such restriction ought not to be enforced, 156. 162.

Stipendiary Magistrates:

Bills for payment of, or any public officer, included in the 1st Class of Private Bills, 1.

Printed Copy of Bill to be deposited at Home Office, 33.

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Streets:

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Subscriptions:

Clause to be inserted for compelling payment of Subscriptions, 144.

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Suing:

Bills conferring powers as to, included in the 1st Class of Private Bills, 1.

Sunday:

No Notice to be given or Application made on Sunday, 21.

Except in the case of delivery of letters by Post, *ib*.

No Deposit made on Sunday to be deemed valid, 23.

Supply, and Ways and Means:

Orders as to the Sittings of the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means, *pp*. 5, 6.

As to applications for Public Money, *p*. 12.

T.

Taxation of Costs on Private Bills:

Table of Fees payable on the, *p*. 90.

Telegraphic Contracts: Order relative thereto, *p*. 14.

Temporary Laws:

Duration of, to be expressed in a distinct clause at the end of the Bill, &c., *p*. 11.

Tidal Lands:

Plans and Sections to be deposited at the Office of the Harbour Department, Board of Trade, in cases where the work is situate on, 26.

Titles of Bills:

Notices by Advertisement to be headed by a short title, descriptive of the undertaking or Bill, 3.

Short title of each Private Bill as first entered on the Votes to correspond with that at the head of the Advertisement, 201.

Tolls and Charges:

The Committee to fix the maximum Tolls and Charges, 159.

Clause in every Railway Bill to subject Tolls, &c. to future revision by Parliament, 169.

The Committee to report specially to The House on Railway, &c. Bills seeking powers to levy Tolls, &c. in excess of those already authorised, 145*a*.

This House not to insist on its privileges with regard to Clauses in Private Bills sent down from the Lords which refer to Tolls and Charges for Services performed, 226.

Town Clerk:

Plan, Section and Book of Reference to be deposited with, in Royal Burghs in Scotland in certain cases, 29.

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Documents to be deposited in the Private Bill Office in regard to Bills for Trading Companies, 35*a*.

Order as to Bills respecting, *p*. 9.

Trade, Board of. See *Board of Trade*.

Tramways:

Bills relative to, included in the Second Class of Private Bills, 1.

Notices and Plans relative to Street Tramways, and particulars to be specified therein, 6. 10. 45.

Notice to Frontagers in case of Tramway Bills, 13.

Notice to Owners and Lessees of Railways, Tramways or Canals crossed, &c., by proposed Tramway, *ib.*

Consents in case of Tramway Bills, 22.

Deposit of Tramway Map at the Office of Board of Trade, 25*a*.

Deposit of Plans, &c., at the Board of Trade, 27.

Sums to be deposited, 57.

Owners or Occupiers of Houses, &c., affected by proposed Tramways, entitled to be heard before Select Committees, 135.

Clause providing for application of Deposit or Penalty in compensation to parties injured, 158.

Provisions as to Penalty unless Line be completed and opened; time limited for completion, *ib.*

Length of Tramway to be specified in Clause describing the Works, 170.

No Powers to be given to Local Authorities to run Carriages upon Tramways, 171.

Treasury, The:

Printed copy of every Private Bill to be deposited at Her Majesty's Treasury on or before 21st December, 33.

Trust Property (Charitable Purposes):

Bills relating to, included in the 1st Class of Private Bills, 1.

Tunnels:

Bills relating to, included in the 2nd Class of Private Bills, 1.

Tunnelling to be marked by a dotted line on the Plan of every Railway, 42.

Where tunnelling is intended as a substitute for open cutting, to be marked on the Section, 54.

Ventilation of tunnels to be specially reported by Committees on Railway Bills, 157.

Turnpike Roads:

Bills relative to, included in the 2nd Class of Private Bills, 1.

In the case of Bills for, a Section and duplicate to be deposited, together with Plan and Book of Reference, with Clerks of the Peace, &c., 24.

And in the Private Bill Office, 25.

And so much thereof as relates to each Parish, with the Parish Clerk, &c., 29.

Printed copy of Bill to be deposited at Office of Local Government Board, 33.

All Road Bills to be referred to a Committee, consisting of a Chairman and three other Members not interested therein, 110.

If any Turnpike Road or Public Carriage Road is to be diverted, widened or narrowed, the course of such diversion, and extent of such widening or narrowing, shall be marked on the Plan, 48.

Turnpike Roads—continued.

Where Line of Railway crosses any Turnpike Road, Public Carriage Road, &c., the height over or depth under, and the height and span of every arch by which the Railway will be carried over the same, to be marked in figures, 51.

And Level Crossings to be shown, *ib.*

Where rate of inclination of any Road crossed by a Railway will be altered, such alteration to be shown by Cross Sections, 52.

Level of Roads when altered by any Public Work, 145.

Ascent of Roads, where the level is altered, limited, in the case of Railways, unless a Report from an Officer of the Railway Department recommending the same be laid before the Committee, 154.

The like in regard to Roads crossed on a level, 155.

Fence of four feet high to be made on each side of every Bridge erected, 154.

See also *Level Crossings*.

Turnpike Roads (Ireland):

What Roads in Ireland to be considered Turnpike Roads, 145. 154.

Clause to be inserted in every Turnpike Road (Ireland) Bill, for qualification of Commissioners, 187.

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Union, Clerk of. See *Clerk of Union*.

Unopposed Private Bills. See *Committees on Private Bills*, 2. *Private Bills.* *Ways and Means, Chairman of Committee of.*

V.**Viaducts:**

The height and span of every Arch of all Bridges and Viaducts by which a Railway is to cross any Public Road, Navigable River, Canal, or Railway, to be marked in figures on the Section, 51.

Vote Office:

Printed Copies of Estimate, Declaration, &c., for the use of Members, to be delivered at the Vote Office on or before the 31st December, 35*a*, 36.

Printed Copies of Bills to be delivered to the Vote Office for the use of Members, 203. 214.

W.**Watching, &c. of Towns:**

Bills relating to, included in 1st Class of Private Bills, 1.

Waterworks:

Bills relative to, included in the 2nd Class of Private Bills, 1.

Ways and Means, Chairman of Committee of:

Unopposed Private Bills (not being Railway, Canal, or Divorce Bills), to be referred to a Committee composed of Chairman of Ways and Means and two other Members, 109. 137.

To be *ex officio* Chairman of Committees on such unopposed Private Bills, 137.

With one of the two other Members to be a Quorum of a Committee on an unopposed Private Bill, *ib.*

To

Ways and Means, Chairman of Committee of—continued.

To confer with the Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords, in order to determine in which House the respective Private Bills should be first considered, 79.

With the assistance of the Counsel to Mr. Speaker, to examine all Private Bills, whether opposed or unopposed, 80.

Copies of such Bills to be laid by the Agent before the said Chairman and Counsel not later than the day after the Examiner shall have indorsed the Petition, *ib.*

To report on Bills relating to Government Contracts, 81.

Copies of Bill as proposed to be submitted to the Committee on any Private Bill, to be laid before the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and the Counsel to Mr. Speaker Two days before the meeting of the Committee, 82.

To report special circumstances relative to any Bill, or opinion that an unopposed should be treated as an opposed Bill, 83.

Copy of Bill as amended in Committee to be laid before Chairman of Ways and Means and the Counsel to Mr. Speaker Three days before consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, 84.

Clauses and Amendments offered on consideration of any Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, or on Third Reading of any Private Bill, to be submitted to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and the Counsel to Mr. Speaker, and the said Chairman is to report whether the same should be entertained without being referred to Standing Orders Committee, 85. 216.

Copy of Amendments made in the House of Lords to a Bill, and of proposed Amendments thereto, to be laid before the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and Mr. Speaker on the day previous to the consideration of the same by The House, 86.

Ways and Means, Chairman of Committee of—continued.

On the Chairman's report that any unopposed Bill ought to be treated as opposed, it is to be again referred to the Committee of Selection, or General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, who are so to treat it, 209.

On consideration of Report of Bill, to acquaint House if the Standing Orders have been observed, 215.

Orders as to the Duties of the Chairman in Committees of the whole House on Public Bills and Matters, *p.* 5.

Duties to be performed, and authority to be exercised, by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the event of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker, *p.* 11.

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To be fixed for Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and certain other days, *pp.* 5, 6.

Wednesday Sitzings :

Orders relative to, *p.* 3.

Widening of Roads, &c. See Diversion, &c. of Roads, &c.

Withdrawal of Petitions and Memorials :

Course to be pursued in cases of opposed Private Bills where opponents do not appear or withdraw their opposition, 136.

Any Petitioner or Memorialist may withdraw his Petition or Memorial on depositing requisition to that effect in the Private Bill Office, 206.

See also *Memorials. Petitions.*

Witnesses :

Order as to the Examination of Witnesses before (Public) Select Committees, *p.* 6.

Orders as to the Oath or Affirmation taken or made by Witnesses, *p.* 7.

Works. See Relinquishment of Works.

PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES (NUMBER OF ELECTORS).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 11 February 1884 ;—for,

“RETURN showing, with respect to each PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY
in the UNITED KINGDOM, the Total Number of ELECTORS on the
REGISTER now in Force.”

Home Office, }
February 1884.

J. T. HIBBERT.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

RETURN showing, with respect to each PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY in
England and Wales, the Total Number of ELECTORS on the REGISTER now in
Force.

Note.—The numbers shown in this Return have been obtained either from the Registers of Electors
for 1884, copies of which have been transmitted (as prescribed by the Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 58, s. 37) to
the Secretary of State, or by direct application to the Local Authorities.

COUNTIES.

NAME OF COUNTY OR DIVISION OF COUNTY.	Total Number of Electors on the Register now in Force.	NAME OF COUNTY OR DIVISION OF COUNTY.	Total Number of Electors on the Register now in Force.
ENGLAND:			
Bedford - - - - -	* 7,381	Durham:	
Berks - - - - -	7,805	Northern Division - -	* 13,228
Bucks - - - - -	* 8,311	Southern Division - -	* 11,616
Cambridge - - - - -	* 10,008	Essex:	
Chester:		Eastern Division - -	* 6,509
Eastern Division - -	* 7,168	Western Division - -	* 5,847
Mid Division - -	* 10,421	Southern Division - -	* 17,859
Western Division - -	* 13,835	Gloucester:	
Cornwall:		Eastern Division - -	* 8,798
Eastern Division - -	9,629	Western Division - -	* 12,802
Western Division - -	7,717	Hereford - - - - -	* 8,679
Cumberland:		Hertford - - - - -	* 10,638
Eastern Division - -	* 8,128	Huntingdon - - - - -	3,658
Western Division - -	* 7,941	Kent:	
Derby:		Eastern Division - -	* 13,691
Eastern Division - -	* 6,813	Mid Division - -	* 9,939
Northern Division - -	* 7,316	Western Division - -	* 18,183
Southern Division - -	* 9,187	Lancaster:	
Devon:		Northern Division - -	* 18,905
Eastern Division - -	* 11,149	North Eastern Division - -	* 13,839
Northern Division - -	* 9,520	South Eastern Division - -	* 28,728
Southern Division - -	* 8,532	South Western Division - -	* 30,624
Dorset - - - - -	* 8,072	Leicester:	
		Southern Division - -	8,984
		Northern Division - -	6,872

* Reported to be inclusive of duplicates.

ENGLAND AND WALES—COUNTIES—continued.

NAME OF COUNTY OR DIVISION OF COUNTY.	Total Number of Electors on the Register now in Force.	NAME OF COUNTY OR DIVISION OF COUNTY.	Total Number of Electors on the Register now in Force.
Lincoln :		Surrey :	
Southern Division - -	* 11,282	Eastern Division - -	* 25,216
Mid Division - - -	* 9,699	Mid Division - - -	* 26,804
Northern Division - -	* 10,435	Western Division - -	* 8,752
Middlesex - - - -	* 41,299	Sussex :	
Monmouth - - - -	* 8,688	Eastern Division - -	10,917
		Western Division - -	3,855
Norfolk :		Warwick :	
Northern Division - -	* 6,500	Northern Division - -	* 11,993
Southern Division - -	* 7,880	Southern Division - -	* 6,590
Western Division - -	* 6,489	Westmorland - - - -	* 5,767
Northampton :		Wilts :	
Northern Division - -	* 6,290	Northern Division - -	* 7,484
Southern Division - -	* 6,253	Southern Division - -	* 3,427
Northumberland :		Worcester :	
Northern Division - -	* 4,533	Eastern Division - -	* 12,455
Southern Division - -	* 9,154	Western Division - -	* 6,557
Nottingham :		York :	
Northern Division - -	* 8,555	East Riding - - -	11,599
Southern Division - -	* 5,322	North Riding - - -	* 21,774
Oxford - - - -	6,784	West Riding :	
Rutland - - - -	* 1,725	Northern Division - -	* 22,526
Salop :		Eastern Division - -	* 22,950
Northern Division - -	* 8,020	Southern Division - -	* 27,625
Southern Division - -	* 5,785		
Somerset :		TOTAL ENGLAND - - -	908,037
Eastern Division - - -	* 10,232		
Mid Division - - -	* 8,789	W A L E S :	
Western Division - -	* 9,481	Anglesea - - - -	2,791
Southampton :		Brecon - - - -	* 3,802
Northern Division - -	5,819	Cardigan - - - -	* 5,080
Southern Division - -	10,296	Carmarthen - - - -	* 8,565
Isle of Wight - - -	* 5,220	Caruavon - - - -	* 7,073
Stafford :		Denbigh - - - -	* 7,319
Northern Division - -	* 11,185	Flint - - - -	* 4,915
Eastern Division - -	* 11,878	Glamorgan - - - -	13,104
Western Division - -	* 11,820	Merioneth - - - -	* 3,986
Suffolk :		Montgomery - - - -	* 5,227
Eastern Division - -	* 9,851	Pembroke - - - -	* 5,181
Western Division - -	* 5,360	Radnor - - - -	2,286
		TOTAL WALES - - -	69,279
		TOTAL COUNTIES - -	977,316

* Reported to be inclusive of duplicates.

ENGLAND AND WALES—continued.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.

NAME OF CITY OR BOROUGH.	Total Number of Electors on the Register now in Force.	NAME OF CITY OR BOROUGH.	Total Number of Electors on the Register now in Force.
ENGLAND:			
Abingdon - - - - -	985	Gateshead - - - - -	12,558
Andover - - - - -	876	Gloucester - - - - -	5,767
Ashton-under-Lyne - - - - -	6,112	Grantham - - - - -	2,635
Aylesbury - - - - -	* 4,478	Gravesend - - - - -	3,643
Banbury - - - - -	1,881	Great Grimsby - - - - -	7,428
Barnstaple - - - - -	* 1,934	Greenwich - - - - -	22,863
Bath - - - - -	5,965	Guildford - - - - -	1,574
Bedford - - - - -	* 2,820	Hackney - - - - -	* 48,076
Berwick-on-Tweed - - - - -	2,080	Halifax - - - - -	* 11,998
Bewdley - - - - -	1,317	Hartlepool, The - - - - -	7,807
Birkenhead - - - - -	* 9,802	Harwich - - - - -	* 924
Birmingham - - - - -	* 63,483	Hastings - - - - -	5,076
Blackburn - - - - -	15,268	Helston - - - - -	1,028
Bodmin - - - - -	879	Hereford - - - - -	2,788
Bolton - - - - -	* 15,080	Hertford - - - - -	1,092
Boston - - - - -	* 2,935	Horsham - - - - -	1,390
Bradford - - - - -	* 27,689	Huddersfield - - - - -	* 14,385
Bridgnorth - - - - -	* 1,207	Huntingdon - - - - -	* 1,016
Bridport - - - - -	1,077	Hythe - - - - -	3,468
Brighton - - - - -	13,340	Ipswich - - - - -	8,287
Bristol - - - - -	* 26,502	Kendal - - - - -	1,975
Buckingham - - - - -	1,097	Kidderminster - - - - -	3,915
Burnley - - - - -	9,123	King's Lynn - - - - -	2,967
Bury (Lancashire) - - - - -	7,463	Kingston-on-Hull - - - - -	29,102
Bury St. Edmunds - - - - -	* 2,181	Knaresborough - - - - -	651
Calne - - - - -	900	Lambeth - - - - -	55,588
Cambridge - - - - -	5,324	Launceston - - - - -	853
Canterbury - - - - -	2,880	Leeds - - - - -	* 51,228
Carlisle - - - - -	5,251	Leicester - - - - -	20,685
Chatham - - - - -	* 6,228	Leominster - - - - -	817
Chelsea - - - - -	* 36,151	Lewes - - - - -	1,510
Cheltenham - - - - -	5,577	Lichfield - - - - -	* 1,237
Chester - - - - -	† 6,227	Lincoln - - - - -	6,769
Chichester - - - - -	1,285	Liskeard - - - - -	760
Chippenham - - - - -	1,045	Liverpool - - - - -	61,326
Christchurch - - - - -	3,572	London - - - - -	* 26,783
Cirencester - - - - -	1,138	Ludlow - - - - -	* 992
Clitheroe - - - - -	2,204	Lymington - - - - -	822
Cockermouth - - - - -	* 1,069	Macclesfield - - - - -	5,221
Colchester - - - - -	3,749	Maidstone - - - - -	4,044
Coventry - - - - -	9,028	Maldon - - - - -	1,481
Cricklade - - - - -	* 8,101	Malmesbury - - - - -	963
Darlington - - - - -	5,323	Malton - - - - -	1,341
Derby - - - - -	14,054	Manchester - - - - -	51,153
Devizes - - - - -	977	Marlborough - - - - -	620
Devonport - - - - -	5,573	Marlow, Great - - - - -	* 953
Dewsbury - - - - -	* 10,806	Marylebone - - - - -	* 41,023
Dorchester - - - - -	911	Middlesborough - - - - -	13,044
Dover - - - - -	4,337	Midhurst - - - - -	1,116
Droitwich - - - - -	1,407	Monmouth, &c. - - - - -	5,560
Dudley - - - - -	* 14,401	Morpeth - - - - -	* 5,967
Durham - - - - -	2,236	Newark - - - - -	2,293
Evesham - - - - -	* 817	Newcastle-under-Lyme - - - - -	2,732
Exeter - - - - -	* 7,518	Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - - - -	26,267
Eye - - - - -	983	Newport (Isle of Wight) - - - - -	* 1,347
Finsbury - - - - -	† 47,560	Northallerton - - - - -	862
Frome - - - - -	1,375	Northampton - - - - -	8,886
		Norwich - - - - -	14,479
		Nottingham - - - - -	20,013

* Reported to be inclusive of duplicates.

† It is stated that, owing to the system upon which the Register is prepared, this number includes certain duplicates, but not all.

‡ This number is stated to include "such duplicates (if any) as have not been struck out by the barrister on the revision of the lists."

ENGLAND AND WALES—CITIES AND BOROUGH—*continued.*

NAME OF CITY OR BOROUGH.	Total Number of Electors on the Register now in Force.	NAME OF CITY OR BOROUGH.	Total Number of Electors on the Register now in Force.
Oldham - - - - -	23,057	Wareham - - - - -	1,112
Oxford - - - - -	6,495	Warrington - - - - -	* 6,977
		Warwick - - - - -	1,734
Penryn - - - - -	2,392	Wednesbury - - - - -	* 19,113
Peterborough - - - - -	3,790	Wenlock - - - - -	* 3,312
Petersfield - - - - -	855	Westbury - - - - -	999
Plymouth - - - - -	* 10,058	Westminster - - - - -	* 24,990
Pontefract - - - - -	2,344	Weymouth and Melcombe Regis -	1,816
Poole - - - - -	1,983	Whitby - - - - -	2,285
Portsmouth - - - - -	* 18,532	Whitehaven - - - - -	* 2,767
Preston - - - - -	13,579	Wigan - - - - -	6,408
		Wilton - - - - -	* 1,381
Reading - - - - -	6,020	Winchester - - - - -	* 2,034
Retford, East - - - - -	8,392	Windsor, New - - - - -	2,296
Richmond (Yorkshire) - - - - -	711	Wolverhampton - - - - -	23,422
Ripon - - - - -	1,113	Woodstock - - - - -	1,084
Rochdale - - - - -	* 10,796	Worcester - - - - -	* 6,323
Rochester - - - - -	3,000	Wycombe, Chepping - - - - -	2,092
Rye - - - - -	1,487	York - - - - -	* 11,610
		TOTAL ENGLAND - - - - -	1,598,633
St. Ives - - - - -	1,075		
Salford - - - - -	22,876	W A L E S :	
Salisbury - - - - -	* 2,161	Beaumaris, &c. - - - - -	* 2,538
Sandwich - - - - -	2,225	Brecon - - - - -	845
Scarborough - - - - -	4,167		
Shaftesbury - - - - -	* 1,347	Cardiff, &c. - - - - -	10,384
Sheffield - - - - -	* 43,297	Cardigan, &c. - - - - -	2,097
Shoreham, New - - - - -	5,770	Carmarthen, &c. - - - - -	* 4,942
Shrewsbury - - - - -	3,779	Carnarvon, &c. - - - - -	4,145
Southampton - - - - -	7,594		
South Shields - - - - -	* 11,161	Denbigh, &c. - - - - -	* 3,054
Southwark - - - - -	24,817	Flint, &c. - - - - -	3,686
Stafford - - - - -	* 3,112	Haverfordwest, &c. - - - - -	1,440
Stalybridge - - - - -	5,767		
Stamford - - - - -	1,294	Merthyr Tydfil - - - - -	14,476
Stockport - - - - -	8,977	Montgomery, &c. - - - - -	2,760
Stockton - - - - -	9,179		
Stoke-upon-Trent - - - - -	21,909	Pembroke, &c. - - - - -	* 3,630
Stroud - - - - -	* 6,368	Radnor, &c. - - - - -	886
Sunderland - - - - -	17,458	Swansea, &c. - - - - -	15,382
		TOTAL WALES - - - - -	70,265
Tamworth - - - - -	2,310		
Taunton - - - - -	2,357	TOTAL, CITIES and } - - - - -	1,668,898
Tavistock - - - - -	950	BOROUGHS - }	
Tewkesbury - - - - -	746		
Thirsk - - - - -	955		
Tiverton - - - - -	1,440		
Tower Hamlets - - - - -	* 41,586		
Truro - - - - -	1,586		
Tynemouth - - - - -	* 6,207		
Wakefield - - - - -	4,026		
Wallingford - - - - -	1,226		
Walsall - - - - -	10,042		

* Reported to be inclusive of duplicates.

ENGLAND AND WALES—continued.

UNIVERSITIES.

NAME OF CONSTITUENCY.	Total Number of Electors on the Register now in Force.
University of Oxford - - - - -	5,382
University of Cambridge - - - - -	6,458
University of London - - - - -	2,890
TOTAL - - -	14,230

SUMMARY.

COUNTIES - - - - -	977,316
CITIES AND BOROUGHS - - - - -	1,668,898
UNIVERSITIES - - - - -	14,230
GRAND TOTAL - - -	2,660,444

SCOTLAND.

RETURN showing, with respect to each PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY in Scotland, the Total Number of ELECTORS on the REGISTER now in Force.

COUNTY CONSTITUENCIES.

COUNTIES OR DIVISIONS OF COUNTIES.	Number of Electors.	COUNTIES OR DIVISIONS OF COUNTIES.	Number of Electors.
Aberdeen :		Inverness - - - - -	1,994
East Division - - -	4,915	Kincardine - - - - -	1,918
West Division - - -	4,298	Kirkcudbright - - - - -	2,294
Argyll - - - - -	3,595	Lanark :	
Ayr :		North Division - - -	11,349
North Division - - -	3,848	South Division - - -	3,644
South Division - - -	4,074	Linlithgow - - - - -	1,343
Banff - - - - -	2,777	Orkney - - - - -	1,396
Berwick - - - - -	1,834	Shetland - - - - -	428
Bute - - - - -	1,493	Peebles - - - - -	980
Caithness - - - - -	1,238	Selkirk - - - - -	302
Clackmannan - - -	1,502	Perth - - - - -	6,032
Kinross - - - - -	633	Renfrew - - - - -	7,086
Dumbarton - - - - -	3,224	Ross - - - - -	1,631
Dumfries - - - - -	3,547	Cromarty - - - - -	90
Edinburgh - - - - -	4,195	Roxburgh - - - - -	1,999
Elgin - - - - -	1,741	Stirling - - - - -	3,455
Nairn - - - - -	300	Sutherland - - - - -	350
Fife - - - - -	4,865	Wigtown - - - - -	1,687
Forfar - - - - -	3,702		
Haddington - - - - -	1,079	TOTAL COUNTIES - - -	100,788

SCOTLAND—continued.

BURGH CONSTITUENCIES.

BURGH OR GROUPS OF BURGH.	Number of Electors.	BURGH OR GROUPS OF BURGH.	Number of Electors.
Aberdeen - - - - -	14,776	Kilmarnock, &c. - - -	9,543
Ayr, &c. - - - - -	4,793	Kirkcaldy, &c. - - -	4,654
Dumfries, &c. - - - -	2,982	Leith, &c. - - - - -	11,000
Dundee - - - - -	16,420	Montrose, &c. - - - -	8,395
Edinburgh - - - - -	28,876	Paisley - - - - -	5,688
Elgin, &c. - - - - -	4,038	Perth - - - - -	4,126
Falkirk, &c. - - - - -	5,728	St. Andrew's, &c. - - -	2,315
Glasgow - - - - -	68,025	Stirling, &c. - - - - -	4,938
Greenock - - - - -	7,641	Wick, &c. - - - - -	1,834
Haddington, &c. - - -	1,685	Wigtown, &c. - - - - -	1,254
Hawick, &c. - - - - -	5,210		
Inverness, &c. - - - -	3,234	TOTAL BURGH - - - -	217,455

UNIVERSITIES.

UNIVERSITIES.	Number of Electors.
Edinburgh - - - - -	6,583
St. Andrew's - - - - -	
Glasgow - - - - -	6,438
Aberdeen - - - - -	
TOTAL UNIVERSITIES - - -	13,021

SUMMARY.

COUNTIES - - - - -	100,788
BURGH - - - - -	217,455
UNIVERSITIES - - - - -	13,021
GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	331,264

Crown Office, Edinburgh, }
25 February 1884. }

Charles B. Logan,
Crown Agent.

I R E L A N D.

RETURN showing, with respect to each PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY in *Ireland*,
the Total Number of ELECTORS on the REGISTER now in Force.

C O U N T I E S.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Number of Registered Electors.	NAME OF COUNTY.	Number of Registered Electors.
Antrim - - - - -	12,157	Limerick - - - - -	5,481
Armagh - - - - -	6,884	Londonderry - - - - -	5,798
Carlow - - - - -	2,200	Longford - - - - -	2,890
Cavan - - - - -	6,055	Louth - - - - -	2,061
Clare - - - - -	5,084	Mayo - - - - -	2,999
Cork, East Riding - 8,738	14,631	Meath - - - - -	3,660
Cork, West Riding - 5,898		Monaghan - - - - -	5,320
Donegal - - - - -	4,379	Queen's - - - - -	2,991
Down - - - - -	12,412	Roscommon - - - - -	3,258
Dublin - - - - -	5,605	Sligo - - - - -	3,147
Fermanagh - - - - -	4,651	Tipperary - - - - -	8,829
Galway - - - - -	4,599	Tyrone - - - - -	8,738
Kerry - - - - -	4,880	Waterford - - - - -	3,060
Kildare - - - - -	2,702	Westmeath - - - - -	3,397
Kilkenny - - - - -	4,746	Wexford - - - - -	5,547
King's - - - - -	3,102	Wicklow - - - - -	3,188
Leitrim - - - - -	2,424	TOTAL - - - - -	160,395

C I T I E S A N D B O R O U G H S.

N A M E OF CITY OR BOROUGH.	Number of Registered Electors.	N A M E OF CITY OR BOROUGH.	Number of Registered Electors.
Armagh - - - - -	616	Enniskillen - - - - -	439
Athlone - - - - -	365	Galway - - - - -	1,124
Bandon - - - - -	404	Kilkenny - - - - -	659
Belfast - - - - -	21,422	Kinsale - - - - -	183
Carlow - - - - -	308	Limerick - - - - -	1,977
Carrickfergus - - - - -	1,337	Lisburn - - - - -	875
Clonmel - - - - -	434	Londonderry - - - - -	2,133
Coleraine - - - - -	443	Mallow - - - - -	382
Cork - - - - -	5,045	New Ross - - - - -	225
Downpatrick - - - - -	307	Newry - - - - -	1,199
Drogheda - - - - -	763	Portarlinton - - - - -	140
Dublin - - - - -	14,928	Tralee - - - - -	308
Dundalk - - - - -	617	Waterford - - - - -	1,369
Dungannon - - - - -	300	Wexford - - - - -	556
Dungarvan - - - - -	310	Youghal - - - - -	277
Ennis - - - - -	242	TOTAL - - - - -	59,687

This Return has been compiled from returns furnished by the Clerks of the Peace in Ireland.

IRELAND—continued.

UNIVERSITY.

CONSTITUENCY.	Number of Registered Electors.
Dublin, Trinity College - - - - -	4,074

SUMMARY.

COUNTIES - - - - - - - -	166,895
CITIES AND BOROUGHs - - - - - -	59,687
UNIVERSITY - - - - - - - -	4,074
GRAND TOTAL - - -	230,156

Dublin Castle, 19 February 1884.

R. G. C. Hamilton.

PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES
(NUMBER OF ELECTORS).

RETURN showing, with respect to each PAR-
LIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY in the UNITED
Kingdom, the Total Number of Electors on
the Register now in Force.

(Sir Charles Dilke.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
11 February 1884.

LONDON :
PRINTED BY HENRY HANSARD AND SON,
PRINTERS TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

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of the following Agents, viz.
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of Dublin.

11. [Price 1 d.] Under 1 oz.
H.—G. S. 84.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH FRANCHISE (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 8 May 1884 ;—for,

RETURN “showing,—

1. The POPULATION in each COUNTY, CITY, and BOROUGH in IRELAND returning MEMBERS to PARLIAMENT:
2. The ACREAGE in each of the same :
3. The VALUATION of RATEABLE PROPERTY in each of the same :
4. The NUMBER of REGISTERED VOTERS in each of the same :
5. The NUMBER of LANDS, TENEMENTS, or HEREDITAMENTS in each COUNTY as above :
Rated at
 - (1.) £12 and over :
 - (2.) Over £4 and less than £12:
 - (3.) £4 and under :
6. The NUMBER of LANDS, TENEMENTS, or HEREDITAMENTS in each CITY and BOROUGH as above :
Rated at
 - (1.) Over £4 :
 - (2.) £4 and under :
7. The NUMBER of INHABITED HOUSES in each COUNTY, CITY, and BOROUGH as above :
Rated at
 - (1.) £12 and over :
 - (2.) Over £4 and less than £12 :
 - (3.) Over £1 and not exceeding £4 :
 - (4.) £1 and under.”

RETURN FOR THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN IRELAND.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Population in 1881.	Acreage.	Valuation of Rateable Property.	Number of Regis- tered Voters. *	Number of Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments Rated at			Number of Inhabited Houses Rated at			
					£12 and over.	Over £4 and less than £12.	£4 and under.	£12 and over.	Over £4 and less than £12.	Over £1 and not exceed- ing £4.	£1 and under.
LEINSTER.		Stat. Acres.	£								
Carlow - - -	40,670	220,890	155,280	2,200	2,948	1,718	4,669	256	586	2,887	3,866
Dublin - - -	145,628	221,140	662,760	5,605	14,660	5,374	12,245	12,205	4,580	8,326	4,178
Kildare - - -	75,804	418,436	389,725	2,702	4,753	3,193	9,049	890	1,417	3,798	6,815
Kilkenny - - -	83,958	492,602	326,358	4,746	7,405	4,699	10,624	360	1,489	7,407	6,836
King's - - -	72,001	498,772	243,032	3,102	4,666	4,597	10,198	599	1,136	4,201	7,931
Longford - - -	61,009	269,409	158,197	2,390	3,635	4,186	6,381	329	610	3,228	6,724
Louth - - -	51,981	195,964	184,561	2,061	3,325	2,954	8,037	389	623	2,702	7,617
Meath - - -	86,586	578,656	543,698	3,660	6,957	4,031	10,900	855	1,380	4,404	10,761
Queen's - - -	70,211	424,017	255,702	2,991	4,904	4,756	9,028	508	1,156	4,516	7,634
Westmeath - - -	68,726	452,824	311,260	3,397	5,417	3,812	8,272	504	965	3,753	8,079
Wexford - - -	105,316	582,102	352,653	5,547	8,364	5,301	10,766	666	1,571	7,615	9,341
Wicklow - - -	70,386	500,178	273,695	3,188	5,326	3,568	7,771	1,239	1,443	4,714	5,258
TOTAL FOR LEINSTER	932,226	4,849,990	3,801,921	41,589	72,360	48,189	107,940	18,745	16,956	57,551	85,010

RETURN FOR THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN IRELAND—continued.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Population in 1881.	Acreage.	Valuation of Rateable Property.	Number of Regis- tered Voters. *	Number of Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments Rated at			Number of Inhabited Houses Rated at			
					£12 and over.	Over £4 and less than £12.	£4 and under.	£12 and over.	Over £4 and less than £12.	Over £1 and not exceed- ing £4.	£1 and under.
MUNSTER.		Stat. Acres.	£								
Clare - - -	135,150	827,517	309,905	5,084	6,908	8,890	12,312	402	1,075	4,891	15,378
Cork - - -	368,899	1,800,293	969,383	14,681	20,521	14,497	23,845	3,095	5,128	19,609	25,152
Kerry - - -	191,643	1,185,378	276,590	4,880	6,893	8,514	16,266	440	1,161	5,453	17,688
Limerick - - -	181,962	646,940	426,677	5,481	8,867	4,730	12,641	485	1,462	7,104	11,713
Tipperary - - -	190,339	1,061,415	666,305	8,829	13,813	9,653	21,763	1,631	2,653	13,027	16,599
Waterford - - -	76,144	443,743	245,849	3,060	4,858	2,819	10,982	545	1,504	5,381	6,107
TOTAL FOR MUNSTER	1,094,137	5,965,286	2,894,709	41,965	61,855	49,103	97,809	6,598	12,983	54,965	92,632
ULSTER.											
Antrim - - -	218,126	739,366	619,214	12,157	14,808	13,241	23,696	2,415	5,050	16,721	18,070
Armagh - - -	147,162	326,591	387,367	6,884	8,832	12,382	18,961	1,124	2,935	15,574	12,153
Cavan - - -	129,476	477,360	273,950	6,055	7,012	11,962	12,454	589	1,195	6,069	15,083
Donegal - - -	206,035	1,197,145	297,060	4,379	5,798	12,349	31,300	857	1,918	6,392	28,512
Down - - -	233,164	607,407	738,927	12,412	17,874	17,093	30,876	3,689	6,685	25,373	16,962
Fermanagh - - -	79,167	457,054	224,176	4,631	6,115	7,233	7,860	347	778	4,549	9,849
Londonderry - - -	129,135	518,752	291,707	5,798	7,133	10,021	16,051	929	1,591	7,794	15,922
Monaghan - - -	102,748	319,742	265,315	5,320	7,081	10,510	8,400	678	1,109	5,762	13,101
Tyrone - - -	193,635	806,427	428,920	8,758	10,638	16,928	20,281	1,322	2,363	10,472	22,847
TOTAL FOR ULSTER	1,438,648	5,449,844	3,526,636	66,414	84,786	111,719	169,379	11,950	23,624	98,706	152,499
CONNAUGHT.											
Galway - - -	222,834	1,545,374	443,538	4,599	7,460	14,230	30,343	746	1,284	5,142	27,912
Leitrim - - -	90,372	392,361	136,481	2,424	2,553	8,524	11,731	223	434	1,680	12,741
Mayo - - -	245,212	1,360,731	314,547	2,999	4,556	15,175	31,825	553	1,374	2,864	32,829
Roscommon - - -	128,807	607,041	290,483	3,258	5,082	10,958	14,397	393	704	2,961	17,542
Sligo - - -	111,578	461,753	213,366	3,147	4,322	8,551	11,952	537	857	2,953	13,984
TOTAL FOR CON- NAUGHT	798,803	4,367,260	1,398,415	16,427	23,973	57,438	100,248	2,452	4,653	15,600	105,008
TOTAL FOR IRE- LAND	4,263,814	20,632,380	11,621,681	166,395	242,974	266,399	475,376	39,745	58,216	226,822	435,179

RETURN FOR THE SEVERAL PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHES IN IRELAND.

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHES.	Population in 1881.	Acreage.	Valuation of Rateable Property.	Number of Regis- tered Voters. *	Number of Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, Rated at		Number of Inhabited Houses Rated at				
					Over £4.	£4 and under.	£12 and over.	Over £4 and less than £12.	Over £1 and not exceed- ing £4.	£1 and under.	
		Stat. Acres.	£								
Armagh - - -	10,070	297	17,922	616	955	830	368	458	635	102	
Athlone - - -	6,755	1,294	9,741	365	573	766	169	258	569	144	
Bandon - - -	5,949	446	10,041	404	592	575	209	299	421	123	
Belfast - - -	208,122	6,805	597,764	21,422	36,946	7,694	7,343	26,797	7,190	17	
Carlow - - -	7,185	584	11,130	308	508	914	233	288	741	106	
Carrickfergus - - -	10,009	16,702	25,385	1,337	1,119	1,147	195	365	820	431	
Clonmel - - -	9,325	331	15,574	434	905	840	346	356	620	82	
Coleraine - - -	6,694	963	15,477	443	798	992	325	314	739	124	
Cork - - -	104,496	47,996	227,664	5,045	9,188	8,795	3,007	3,682	6,108	2,344	
Downpatrick - - -	3,901	1,486	10,607	307	609	587	192	194	469	20	
Drogheda - - -	14,662	5,780	28,140	763	1,322	2,540	386	395	1,316	1,075	
Dublin - - -	273,282	5,458	776,063	14,928	27,877	5,805	16,845	8,362	4,531	322	
Dundalk - - -	11,974	1,406	21,710	617	1,209	1,340	334	522	1,130	284	
Dungannon - - -	4,084	230	8,444	300	467	549	188	227	358	45	
Dungarvan - - -	7,391	8,498	14,806	310	658	1,155	148	189	803	279	
Ennis - - -	6,307	476	6,946	242	400	1,040	126	190	300	530	
Enniskillen - - -	5,712	317	12,069	439	704	316	261	368	229	10	
Galway - - -	19,171	24,132	32,604	1,124	1,728	2,639	405	516	720	1,455	
Kilkenny - - -	15,278	17,012	33,760	659	1,387	1,939	367	419	1,330	697	
Kinsale - - -	5,998	285	5,690	183	450	576	123	237	247	188	
Limerick - - -	48,670	33,902	105,054	1,977	4,052	4,499	1,281	1,273	2,736	1,773	
Lisburn - - -	11,083	1,358	21,808	875	1,408	1,038	366	775	897	25	
Londonderry - - -	29,162	2,600	76,476	2,133	4,141	1,653	1,262	2,277	1,361	87	
Mallow - - -	4,439	377	6,684	382	380	550	170	180	340	182	
New Ross - - -	6,670	456	8,051	225	441	863	156	180	620	183	
Newry - - -	15,590	2,563	36,125	1,199	1,977	1,687	533	868	1,314	133	
Portarlington - - -	2,477	918	4,545	140	275	259	96	101	170	135	
Tralee - - -	9,396	544	12,546	308	688	973	275	308	613	299	
Waterford - - -	29,181	10,059	56,085	1,369	2,453	3,158	660	1,133	2,527	395	
Wexford - - -	12,163	472	16,137	556	911	1,591	280	468	1,238	221	
Youghal - - -	5,826	345	9,383	277	591	712	247	264	464	209	
TOTAL - - -	911,022	194,092	2,234,431	59,687	105,712	58,022	36,806	52,263	41,556	12,026	

General Valuation Office, Dublin. }
12th May 1884.

J. BALL GREENE,
Commissioner of Valuation.

* The numbers of Registered Voters in this column are taken from the latest Returns presented to the House of Commons, in pursuance of an address dated 11th February 1884 (No. 11).

COUNTY AND BOROUGH FRANCHISE
(IRELAND).

RETURN showing,—

1. The POPULATION in each COUNTY, CITY, and BOROUGH in IRELAND returning MEMBERS to PARLIAMENT :
2. The ACREAGE in each of the same :
3. The VALUATION of RATEABLE PROPERTY in each of the same :
4. The NUMBER of REGISTERED VOTERS in each of the same, &c., &c.

(*Mr. Trevelyan.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 May 1884.*

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VALUATIONS IN BOROUGHS (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 2 August 1883 ;—for,

RETURN “ showing the Total Number of TENEMENTS valued at £.4 in
PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHs in *Ireland*, and also showing the Number in
each BOROUGH separately.”

General Valuation of Ireland, }
Dublin, 20 August 1883. }

J. BALL GREENE,
Commissioner of Valuation.

RETURN showing the Total Number of TENEMENTS valued at £.4 in PARLIA-
MENTARY BOROUGHs in *Ireland*, and also showing the Number in each BOROUGH
separately.

NAMES OF BOROUGHs.	Number valued at £. 4.	NAMES OF BOROUGHs.	Number valued at £. 4.
Borough of Armagh - - -	52	Borough of Galway - - -	41
„ Athlone - - -	38	„ Kilkenny - - -	80
„ Bandon - - -	14	„ Kinsale - - -	19
„ Belfast - - -	1,573	„ Limerick - - -	182
„ Carlow - - -	32	„ Lisburn - - -	92
„ Carrickfergus - - -	66	„ Londonderry - - -	151
„ Clonmel - - -	36	„ Mallow - - -	9
„ Coleraine - - -	48	„ New Ross - - -	27
„ Cork - - -	298	„ Newry - - -	74
„ Downpatrick - - -	25	„ Portarlington - - -	28
„ Drogheda - - -	84	„ Tralee - - -	19
„ Dublin - - -	1,188	„ Waterford - - -	98
„ Dundalk - - -	65	„ Wexford - - -	100
„ Dungannon - - -	31	„ Youghal - - -	27
„ Dungarvan - - -	32		
„ Ennis - - -	20		
„ Enniskillen - - -	23	TOTAL Boroughs - - -	4,517

VALUATIONS IN BOROUGHS
(IRELAND).

RETURN showing the Total Number of TENEMENTS valued at £. 4 in PARLIAMENTARY Boroughs in *Ireland*, and also showing the Number in each Borough separately.

(*Mr. Healy.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
15 February 1884.*

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H—29. 2. 84.

VALUATION OF HOLDINGS (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 16 August 1883 ;—for,

RETURN, “ by PROVINCES, showing the Total Number of HOLDINGS in each COUNTY in *Ireland* exclusive of Parliamentary Boroughs, valued at any Sum from £ 11 10 s. inclusive, up to, but excluding, £ 12, specifying the Total Number of HOLDINGS at each intermediate figure in each County and Province separately, and also the TOTALS at each intermediate figure for all *Ireland*.”

Local Government Board, Dublin, }
8 November 1883.

W. D. WODSWORTH,
Secretary.

RETURN showing the Total Number of HOLDINGS in each COUNTY in *Ireland*, exclusive of Parliamentary Boroughs, valued at any Sum from £ 11 10 s. inclusive, up to, but excluding, £ 12.

	£ 11 10 s.	£ 11 15 s.	£ 11 18 s.	£ 11 19 s.		£ 11 10 s.	£ 11 15 s.	£ 11 18 s.	£ 11 19 s.
ULSTER:					LEINSTER:				
County Antrim -	273	214	—	—	County Carlow -	38	33	—	—
” Armagh -	218	135	—	—	” Dublin -	73	20	—	—
” Cavan -	212	149	4	—	” Kildare -	48	39	—	—
” Donegal -	188	99	2	—	” Kilkenny -	113	78	—	—
” Down -	324	170	—	—	” King’s -	77	71	—	—
” Fermanagh -	150	96	—	—	” Longford -	59	17	—	—
” Londonderry -	237	164	3	—	” Louth -	61	18	—	—
” Monaghan -	197	156	—	—	” Meath -	92	49	—	—
” Tyrone -	278	171	3	—	” Queen’s -	89	81	—	—
TOTAL - - -	2,082	1,354	12	—	” Westmeath -	84	42	1	—
MUNSTER:					” Wexford -	121	77	—	—
County Clare -	177	83	2	1	” Wicklow -	69	57	—	—
” Cork -	337	236	2	—	TOTAL - - -	924	582	1	—
” Kerry -	139	87	1	2	CONNAUGHT:				
” Limerick -	108	40	—	—	County Galway -	174	95	2	1
” Tipperary -	158	121	—	—	” Leitrim -	99	53	—	—
” Waterford -	53	33	2	—	” Mayo -	122	77	5	—
TOTAL - - -	966	640	7	3	” Roscommon -	116	75	1	—
					” Sligo -	111	68	2	—
					TOTAL - - -	622	363	10	1

SUMMARY.

	£ 11 10 s.	£ 11 15 s.	£ 11 18 s.	£ 11 19 s.
ULSTER - - - - -	2,082	1,354	12	—
MUNSTER - - - - -	966	640	7	3
LEINSTER - - - - -	924	582	1	—
CONNAUGHT - - - - -	622	363	10	1
TOTAL IRELAND - - -	4,594	2,939	30	4

VALUATION OF HOLDINGS (IRELAND).

RETURN, by PROVINCES, showing the Total Number of Holdings in each County in *Ireland*, exclusive of Parliamentary Boroughs, valued at any Sum from £11 10s. inclusive, up to, but excluding, £12 specifying the Total Number of Holdings at each intermediate figure in each County and Province separately, and also the Totals at each intermediate figure for all *Ireland*.

(*Mr. Healy.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
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H—20. 2. 84.

**ARTIZANS AND LABOURERS DWELLINGS
IMPROVEMENT ACTS, 1875-1882.**

(THE METROPOLIS.)

COPY OF CIRCULAR

ADDRESSED BY

The Secretary of State to the District Boards of Works and Vestries of the Metropolis on the 20th July 1883 relative to the action taken under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875-1882, by the Medical Officers of Health of the several jurisdictions for the Improvement of Unhealthy Areas by means of Official Representations to the Metropolitan Board of Works,

TOGETHER WITH COPY OF

Replies of the said Local Authorities thereto, and of accompanying Reports, where transmitted, of the Medical Officers of Health on the state of their Districts.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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PRINTED BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE.

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1884.

[C.—3868.] Price 4½d.

COPY OF CIRCULAR.

SIR,

Whitehall, July 20, 1883.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to request you to call the attention of the _____ to the special expediency of putting into early operation, wherever it may be necessary, the provisions of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875-1882, and I am to suggest that the _____

_____ should give directions to the Medical Officer of Health to examine at his earliest convenience the district under his charge, and to make official representation to the Metropolitan Board of Works concerning all such areas as he shall consider to be unhealthy, with a view that the Metropolitan Board, if they should be of opinion that these areas ought to be dealt with under the above-mentioned Acts, may be able to make them the subject of Improvement Schemes, to be confirmed by Parliament in the course of next Session.

The Secretary of State would be much obliged to be furnished with a copy of all such representations, in order that he may lay the same before Parliament.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GODFREY LUSHINGTON.

The Clerk to

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London, Sewers' Office, Guildhall,
October 23, 1883.

SIR,

REFERRING to your letters dated the 20th July last and 3rd instant, on the subject of further proceedings under the Artizans Dwellings Acts, I am directed by the Commissioners of Sewers to acquaint you for the information of the Secretary of State that the matter has been referred to the Medical Officer of Health in accordance with the suggestion therein. In 1875 this officer made an official representation in respect of a number of areas, and the Commissioners selected two of the largest and worst on which to operate.

In respect of the others, such great changes have occurred in the meantime that they will need careful re-survey to ascertain whether they still come within the purview of the Artizans Dwellings Acts, and this will necessarily occupy much time.

It is scarcely possible, therefore, that the Commissioners can prepare any further schemes in time for the ensuing Session of Parliament, the more so as they are now actively promoting the construction of dwellings on the large area cleared in Petticoat Square.

Godfrey Lushington, Esq.,
Home Office.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. BLAKE,
Principal Clerk.

VESTRY OF ST. MARYLEBONE.

Court House, Marylebone Lane, W.,
November 26, 1883.

SIR,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22nd instant, referring to the Circular from the Home Office of the 20th of July last, calling attention to the expediency of putting into early operation the provisions of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875-1882, and, in reply, to inform you that the Medical Officer of Health has been, and is, dealing with unhealthy areas under the Artizans Dwellings Acts of 1868 and 1879, and has, therefore, made no official representation to the Metropolitan Board of Works under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875, more especially since the Board have rejected schemes which would take precedence of any unhealthy areas which may exist in the Parish of St. Marylebone, and have specially stated their desire to have no more schemes submitted to them until they have had further experience of the working of those schemes which they have already adopted under the amended Act of 1882.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. E. GREENWOOD,
Vestry Clerk.

The Hon. Sir A. F. O. Liddell, K.C.B.,
Home Office, Whitehall.

P.S.—I take the liberty of observing that, in reply to a communication from the Local Government Board, a return has been made of premises dealt with in this parish since July 20th, 1882, under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Act, 1868.

VESTRY OF SAINT PANCRAS.

Artizans, &c. Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875-82.

General Business Department, Vestry Hall, Pancras Road,

SIR,

November 17, 1883.

I AM directed to advert to your letter of the 3rd ultimo, calling attention to the letter from the Home Secretary of the 20th July last, with respect to the special expediency of putting into early operation the provisions of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875-1882, and suggesting that the Medical Officer of Health should be directed to examine this district.

The Vestry, upon the receipt of the letter of the 20th July, directed the Medical Officer to make such an examination, with a view to report, and a very cursory examination was made, from which the Medical Officer was of opinion that it would be necessary to report two or more areas in this parish. But owing to other work, especially that relating to the outbreak of typhoid fever, in St. Pancras, he has not been able to give a proper attention to the subject. He is now, however, engaged in a careful examination of the districts upon which he may have to report, and as soon as he has reported I will again communicate with you on the subject.

I am, &c.

Godfrey Lushington, Esq.,
Home Office, Whitehall.

(Signed) THOS. ECCLESTON GIBB,
Vestry Clerk.

THE VESTRY OF THE PARISH OF LAMBETH.

Artizans, &c. Dwellings Acts.

Vestry Hall, Kennington Green, S.E.,

October 12, 1883.

SIR,

I HAVE received your letter of the 3rd instant, calling my attention to your circular letter of the 20th July; the whole matter is at present under the consideration of the new Medical Officer, Dr. Verdon.

Yours, &c.

G. Lushington, Esq.,
Home Office, Whitehall.

(Signed) HENRY J. SMITH,
Clerk to the Vestry.

PARISH OF ST. GEORGE, HANOVER SQUARE.

Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875-1882.

Board Room, Mount Street, W.,

July 27, 1883.

SIR,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, and am directed by the Nuisances Removal Committee for this parish to state that in the year 1876 the Medical Officer of Health of this parish reported on the above-named Acts as affecting this parish.

In this report it was suggested that certain premises in Lancashire Court, Bond Street, might properly be dealt with under such Acts.

This suggestion was duly made to the Metropolitan Board of Works. The Board, however, decided with reference thereto "that they would not be justified in recommending a scheme for the improvement of the area."

The dilapidated premises above referred to have since been pulled down.

I am, &c.

G. Lushington, Esq.,
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

(Signed) J. H. SMITH,
Vestry Clerk.

COPY of a REPORT forwarded to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

28 April 1876. The Clerk presented a letter, as follows:—

Official Representation under "The Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875."

To the Metropolitan Board of Works.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to report to you that a number of houses in Lancashire Court, New Bond Street, W., in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square,

are, for the reasons mentioned below, unfit for human habitation, and that the sanitary defects of the court "cannot be effectually remedied, otherwise than by an improvement scheme for the re-arrangement and re-construction" of the court and of the houses in it. The following description of the court is taken from a report I made on the matter to the Vestry of the parish.

The condemnation applies especially to No. 4, and to Nos. 10, 11, 12, and 13, but also in a less degree to Nos. 8 and 9, and to Nos. 14, 15, and 16.

Lancashire Court consists of a narrow passage leading from Bond Street to Avery Row, and a court or blind alley leading out of this northwards at right angles; in this alley the air is necessarily very stagnant; on the east side of it Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7 are workshops which have been built on the sites of houses; No. 4 has no back windows or court. On the west side of the alley the houses have small enclosed yards between them and the backs of houses in Avery Row, but there is no free passage of air; No. 8 is a large house, comparatively new, with about 50 people in 17 rooms; it has a very dark staircase, and only one watercloset in the yard, with the cistern over it (also for drinking-water); No 9 is much older, and not in so bad a condition as 10 and 11, which are in a terribly bad state in every way, and are quite unfit to live in; No. 12 is at present uninhabited, and is shut up.

In the passage, No. 13 has a small yard in a dirty state, and the premises are occupied by a rag and bone dealer, whose wares help to render the air more impure than it would otherwise be, while Nos. 14, 15, 16, and 17 have no yard at all, and the w.c.'s are in the cellars; some of these have staircase windows, and 16 and 17 are noted as clean.

No. 1, a rag and bone dealer's, has no yard, but has three back windows on the staircase, and clean on the whole.

The houses in the alley are, I am informed, overrun with rats. I am of opinion that the houses in the alley are, partly from their confined situation and the impossibility of the access of fresh air, and partly from their dilapidated and general insanitary condition, unfit for human habitation; and although the houses in the passage from New Bond Street to Avery Row are not in so confined a situation in front, they have (except No. 13) no back premises at all, and must, I think, be included in the same condemnation, with the exception of No. 1, which is new and clean.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. CORFIELD, M.A., M.D. (Oxon.),
Medical Officer of Health for the Parish of
St. George, Hanover Square, Professor of
Hygiene and Public Health at University
College, London.

April, 1876.

SIR,

Whitehall, August 3, 1883.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, and enclosure, reporting in behalf of the Vestry of the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, in reply to a communication from this Department, on the question of the existence, within that parish, of an area to which the sanitary provisions of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875-1882, might be usefully applied. And, referring to the area in the neighbourhood of New Bond Street, in your parish, unfavourably reported upon by the parish Medical Officer of Health in April 1876, as appears from the printed copy of this report accompanying your letter, I am to request that you will move the Vestry to be so good as to cause the Secretary of State to be informed what is the present condition of the area in question.

I am, &c.

The Vestry Clerk of
St. George, Hanover Square,
Mount Street, W.

(Signed) A. F. O. LIDDELL.

Board Room, Mount Street, W.,

August 15, 1883.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 3rd instant (A. $\frac{29432}{20}$) asking to be informed of the present condition of Lancashire Court, New Bond Street, unfavourably reported upon by the Medical Officer of Health in 1876, and to state that I have read the same to the Nuisances Removal Committee of this parish, and that they have directed their Medical Officer of Health to make a new report on the area in question, and to forward a copy of the same direct to you.

I am, &c.

Sir A. F. O. Liddell, K.C.B.,
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

(Signed) J. H. SMITH,
Vestry Clerk.

Re Lancashire Court.

St. George, Hanover Square,

Board Room, Mount Street, W.,

October 9, 1883.

SIR,

IN reply to yours of 3rd instant, I beg to forward herewith copy of a report of Dr. Corfield, Medical Officer of Health of the parish, on the condition of Lancashire Court, dated September of this year. Dr. Corfield tells me that he has already sent a copy of this report to your office. If any further information is wanted I shall be pleased to supply it if I can do so.

I am, &c.

Godfrey Lushington, Esq.,
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

(Signed) J. H. SMITH,
Vestry Clerk.

REPORT on the present state of Lancashire Court, New Bond Street.—September 1883.

No. 1 has now a shoemaker's shop on the ground floor, and has five rooms occupied on the floors above, and is in a fair sanitary condition.

Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7 are still workshops, as reported in 1876.

Nos. 4, 8, 10, 11, and 12 have been converted into workshops or warehouses since 1876.

No. 9 is still used as a dwelling-house, and is in a fair condition.

No. 13 is occupied by a marine store dealer as reported in 1876.

Nos. 14, 15, 16, and 17 have been pulled down, and a factory has been built upon the ground they occupied.

There is no overcrowding in any part of the above premises.

(Signed) W. H. CORFIELD, M.A., M.D. (Oxon.),

10, Bolton Row, W.,
September 14, 1883.

Medical Officer of Health,
St. George's, Hanover Square.

SAINT MARY, ISLINGTON.

Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875-1882.

Vestry Offices, Upper Street, N.,

October 5, 1883.

SIR,

IN further reply to your Circular communication, A. $\frac{29432}{6}$, dated the 20th July 1883, I beg to state, for the information of the Secretary of State, that the letter in question was referred by this Vestry to their Sanitary Committee, to whom the Medical Officer of Health subsequently reported that he did not consider that there were any such unhealthy areas now in Islington as would warrant him in making any official

representations to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and no such representations have therefore been made.

Godfrey Lushington, Esq.,
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. F. DEWEY,
Vestry Clerk.

SAINT LEONARD, SHOREDITCH.

Artizans, &c. Dwellings Acts, 1875-82.

Vestry Offices, Town Hall, Old Street, E.C.,
October 5, 1883.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 20th July last, I have to state that during the year 1882 the Medical Officer made a report to the Metropolitan Board of Works that certain houses in Boundary Street, Jane Shore Court, and Ann's Place, together with a house in Shoreditch, ought to be dealt with under these Acts. How that representation has been dealt with will be seen from the following paragraph extracted from the report of the Metropolitan Board for the year 1882:—

“ During the past year only one official representation has been received by the Board. It proceeded from the Medical Officer for Shoreditch, and reported as unfit for human habitation certain houses in Boundary Street, Jane Shore Court, and Ann's Place, together with a house in Shoreditch High Street. This representation, together with several others of earlier date, will be dealt with by the Board when further experience has been obtained as to the operation of the amending Act.”

Since your communication of the 20th July the Medical Officer has made another report (copy enclosed); but it is not anticipated that this will receive any more prompt attention than has been given to the former.

Godfrey Lushington, Esq.,
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. WALKER,
Vestry Clerk.

To the Metropolitan Board of Works.

I, Henry Gaweñ Sutton, the Medical Officer of Health of the parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, in the Metropolitan District, hereby make official representation that the houses or groups of houses within the areas herein-after specified are unfit for human habitation, and that the sanitary defects in such areas cannot be effectually remedied otherwise than by an improvement scheme for the re-arrangement and reconstruction of the streets and houses within such areas as provided by “ The Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875 and 1879.”

The areas including the houses within such areas are as follows:—

Area “ A.”			
Watson's Place	-	-	Nos. 1 to 36.
Ware Street	-	-	Nos. 1 to 41.
Louisa Street	-	-	Nos. 1 to 15.
Nancy Street	-	-	Nos. 1 to 7.
Area “ B.”			
Moirs Place or Trafalgar Buildings	-	-	Nos. 1 to 21.
Ebenezer Street	-	-	Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.
Area “ C.”			
Plumbers Place	-	-	Nos. 1 to 7.
Area “ D.”			
Reform Place	-	-	Nos. 1 to 17.

(Signed) H. G. SUTTON,
Medical Officer of Health of
St. Leonard, Shoreditch.

PADDINGTON.

Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875 and 1882.

Vestry Hall, Harrow Road, W.,
October 5, 1883.

SIR,

REFERRING to your letter of the 20th July last, I beg to hand you the annexed copy letter received by me from the Medical Officer of Health of this parish. I may mention that the Local Government Board has been already informed that there are no places in Paddington which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, require to be dealt with under the above-mentioned Acts.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FRANK DETHRIDGE,
Vestry Clerk.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Q.C., M.P.,
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

Re Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875 and 1882.

Department of Medical Officer of Health,
Vestry Hall, Paddington, W.,
October 5, 1883.

SIR,

In reply to your enquiry, I beg to say that there are no unhealthy areas in this parish requiring to be dealt with under the above-mentioned Acts.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) JAMES STEVENSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

Frank Dethridge, Esq.,
Vestry Clerk, Paddington.

PARISH OF SAINT MATTHEW, BETHNAL GREEN.

Vestry Offices, The Vestry Hall,
Church Row, Bethnal Green, E.,
October 11, 1883.

SIR,

In reply to the letter of the 3rd inst. (A 29432^B), I am directed to inform you that the Medical Officer is preparing an official representation to be presented to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) ROBERT VOSS,
Vestry Clerk.

To the Right Hon. the Secretary of State,
Home Department, Whitehall, S.W.

VESTRY, ST. MARY, NEWINGTON.

Vestry Hall, Walworth, S.E.,
October 18, 1883.

SIR,

I BEG to acquaint you, in reply to your communications of the 20th July last and 3rd inst. respectively, that the Vestry have had presented to them a report from the Medical Officer of Health (a copy of which is sent herewith) setting forth his views upon the desirability of putting into operation the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875-1882, with regard to certain property situate in Tabard Street, Borough, in this parish, and at their meeting last evening it was resolved—

That an official representation be made to the Metropolitan Board of Works under the "provisions of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875," asking that Board to prepare an improvement scheme for the removal of four courts in Tabard Street (the Borough end), viz., Bull's Head, Royal Tent, Powell's Alley, and Unicorn Court.

I am, &c.
(Signed) L. J. DUNHAM,
Vestry Clerk.

Godfrey Lushington, Esq.,
Assistant Under Secretary,
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts.

THE considerations specified in reporting against any houses are that they be unfit for habitation, or that diseases of a low type are prevalent therein.

I have no hesitation therefore in reporting a block of four courts in Tabard Street (the Borough end), viz., Bull's Head and Royal Tent Courts, Powell's Alley, and Unicorn Court.

The first is thoroughly bad—the access to it, as to all, is very small; paving bad; space, light, ventilation, most deficient; there is no space at the back, and of course no windows there.

The second and third courts are in most respects equally worthy of condemnation.

The fourth is to some extent an improvement on the others, as the houses have back yards, but the fronts are close to a high wall.

These four courts form a block whose removal would be most advantageous in a sanitary point of view; the internal arrangements are thoroughly bad; and there is no inducement to cleanliness on the part of the inhabitants owing to the condition of their dwellings.

Many of the inhabitants are migratory; hence many cases of illness are at the onset sent elsewhere, and therefore the prevalence of much serious illness is not patent; but in the first three (from April 1 to September 30), 23 cases received a medical order from the Relieving Officer, 15 of these being in Royal Tent Court, 6 in Bull's Head Court, and 2 in Powell's Alley, and the diseases were such as indicated a low condition of health.

The Relieving Officer of the district has also reported to me very strongly as to the wretched condition of the courts and their inhabitants.

(Signed) WILLIAM TIFFIN ILIFF, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

St. Mary, Newington,
October 1883.

SIR,

Vestry Hall, Walworth, S.E.,
December 21, 1883.

By direction of this Vestry, I beg most respectfully to send you herewith a copy of a report of their Medical Officer of Health upon the subject of the dwellings of the outcast poor of London.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. J. DUNHAM,
Vestry Clerk.

The Right Hon. Sir Wm. V. Harcourt, M.P.,
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

REPORT from the Medical Officer of Health, read to the Vestry at its Meeting on the
12th December 1883.

SUBJECT :

DWELLINGS OF THE OUTCAST POOR OF LONDON.

THE great topic of the day is "the condition of the dwellings of the poor," and I feel that a few words from me on the subject will not be out of place.

In my Annual Reports I have often touched upon it, and have long felt we must more thoroughly grapple with it and meet it face to face. It must not, however, be expected that any scheme, however good, will be able to effect its purpose in a day or a year; or that spasmodic efforts will be crowned with success. There must be a general steady and united effort over all London, with no faint heart at the magnitude of the work, no standing aghast at the seeming hopelessness of the struggle.

The tendency of the present outcry is to entirely ignore the vast amount of good that has been done; to cry down Vestries, as if they had sat with folded arms and effected nothing. Is it reasonable to expect that with every agency in full working order the evil can be extinguished? I claim to speak for my own parish, and I do so as one who

knows as much about it as anyone, and I fearlessly assert that Newington, with all its shortcomings, can point to an immense amelioration in the condition of the dwellings of the inhabitants, and that in it a steady warfare against sanitary defects has been for years maintained.

Let me briefly review some of the evils long buried in the past, evils which the action of the Vestry and its officers caused to cease to exist.

In 1856 there were more than 18 miles of sewers laid at various levels, the greater portion of which were found to be full of deposit. There was 1 mile 1,375 feet of open ditch sewers, from one of which in the first year 730 loads of mud and soil were removed. The low-lying portions of the parish were periodically flooded. Gullies were untrapped; brick drains dilapidated with their rat runs, abounded. Paving was broken and scarce. Manufactures of the most offensive kind were numerous, such as bone boiling, wool manure, fish manure, glue, catgut scraping, zinc melting, soap boiling, fat melting, and the like; all these were carried on with no attempt to lessen their noxious influences. Where are they now?

Manure, decaying vegetable matter, and other refuse filled the yards, and often the very houses themselves; their removal was fitful and uncertain; the complaints therewith connected filled the books. Is it nothing that the grand work effected by the Dépôt has altered all this? The benefit to the parish few, I regret to say, thoroughly appreciate, except those who knew the pre-existent evils, and pause to think what would be the present state without it.

Not so many years ago the cholera invaded England. Did the Vestry do no work then? Are not houses visited, the most full and complete printed directions, as well as every kind of advice as to sanitary measures freely given to those in charge of the sick, disinfectants distributed, a disinfecting chamber and a mortuary provided?

Is it not a fact that to Lady Day, 1881, from January 1st, 1856, more than 24 miles of sewers have been constructed at the cost of 46,000*l.*, besides other sanitary works at the cost of 41,000*l.*? Is it not a fact that in that period 168,680 square yards of paving were laid down at a cost of 60,839*l.*, whilst other street improvements were executed at a cost of 50,400*l.*, and that 264 additional street lamps were erected? Have not hundreds and hundreds of unsanitary tenements disappeared, and are doing so still, to give place to houses far better, even though not perfect themselves? Do not let us forget all this, nor think that because there will ever and anon crop up evils and nuisances and conditions to be deplored, that therefore there is wilful neglect or opposition on the part of the Vestry and its officers, for indeed the warfare with sanitary evils can never end. Do not also forget that it is not the hurried inspection, nor the listening to the one-sided tale, plausible though it be, that is the real way to grapple with the difficulty; but it is the calm, thoughtful investigation, the endeavour to trace out the real cause, the study, if I may say so, of all the surrounding circumstances, and especially also of the legal aspect of the case—these are the means which alone will insure the best and most just practical result.

We live in a parish of 624 acres, with a population bordering on 110,000. Must not this inevitably represent a vast amount of overcrowding? But shall we be doing our duty if we simply empty our own district to overfill a parish adjoining? Remember, residence within a reasonable distance of work is as necessary as it is certain that the loss of it would be insured by removal further off. But the cry just now comes from a lower stratum; not from the artizan in work, but from the very poor, who can be no longer permitted to dwell in the wretched hovels of the London slums. The lower stratum of honest poor have a right to claim better habitations, and at rentals commensurate with their earnings. Newington is somewhat favoured as regards this crying evil, not that we possess the accommodation they require, but because they do not frequent our tenements so much as they do in other parishes of London.

I have ever felt that the Peabody trust utterly and entirely failed in carrying out the intentions of its donor. The class it has done so much for could have gained the same benefit from private unaided enterprise. On the class which now calls for help must the wealth and philanthropy of the rich be bestowed, not as a money-making business, but as an act of social charity and justice.

We all have our ideas as to how a large sum can be best available for this class of poor. I have mine, and it is this: Let a Trust Fund be made and trustees appointed. Let their first duty be to seek out and gather together a committee of men who thoroughly know the condition and requirements of outcast London—practical men, clergymen, missionaries, officers of health, builders, and sanitary inspectors. The committee should be in no hurry, but thoroughly thrash out what is necessary to be done, and how best to do it. Let the obstacles and impediments arising from the poor

themselves be considered in every detail. Then let the work itself be discussed, the principle laid down being that every part of the house and its fittings should be as incapable of injury as possible, no paper on any wall, and the closets, washing arrangements, and other sanitary provisions characterised by efficiency, utility, and strength. Advertise for designs based on their ideas, and be liberal in the premiums, so as to induce the best men to compete, with the understanding that the designs be the property of the committee to consider, alter, and improve, the understanding also being that the only profit over the rental required will be that which is sufficient to pay the necessary annual expenditure. When built, let there be one or more caretakers specially appointed to periodically inspect every room, and see to all complaints, defects, or requirements. And lastly, let there be a weekly sub-committee, to whom all matters affecting the letting of the rooms, the conduct of the inmates, or the non-payment of rent be referred, with power to act.

Such are a few suggestions I venture to throw out. We must get out of the well-worn groove or style of building. We must make provision for one-room or two-room occupiers, at a very low rent. We must secure air, light, water, and cleanliness, so that even if something of overcrowding should unavoidably occur its evil may be minimised.

It is for these, the very poor, that works on an extended scale must be undertaken, and soon. The honest poor, the solitary worker, the feeble, the aged—these are the people whose miseries are known only to those who go into the slums of London, with hearts of sympathy, and kindly words and deeds. There are plenty who know the evil, and would spare neither time nor trouble to help, if the way were only pointed out and the means available.

But one word more. Reverting to the general sanitary supervision, I would only say that if effect were given to the practical suggestions of those who know the defects of the laws, these latter might be amended with the greatest advantage, and many evils patent, but yet legal, or rather not illegal, would soon be numbered with the past.

(Signed) WM. TIFFIN ILIFF, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

VESTRY, ST. GILES, CAMBERWELL.

Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875–1882.

Vestry Clerk's Department,
Vestry Hall, Camberwell, S.E.,
January 11, 1884.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Vestry to acknowledge the receipt of your letters calling their attention to the special expediency of putting into early operation, whenever it may be necessary, the provisions of the above Statutes, and suggesting that directions be given to the Medical Officer of Health to examine at his earliest convenience the district under his charge, and to make official representation to the Metropolitan Board of Works concerning all such areas as he shall consider to be unhealthy, with a view that the Metropolitan Board, if they should be of opinion that these areas ought to be dealt with under the above-mentioned Acts, may be able to make them the subject of improvement schemes, to be confirmed by Parliament in the course of next Session,

I am now instructed to state that the Vestry have given directions to the Medical Officer to report thereon. He has reported that there is no area that he can make official representation to the Metropolitan Board under the Acts referred to.

The Medical Officer of Health has reported to the Vestry that certain houses in Basing Road, High Street, Peckham, are unfit for human habitation, and proceedings are now being taken under Torrens' Act of 1868 with a view to their demolition.

I am, &c.

G. Lushington, Esq.,
Whitehall.

(Signed) GEO. W. MARSDEN,
Vestry Clerk.

ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER.

Vestry Hall, Piccadilly, W.,
November 16, 1883.

SIR,

ADVERTING to my letter of the 5th ultimo, on the subject of the Artizans, &c. Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875 to 1882, I have now to acquaint you that there does not appear to be any area within this parish coming within the scope of these Acts. The Vestry are, however, impressed with the necessity of adequate accommodation being afforded the labouring and poorer classes, and are in communication with the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues as to appropriating a portion of Crown land in and near Little Pulteney Street, Golden Square, which has recently reverted to the Commissioners on the expiration of the leases, to the erection of artizans' dwellings, either in separate blocks or over business premises.

Godfrey Lushington, Esq.,
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

I am, &c.
(Signed) HARRY WILKINS,
Vestry Clerk.

VESTRY OF THE PARISH OF ST. JAMES AND ST. JOHN, CLERKENWELL.

Artizans Dwellings Acts.

Vestry Hall, Clerkenwell, 58, Rosoman Street, E.C.,
October 5, 1883.

SIR,

IN compliance with your request of the 25th July last, I have now the honour to enclose on the next leaf copy of official representation which has been laid before this Vestry by their Medical Officer of Health, and approved; and I am informed by the Medical Officer of Health that he has duly forwarded same to the Metropolitan Board of Works as required by the Act.

G. Lushington, Esq.,
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT PAGET,
Vestry Clerk.

Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875—Clerkenwell Areas.

Vestry Hall, Clerkenwell,
September 6, 1883.

GENTLEMEN,

PURSUANT to the provisions of section 4 of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875, as the Medical Officer of Health for the parish of Clerkenwell, I beg to submit to you the following official representation, viz.: That Bishop's Court, Smith's Place, and Slade's Place are unhealthy areas for the purposes of the above-mentioned Acts, for the following among other reasons, viz., that the buildings composing these areas are either unfit for human habitation, or that diseases indicating a generally low condition of health among the inhabitants have been prevalent, as mentioned in section 3 of the said Act, and that there is also a want of light, air, and ventilation, or proper conveniences to the houses or groups of houses within such areas.

In my opinion the evils connected with Bishop's Court might be remedied by the removal of portions of the back yards of 19 and 20, St. John's Square, and the houses 6½, Bishop's Court, and 18, St. John's Square.

To the Metropolitan Board of Works.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. W. GRIFFITH, M.D.

THE VESTRY OF THE PARISH OF CHELSEA.

Vestry Hall, King's Road, S.W.,
November 23, 1883.

SIR,

ADVERTING to your letters of the 20th July last and 3rd October ultimo, on the subject of improvement schemes suggested by the Medical Officer of Health under the provisions of the Artizans Dwellings Acts, 1875 and 1882, I am now directed by

the Vestry to transmit the accompanying copy of a report made by Dr. Barclay, the Vestry's Medical Officer of Health, upon reference to which it will be observed that no official representations to the Metropolitan Board of Works have been called for.

I have, &c.

Godfrey Lushington, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary,
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

(Signed) J. EISDELL SALWAY,
Vestry Clerk.

On LETTER from LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

By direction of the Vestry a letter was handed to me addressed by the Secretary of the Local Government Board to their clerk, calling attention to the recent amendment of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Act, and requesting to be furnished with copies of all representations made by the Medical Officer of Health.

Before receipt of this communication I had given instructions to the Inspectors to give particular attention to any houses which were in their opinion unfit for habitation, and I had a list prepared of all the courts in the parish.

On several occasions I have brought under the consideration of the Vestry houses which seemed to me unfit for human habitation, which have been successfully dealt with under Torrens' Act, and I shall be prepared at any future time when such houses are discovered, to report them as before to the Vestry. At the present time I am not aware of the existence of any houses of which I could venture to say that they are unfit for human habitation.

With reference to the question of improvement schemes, I have to observe that in none of the courts is the number of houses which would fall under the scheme so small as ten, and therefore they cannot be dealt with by the Vestry. The experience we have had of the action of the Metropolitan Board, and their recent resolution not to entertain any more such schemes at present, would deter me from making any representation. But, in addition to this, I have made careful inquiries as to the tenure of each of these courts, and I am given to understand that in almost every instance the lease will soon expire, and that the ground landlords are prepared to deal with them in a comprehensive manner as soon as possible. I need scarcely add that the subject will continue to receive my best attention, and that any case that can be dealt with efficiently in my opinion will be immediately reported to you.

(Signed) A. W. BARCLAY.

20th November 1883.

THE VESTRY OF THE PARISH OF SAINT MARY ABBOTTS, KENSINGTON.

Offices, Town Hall, Kensington High Street, W.,
August 2, 1883.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Vestry of Kensington to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated July 20th (A 22432), calling their attention to the special expediency of putting into early operation, wherever it may be necessary, the provisions of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875-1882: and in reply to state that the Medical Officer of Health reports that there are not any "unhealthy areas" in Kensington respecting which "official representation" should be made to the Metropolitan Board of Works, as suggested.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GEO. C. HARDING,
Clerk to the Vestry.

The Right Hon. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, M.P.,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State
for the Home Department, Whitehall, S.W.

PARISH OF ST. LUKE MIDDLESEX.

Artizans &c. Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875-1882.

Vestry Clerk's Office,
Vestry Hall, City Road. E.C.
October 6, 1883.

SIR,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 3rd inst. and to state that the letter of the 20th July last upon the above-mentioned subject is now receiving the careful attention of the Vestry. Perhaps I may be allowed to add that that letter was received a day or two subsequent to the adjournment of the Vestry for the usual recess.

I am &c.
(Signed) G. W. PRESTON,
Vestry Clerk.

Godfrey Lushington, Esq.,
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875 to 1882.

Vestry Clerk's Office,
Vestry Hall, City Road, E.C.,
November 7, 1883.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Vestry of this parish to state, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, that they have had under consideration a report made to them at their request by the Medical Officer of Health of this parish upon the letter addressed to them on the 20th July last from the Home Office drawing attention to the provisions of the Acts above mentioned.

The Medical Officer states that he has made a general inspection of the parish, and has found that the areas requiring the application of these Acts have already been dealt with by the Metropolitan Board of Works under their Whitecross Street Improvement Scheme, and that new buildings have been erected upon the areas so dealt with.

The Medical Officer of Health also states that in his opinion no area at present exists in the parish in respect of which an official representation by him is called for.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) G. W. PRESTON,
Vestry Clerk.

Godfrey Lushington, Esq.,
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

THE VESTRY OF THE PARISH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR, SOUTHWARK.

Re Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875-1882.

Vestry Hall, Borough Road, Southwark, S.E.,
September 27, 1883.

SIR,

As requested by yours of the 20th July last, I herewith enclose copies of plans* and particulars of four sites in this parish reported by the Medical Officer of Health as unhealthy areas within the meaning of the Act, and copies of which have been forwarded by him to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

I am, &c.
(Signed) A. MILLAR.

Godfrey Lushington, Esq.,
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

To the Metropolitan Board of Works.

As the Medical Officer of Health for the parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, in the county of Surrey, I beg to make an official representation that the area shown upon the annexed plan, and coloured pink thereon, situated in Green Street, consisting

* A copy (marked "I. St. George the Martyr, Southwark,") of these Plans has been deposited in the Library of each House of Parliament.

of Chadwell Court, Surrey Court, Brown's Buildings, also 1 to 13, Green Street, is an unhealthy area for the purpose of section 4 of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Act of 1875 :

That the houses, courts, or alleys within the above area are unfit for human habitation in consequence of the bad arrangement and condition of the houses within such area, and of the want of light, air, ventilation, or proper conveniences, and that the evils connected with such houses, courts, or alleys, and the sanitary defects of such area, cannot be effectually remedied otherwise than by an improvement scheme for the re-arrangement and re-construction of the streets and houses within such area.

Dated this 18th day of September 1883.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. H. WATERWORTH, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health,
St. George the Martyr, Southwark.

To the Metropolitan Board of Works.

As the Medical Officer of Health for the parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, in the county of Surrey, I beg to make an official representation that the area shown upon the annexed plan, and coloured pink thereon, situated in Union Street, London Road, consisting of Edmund's Court, Union Court, part of Bird-in-Hand Court, Alfred Places, James' Court, Smith's Place, and one house in Union Street, is an unhealthy area for the purpose of section 4 of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Act of 1875 :

That the houses, courts, or alleys within the above area are unfit for human habitation in consequence of the bad arrangement and condition of the houses within such area, and of the want of light, air, ventilation, or proper conveniences, and that the evils connected with such houses, courts, or alleys, and the sanitary defect of such area, cannot be effectually remedied otherwise than by an improvement scheme for the re-arrangement and re-construction of the streets and houses within such area.

Dated this 18th day of September 1883.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. H. WATERWORTH, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health,
St. George the Martyr, Southwark.

Official representation of this area was made by my predecessor, the late Dr. Bateson, in 1876.

To the Metropolitan Board of Works.

As the Medical Officer of Health for the parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, in the county of Surrey, I beg to make an official representation that the area shown upon the annexed plan, and coloured pink thereon, consisting of Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 14½, King's Bench Walk, Back Court, Mason's Buildings, and Reddins Court, is an unhealthy area for the purpose of section 4 of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Act of 1875 :

That the houses, courts, or alleys within the above area are unfit for human habitation in consequence of the bad arrangement and condition of the houses within such area, and of the want of light, air, ventilation, or proper conveniences, and that the evils connected with such houses, courts, or alleys, and the sanitary defects of such area, cannot be effectually remedied otherwise than by an improvement scheme for the re-arrangement and re-construction of the streets and houses within such area.

Dated this 18th day of September 1883.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. H. WATERWORTH, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health,
St. George the Martyr, Southwark.

To the Metropolitan Board of Works.

As the Medical Officer of Health for the parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, in the county of Surrey, I beg to make an official representation that the area shown on the annexed plan, and coloured pink thereon, viz., No. 1 to 32, Kell Street, Borough Road, is an unhealthy area for the purpose of section 4 of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Act of 1875 :

That the houses within the above area are unfit for human habitation in consequence of the bad condition of the houses within such area, and of the want of light, air, ventilation, or proper conveniences, and that the evils connected with such houses, and the sanitary defect, of such area, cannot be effectually remedied otherwise than by an improvement scheme for the re-arrangement and re-construction of the street and houses within such area.

Dated this 18th day of September 1883.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. H. WATERWORTH, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health,
St. George the Martyr, Southwark.

Official representation of this area was made by my predecessor, the late Dr. Bateson, in 1876.

VESTRY OF BERMONDSEY, SURREY.

Metropolis Local Management Act, 18 & 19 Vict., cap. 120.

Town Hall, Spa Road, S.E.,

October 19, 1883.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 20th July, 1883, addressed to the Clerk of the Bermondsey Vestry, on the subject of Artizans dwellings, I beg to inform you that Dr. Parker, my predecessor, as Medical Officer of Health, made an official representation of certain areas in Bermondsey in October 1875.

These areas were visited by a sub-committee of the Metropolitan Board in April 1876, and one of them will be visited again to-morrow, October 20th.

In 1878 I made an official representation concerning another area, which a sub-committee of the Metropolitan Board visited the following year.

As the Metropolitan Board did not seem to be of opinion that the most unhealthy areas in Bermondsey were such as ought to be dealt with under the Artizans Dwellings Acts, I have not deemed it necessary to make any official representation respecting other areas.

I am &c.,

(Signed) JOHN DIXON, M.D.
Medical Officer of Health.

To G. Lushington, Esq.

SAINT GEORGE-IN-THE-EAST, MIDDLESEX.

Vestry Hall, Cable Street,

August 8, 1883.

SIR,

I AM instructed by my Vestry to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Lushington's letter of the 20th ulto., suggesting the special expediency of putting into early operation, wherever it may be necessary, the provisions of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875-1882, and to inform you that this Vestry are fully sensible of the importance of the provisions of those Acts, and have already requested the Medical Officer of Health again to take early action as to the unhealthy areas in this parish.

I am also instructed to acquaint you that immediately upon the passing of the Act of 1875, the Medical Officer, with the full sanction and approval of the Vestry, represented to the Metropolitan Board three unhealthy areas in this parish as requiring improvement under the provisions of that Act, viz. : —

London Terrace and Bowyer's Buildings ;

Victoria Place, Palmer's Folly, and Perseverance Place ;

Tench Street, &c. ;

but the Vestry regret that parliamentary sanction has only at length been obtained, during the present Session, to deal with one of those areas (the Tench Street area), and

that the Metropolitan Board have intimated that the other areas are too small to be thus dealt with.

My Vestry view this decision of the Metropolitan Board with much regret, and they have instructed the Medical Officer to ask the Metropolitan Board to reconsider their decision, especially as there are several other similar areas in this parish that should, in the opinion of the Medical Officer and of the Vestry, be dealt with under the said Acts.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. G. HARRISON,
Vestry Clerk.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State,
Home Department, Whitehall, S.W.

SIR,

Whitehall, August 11, 1883.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you herewith, to be laid before the Metropolitan Board of Works, a copy of a letter from the Vestry of the parish of St. George-in-the-East, calling attention, in reply to a communication from this Department, to certain areas in the parish which have been represented as unhealthy, and requiring improvement under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, but which the Metropolitan Board of Works have decided to be too small to be subject to the application of those Acts.

And I am to request that you will move the Board to favour the Secretary of State with their observations.

The Clerk to the Metropolitan
Board of Works.

I am, &c.
(Signed) A. F. O. LIDDELL.

Metropolitan Board of Works.

SIR,

Spring Gardens, S.W., October 31, 1883.

THE Board has had under consideration your letter of the 11th August last, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Vestry Clerk of St. George-in-the-East, on the subject of two areas in that parish with respect to which the Medical Officer had made official representations to the Board under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts.

With respect thereto, I am directed to state that the two areas referred to in the letter from the Vestry of St. George in-the-East are small and isolated, containing only 28 and 54 houses respectively, and the Board came to the conclusion that they were not areas for which it was desirable that the Board should prepare improvement schemes under the Acts above referred to.

The Under Secretary of State
for the Home Department,
Whitehall, S.W.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. E. WAKEFIELD,
Clerk of the Board.

THE VESTRY OF ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS.

Vestry Hall, St. Martin's Place, W.C.,
October 10, 1883.

DEAR SIR,

IN reply to the letter from the Secretary of State in reference to the application of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875-82, to this parish, I must remind you that in the year 1875, I made an official representation to the Metropolitan Board of Works on Bedfordbury and the courts leading therefrom, resulting in the demolition of the east side of Bedfordbury and subsequent construction of the Peabody Buildings.

We have no unhealthy area sufficiently large to be dealt with under this Act.

There are some few houses which are not suited to be let out in tenements, and might come under Torrens' Act.

G. W. Murnane, Esq.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN J. SKEGG.

Artizans, &c. Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875-82.

Vestry Hall, St. Martin's Place, W.C.,

October 11, 1883.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, I beg to enclose a letter from the Vestry's Medical Officer, addressed to me on the above subject, and dated 10th October 1883.

The Secretary of State
for the Home Department,
Whitehall.

I am, &c.
(Signed) G. W. MURNANE.

VESTRY OF THE HAMLET OF MILE END OLD TOWN.

Artizans, &c. Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875-82.

Office, Vestry Hall, Bancroft Road, Mile End Road, E.,

October 5, 1883.

SIR,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of 3rd instant, requesting reply to a letter dated the 20th July last. I have again perused the letter referred to, and fail to see anything in it to which a reply is required. The Medical Officer has not made any representations to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MILLNER JUTSUM,
Clerk to the Vestry.

G. Lushington, Esq.,
Whitehall.

WOOLWICH LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Artizans, &c. Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875-1882.

Office, Town Hall, William Street, Woolwich,

November 22, 1883.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 3rd October 1883, requesting a reply to your previous communication of the 20th July 1883, upon the above subject, I am directed by the Woolwich Local Board of Health to inform you that the matter is under their consideration, but that no report has been made to them thereon up to the present time.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ANDREW C. REED,
Clerk.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State
for the Home Department,
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

VESTRY OF THE PARISH OF ST. MARY, ROTHERHITHE.

Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855.

Artizans, &c. Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875-82.

Offices, 82, Paradise St., S.E.,

November 13, 1883.

SIR,

REFERRING to your letter of the 20th July last, with reference to the expediency of putting into early operation, wherever it may be necessary, the provisions of the above-mentioned Acts, I am directed by this Vestry to send, for the information of the Secretary of State, the following extract from the Report of the Medical Officer of Health for this parish read to the Vestry at their last meeting, viz.,—

“Among my special sanitary work is comprised an inspection of various portions of the parish, with a view of reporting to the Sanitary Committee, when required, as to the advisability, or otherwise, of my making an official representation of certain areas to be dealt with under the Artizans Dwellings Act, 1875.”

“I still maintain the views I expressed at your meetings of 17th July and 7th August 1883, that whilst the sanitary condition of many of our poorer class of houses is

“ structurally objectionable, and should, whenever possible, be forthwith amended,
 “ every house in the parish which could fairly be certified as ‘ unfit for human
 “ habitation ’ has been from time to time inspected and dealt with by you and
 “ your officers, and either permanently closed, or put into proper repair. Also,
 “ that I have failed to elicit reliable evidence of the prevalence, in any special
 “ area of your jurisdiction, of ‘ diseases indicating a generally low condition of
 “ health, &c.’ as defined in section 3 of this Act; so that unless you are prepared
 “ to advocate a demolition and re-construction, in accordance with modern sanitary
 “ views, of a large amount of property, I believe you will not consider the Act in
 “ question necessary to be put in force here.”

I am also directed to inform you that a similar extract has been forwarded to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Godfrey Lushington, Esq.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) JAMES J. STOKES,
 Clerk to the Vestry.

VESTRY OF THE PARISH OF ST. JOHN, HAMPSTEAD.

Vestry Hall, Hampstead, N.W.,
 August 13, 1883.

SIR,

REFERRING to your circular letter of the 20th ultimo, I am desired by the Vestry of this parish to state, for the information of the Home Secretary, that the Vestry have from time to time put in force the powers of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Acts, and are prepared to do so whenever occasion shall arise.

The Vestry consider that the clauses empowering owners to require the local authority to purchase premises, and as to compensation, seem to be a direct incentive to owners to maintain premises in a state unfit for human habitation; and that the local authority should have power to purchase at the value of the site where the premises require demolition, or where the owner is unwilling to execute the necessary works.

So far as the Vestry are aware they consider that their ordinary powers are sufficient for the cases of nuisance actually existing in the parish at the present time, and special instructions have been given to their Medical Officer of Health relative to the sanitary condition of the parish.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) THOS. BRIDGER,
 Vestry Clerk.

Godfrey Lushington, Esq.,
 Home Office, Whitehall.

BOARD OF WORKS, WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT.

Office, No. 15, Great Alie Street, Whitechapel,
 August 20, 1883.

SIR,

YOUR letter calling the attention of this Board to the special expediency of representations being made to the Metropolitan Board of Works under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Acts, 1875-82, to enable the Metropolitan Board to consider, and, if necessary, prepare further improvement schemes, has been submitted to the Board; and I am directed to inform you that upon representations made by their Medical Officer of Health to the Metropolitan Board of Works, the Whitechapel District has already been the subject of two schemes under the Acts, namely, the Whitechapel and Limehouse, and the Goulston Street and Flower and Dean Street improvements. A third scheme is at the present time under the consideration of the Metropolitan Board relating to Bell Lane, which formed part of the representation made by the Medical Officer as to Goulston Street. It was not included by the Metropolitan Board in the Goulston Street scheme; and the Board hope that it will be dealt with as a greatly needed improvement.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) ALFRED TURNER,
 Clerk.

Godfrey Lushington, Esq.,
 Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.

Town Hall, Westminster, S.W.,
January 30, 1884.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Board to inform you that they have had under consideration the various communications received from the Home Office and the Local Government Board with reference to the sanitary condition of the district, and that they have instructed the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspectors to prepare special reports thereon, which will be duly considered by the Board at a special meeting to be held for that purpose.

As regards your inquiry relative to putting in force the provisions of the Artizans Dwellings Act, I am instructed to state that two schemes have already been put in force in this district, and that Mr. Barnard Holt, the Medical Officer of Health, reports that he is not now aware of any unhealthy areas that would justify any representation being made to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

A further communication (in addition to those already sent to the Local Government Board) will, however, be addressed to you and the Local Government Board so soon as the Board have received the special reports referred to.

To the Secretary of State for the
Home Department.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN HARRIS,
Clerk to the Board.

BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE GREENWICH DISTRICT.

141, Greenwich Road, Greenwich, S.E.,
August 3, 1883.

SIR,

I AM instructed by my Board to state, in reply to your letter of the 20th ulto., for the information of the Secretary of State, that in 1877 the Medical Officer of Health made an examination of the district of this Board, and made the official representations, A, B, C, D, E, F¹, F², and F³, of which copies are sent herewith.*

A refers to the whole area surrounded by red and blue lines on plan A, and on the 31st ulto. the Medical Officer made a new representation, but confined it to so much of the area on plan A as is surrounded by a red line.

B and E have been cleared by the owners, and the Medical Officer withdrew C in a letter to the Metropolitan Board of Works of 10th August 1880. D has been dealt with under the Trafalgar Road Scheme.

The representations remaining to be dealt with are A as amended, and F¹, F², and F³, and my Board are desirous that schemes should be made for them.

Godfrey Lushington, Esq.,
Home Office, Whitehall,

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. SPENCER,
Clerk of the Board.

A.

Board of Works for the Greenwich District.

141, Greenwich Road, S.E.,
July 19, 1877.

I, Henry Northover Pink, the Medical Officer of Health of the Board of Works for the Greenwich District, do hereby, by virtue of "The Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875," make the following representation to your honourable Board in reference to the area which is situated in the parishes of Saint Paul and Saint Nicholas, Deptford, in the said district, and is delineated and surrounded by a pink line upon the map hereto annexed, marked A, and signed by me, namely, that the greater part of the houses, courts, and alleys within the said area are unfit for human habitation; that diseases indicating a generally low condition of health amongst the population have been from time to time prevalent in the said area; that such prevalence may reasonably be attributed to the closeness, narrowness, and bad arrangement, and the bad condition of the streets and houses or groups of houses within such area, and to the want of light, air, ventilation, and proper conveniences; and that the evils connected with such houses, courts, and alleys, and the sanitary defects in such

* A copy (marked "II. Greenwich District,") of these Plans has been deposited in the Library of each House of Parliament.

area, cannot be effectually remedied otherwise than by an improvement scheme for the re-arrangement or re-construction of the streets and houses within such area, or of some of such streets or houses.

(Signed) HENRY N. PINK.

To the Metropolitan Board of Works.

B.

Board of Works for the Greenwich District.

141, Greenwich Road, S.E.,

July 19, 1877.

I, Henry Northover Pink, the Medical Officer of Health of the Board of Works for the Greenwich District, do hereby, by virtue of "The Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875," make the following representation to your honourable Board in reference to the area which is situated in the parish of Saint Paul, Deptford, in the said district, and is delineated and surrounded by a pink line upon the map hereto annexed, marked B, and signed by me, namely, that the greater part of the houses within the said area are unfit for human habitation; that diseases indicating a generally low condition of health amongst the population have been from time to time prevalent in the said area; that such prevalence may reasonably be attributed to the closeness, narrowness, and bad arrangement, and the bad condition of the streets and houses or groups of houses within such area, and to the want of light, air, ventilation, and proper conveniences, and that the evils connected with such houses, and the sanitary defects in such area, cannot be effectually remedied otherwise than by an improvement scheme for the re-arrangement or re-construction of the streets and houses within such area, or of some of such streets or houses.

(Signed) HENRY N. PINK.

To the Metropolitan Board of Works.

C.

Board of Works for the Greenwich District.

141, Greenwich Road, S.E.,

July 19, 1877.

I, Henry Northover Pink, the Medical Officer of Health of the Board of Works for the Greenwich District, do hereby, by virtue of "The Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875," make the following representation to your honourable Board in reference to the area which is situated in the parish of St. Paul, Deptford, in the said district, and is delineated and surrounded by a pink line upon the map hereto annexed, marked C, and signed by me, namely, that the greater part of the houses, courts, and alleys within the said area are unfit for human habitation; that diseases indicating a generally low condition of health amongst the population have been found from time to time prevalent in the said area; that such prevalence may reasonably be attributed to the closeness, narrowness, and bad arrangement, and the bad condition of the streets and houses or groups of houses within such area, and to the want of light, air, ventilation, and proper conveniences; and that the evils connected with such houses, courts, and alleys, and the sanitary defects in such area, cannot be effectually remedied otherwise than by an improvement scheme for the re-arrangement or re-construction of the streets and houses within such area, or of some of such streets or houses.

(Signed) HENRY N. PINK.

To the Metropolitan Board of Works.

D.

Board of Works for the Greenwich District.

141, Greenwich Road, S.E.,

July 19, 1877.

I, Henry Northover Pink, the Medical Officer of Health of the Board of Works for the Greenwich District, do hereby, by virtue of "The Artizans and Labourers Dwellings

Improvement Act, 1875," make the following representation to your honourable Board in reference to the area which is situated in the parish of Greenwich, in the said district, and is delineated and surrounded by a pink line upon the map hereto annexed, marked D, and signed by me, namely, that the greater part of the houses, courts, and alleys within the said area are unfit for human habitation; that diseases indicating a generally low condition of health amongst the population have been found from time to time prevalent in the said area; that such prevalence may reasonably be attributed to the closeness, narrowness, and bad arrangement, and the bad condition of the streets and houses or groups of houses within such area, and to the want of light, air, ventilation, and proper conveniences; and that the evils connected with such houses, courts, and alleys, and the sanitary defects in such area, cannot be effectually remedied otherwise than by an improvement scheme for the re-arrangement or re-construction of the streets and houses within such area, or of some of such streets or houses.

(Signed) HENRY N. PINK.

To the Metropolitan Board of Works.

E.

Board of Works for the Greenwich District.

141, Greenwich Road, S.E.,
July 19, 1877.

I, Henry Northover Pink, the Medical Officer of Health of the Board of Works for the Greenwich District, do hereby, by virtue of "The Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875," make the following representation to your honourable Board in reference to the area which is situated in the parish of Saint Paul, Deptford, in the said district, and is delineated and surrounded by a pink line upon the map hereto annexed, marked E, and signed by me, namely, that the greater part of the houses, courts, and alleys within the said area are unfit for human habitation; that diseases indicating a generally low condition of health amongst the population have been found from time to time prevalent in the said area; that such prevalence may reasonably be attributed to the closeness, narrowness, and bad arrangement, and the bad condition of the streets and houses or groups of houses within such area, and to the want of light, air, ventilation, and proper conveniences; and that the evils connected with such houses, courts, and alleys, and the sanitary defects in such area, cannot be effectually remedied otherwise than by an improvement scheme for the re-arrangement or re-construction of the streets and houses within such area, or of some of such streets or houses.

(Signed) HENRY N. PINK.

To the Metropolitan Board of Works.

F¹.

Board of Works for the Greenwich District.

141, Greenwich Road, S.E.,
July 19, 1877.

I, Henry Northover Pink, the Medical Officer of Health of the Board of Works for the Greenwich District, do hereby, by virtue of "The Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875," make the following representation to your honourable Board in reference to the area which is situated in the parish of Greenwich, in the said district, and is delineated and surrounded by a pink line and marked No. 1 upon the map hereto annexed, marked F, and signed by me, namely, that the greater part of the houses, courts, and alleys within the said area are unfit for human habitation; that diseases indicating a generally low condition of health amongst the population have been found from time to time prevalent in the said area; that such prevalence may reasonably be attributed to the closeness, narrowness, and bad arrangement, and the bad condition of the streets and houses or groups of houses within such area, and to the want of light, air, ventilation, and proper conveniences; and that the evils connected with such houses, courts, and alleys, and the sanitary defects in such area, cannot be effectually remedied otherwise than by an improvement scheme for the re-arrangement or re-construction of the streets and houses within such area, or of some of such streets or houses.

(Signed) HENRY N. PINK.

To the Metropolitan Board of Works.

F².

Board of Works for the Greenwich District.

141, Greenwich Road, S.E.,
July 19, 1877.

I, Henry Northover Pink, the Medical Officer of Health of the Board of Works for the Greenwich District, do hereby, by virtue of "The Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875," make the following representation to your honourable Board in reference to the area which is situated in the parish of Greenwich, in the said district, and is delineated and surrounded by a pink line and marked No. 2 upon the map hereto annexed, marked F, and signed by me, namely, that the greater part of the houses, courts, and alleys within the said area are unfit for human habitation; that diseases indicating a generally low condition of health amongst the population have been from time to time prevalent in the said area; that such prevalence may reasonably be attributed to the closeness, narrowness, and bad arrangement, and the bad condition of the streets and houses or groups of houses within such area, and to the want of light, air, ventilation, and proper conveniences; and that the evils connected with such houses, courts, and alleys, and the sanitary defects in such area, cannot be effectually remedied otherwise than by an improvement scheme for the re-arrangement or re-construction of the streets and houses within such area, or of some of such streets or houses.

(Signed) HENRY N. PINK.

To the Metropolitan Board of Works.

F³.

Board of Works for the Greenwich District.

141, Greenwich Road, S.E.,
July 19, 1877.

I, Henry Northover Pink, the Medical Officer of Health of the Board of Works for the Greenwich District, do hereby, by virtue of "The Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875," make the following representation to your honourable Board in reference to the area which is situated in the parish of Greenwich, in the said district, and is delineated and surrounded by a pink line and marked No. 3 upon the map hereto annexed, marked F, and signed by me, namely, that the greater part of the houses, courts, and alleys within the said area are unfit for human habitation; that diseases indicating a generally low condition of health amongst the population have been from time to time prevalent in the said area; that such prevalence may reasonably be attributed to the closeness, narrowness, and bad arrangement, and the bad condition of the streets and houses or groups of houses within such area, and to the want of light, air, ventilation, and proper conveniences; and that the evils connected with such houses, courts, and alleys, and the sanitary defects in such area, cannot be effectually remedied otherwise than by an improvement scheme for the re-arrangement or re-construction of the streets and houses within such area, or of some of such streets or houses.

(Signed) HENRY N. PINK.

To the Metropolitan Board of Works.

SIR,

Whitehall, August 16, 1883.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you herewith copies of representations F¹, ², and ³, which have been made by the Board of Works for the Greenwich District to the Metropolitan Board of Works in reference to certain areas situated in the parish of Greenwich; and I am to request that you will move the Metropolitan Board to favour the Secretary of State with their observations thereon as the Greenwich Board are desirous that schemes should be made for them.

I have, &c.

The Clerk of the Metropolitan
Board of Works.

(Signed) A. F. O. LIDDELL.

Metropolitan Board of Works, Spring Gardens, S.W.,

October 31, 1883.

SIR,

THE Board has had under consideration your letter of the 16th August last, forwarding copies of three official representations, made in pursuance of the provisions of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, by the Medical Officer of the Greenwich District, and asking for the Board's observations thereon.

The representations in question relate to three sites in the neighbourhood of Bridge Street, Greenwich, which are so closely connected as to form practically one area. A scheme for an unhealthy area adjoining Trafalgar Road, Greenwich, was sanctioned by Parliament last Session; and, under these circumstances, the Board has decided to postpone for the present the consideration of the three representations referred to in your letter as being of a less pressing nature than several others which have been received from medical officers.

The Under Secretary of State
for the Home Department,
Whitehall, S.W.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. E. WAKEFIELD,
Clerk of the Board.

THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE WANDSWORTH DISTRICT.

Artizans, &c. Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875-82.

Battersea Rise, S.W.,

November 16, 1882.

SIR,

REFERRING to your letter of the 3rd ultimo, I am instructed by this Board to forward, for the information of the Home Secretary, the enclosed copies of reports which have been made by the Medical Officers of Health for the several parishes in this district, and to state that the report of Dr. Nicholas, the Medical Officer of Health for Wandsworth, has been referred to a committee with the view of the premises mentioned therein being dealt with by this Board under the provisions of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Acts, 1868 and 1879.

I am, &c.
Godfrey Lushington, Esq., (Signed) ARTHUR ALEX. CORSELLIS,
Secretary of State's Office, Clerk.
Whitehall, S.W.

Battersea, S.W., October 11, 1883.

To the Board of Works for the Wandsworth District.

GENTLEMEN,

WITH reference to Circular from Local Government Board directing a return to be made of places which should be dealt with under the Artizans Dwellings Acts, I have to inform you that there are no places in the district of Eastern Battersea which in my opinion come within the provisions of the Act.

(Signed) W. H. KEMPSTER,
Medical Officer of Health for Eastern Battersea.

To the Board of Works for the Wandsworth District.

GENTLEMEN,

WITH reference to the letter from the Home Secretary respecting any habitations unfit for residence, &c. which come under the provisions of the Artizans Dwellings Acts, I have to observe that from my own personal knowledge, and after consultation with the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Richards, there are none.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOS^{PH}. OAKMAN,
Medical Officer of Health for
West Battersea.

October 16, 1883.

To the Board of Works for the Wandsworth District.

Artizans Dwellings Acts.

Clapham, October 8, 1883.

I HAVING consulted with our Surveyor do find that there are no houses in this parish unfit for human habitation at the present time, but will bear in mind, should there be any at any future time, to let you know.

Yours obediently,
(Signed) JOHN MACDONOGH,
Medical Officer of Health.

To the Board of Works for the Wandsworth District.

GENTLEMEN,

Putney, S.W., October 16, 1883.

IN reply to yours of the 6th instant, I beg to state that there are no buildings coming under the Act in question, as far as I am aware, in my district.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ALEXR. WALKER,
Medical Officer of Health.

To the Board of Works for the Wandsworth District.

GENTLEMEN,

IN accordance with your instructions I have investigated the subject of the Circular relating to "Artizans Dwellings Acts" as applicable to this district, and I do not think there are any houses in Streatham and Tooting that require to be dealt with under the provisions of these Acts. The Surveyor also agrees with me.

(Signed) F. F. SUTTON,
Medical Officer of Health for
Streatham and Tooting.

October 15, 1883.

To the Board of Works for the Wandsworth District.

Artizans Dwellings Acts.

GENTLEMEN,

IN accordance with your instructions I beg to submit the following list of houses which are in my opinion "in a condition injurious to health so as to be unfit for human habitation," and requiring to be dealt with under the above Acts; viz. :—

1. Houses at the water-side situated between the "White Horse" and the "Waterman's Arms" public-houses (previously reported on).
2. Houses in Field's Alley, High Street (previously reported on).
3. Houses in "Hill's Yard," The Plain.

There are also several blocks of houses which, although they can scarcely be said to be unfit for human habitation, yet, in consequence of their diminutive size, insufficient ventilation by reason of the absence of back-doors and windows, and other faults of construction, are prejudicial to the health of their inmates, and might be beneficially dealt with under the Acts referred to. Such are generally the courts and alleys of the town, and specifically the following, viz. :—Ayling's Alley, High Street; Red Lion Square and Dutch Yard; North Place (west side of); Stewart's Cottages, Point Pleasant; Cranes Cottage's, Point Pleasant (two houses in); Vaughan's Cottages, Church Walk.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. E. NICHOLAS, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health for Wandsworth.

Oct. 16, 1883.

HACKNEY DISTRICT BOARD OF WORKS.—DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Artizans, &c. Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875–82.

Town Hall, Hackney, E.,
October 5, 1883.

SIR,

THE Clerk to this Board has handed your letter to me for reply. I have not reported to the Board on this subject because most of the dwellings which would have come under the provisions of these Acts are now in process of improvement under notices served upon the owners as being nuisance premises. I shall not therefore report to the Board for about a month from this date.

G. Lushington, Esq.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) JOHN W. TRIPE, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

ST. GILES' DISTRICT BOARD OF WORKS.

Artizans, &c. Dwellings Acts, 1868–82.

197, High Holborn, W.C.,
October 9, 1883.

SIR,

By direction of this Board I beg to forward you copies of the Medical Officer's reports and plans* under the above Acts of premises proposed to be dealt with in this district.

The Secretary of State,
Home Department, Whitehall, S.W.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. HENRY JONES,
Clerk to the Board.

To the Board of Works for the St. Giles' District, in the county of Middlesex.

GENTLEMEN,

I BEG to report, in pursuance of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Act, 1868, that I have inspected the under-mentioned premises and find them in a state dangerous to health, so as to be unfit for human habitation, viz. :—

No. 36, Colonnade, in the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, in the county of Middlesex.

„ 38,	ditto	ditto	ditto.
„ 40,	ditto	ditto	ditto.
„ 42,	ditto	ditto	ditto.
„ 44,	ditto	ditto	ditto.
„ 46,	ditto	ditto	ditto.
„ 48,	ditto	ditto	ditto.
„ 50,	ditto	ditto	ditto.
„ 52,	ditto	ditto	ditto.
„ 54,	ditto	ditto	ditto.
„ 56,	ditto	ditto	ditto.
„ 58,	ditto	ditto	ditto.
„ 60,	ditto	ditto	ditto.
„ 62,	ditto	ditto	ditto.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. R. LOVETT,
Medical Officer of Health for the
St. Giles' District, in the county
of Middlesex.

To John Henry Jones, Esq.,
Clerk to the Board of Works
for the St. Giles' District.

October 9, 1883.

* A copy (marked "III., St. Giles' District") of these Plans has been deposited in the Library of each House of Parliament.

Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875.

Shelton Street, Drury Lane.

St. Giles' District Improvement.

To the Metropolitan Board of Works.

I, Samuel Robert Lovett, of 13, Great Russell Street, in the county of Middlesex, L.R.C.P., Ed., Medical Officer of Health for the St. Giles' District, in the county of Middlesex, do hereby make an official representation within the meaning of the said Act, to you as being the Local Authority within the meaning of the said Act, with reference to a certain area within the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, within the district of the St. Giles' District Board of Works within the Metropolis, to the effect following, that is to say,—

1. I represent that the houses, courts, and alleys delineated and described on the plan hereunto annexed, and signed by me, by a dark red colour, and situate within the said St. Giles' District, are unfit for human habitation.

2. And I further represent that diseases indicating a generally low condition of health amongst the population thereof have been from time to time prevalent in the area within the said district delineated by the dark red and light red colours on the plan hereunto annexed, and that such prevalence may reasonably be attributed to the closeness and narrowness and bad arrangement, and the bad condition of the streets and houses and groups of houses within the said area, and to the want of light, air, ventilation, and proper conveniences, and other sanitary defects.

And I further represent that the evils connected with the said houses, courts, and alleys, and other sanitary defects within the said area, cannot be effectually remedied otherwise than by an improvement scheme for the re-arrangement and re-construction of the streets and houses within the said area coloured dark red and light red, or some of them.

Dated this ninth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

(Signed) S. R. Lovett.

The following are the places comprised within the area, with the number of houses and of the present inhabitants :—

		Number of Houses.	Number of Inhabitants.
Shelton Street	- -	36	686
Parker Street	- -	21	269
Macklin Street	- -	18	376
Drury Lane	- -	2	21
Kennedy Court	- -	8	145
Star Court	- -	11	82
Cross Lane	- -	8	96
Chapel Yard	- -	4	47
		108	1,722

BOARD OF WORKS.—HOLBORN DISTRICT.

Sanitary Department,
Holborn Town Hall, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.,
November 20, 1883.

SIR,

I AM directed, in answer to your Circular of July 20th, to send you a copy of my report recently made to the Holborn Board of Works, which I beg to enclose.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SEPTIMUS GIBBON,
Medical Officer of Health.

To Sir William Harcourt, M.P.,
Home Secretary.

Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Acts, 1875-1882.

GENTLEMEN,

Sanitary Department, 20, High Holborn.

IN compliance with the letter of the Home Secretary, dated July 20th, 1883, I have made a general inspection of the dwellings in the district occupied by artizans and labourers, and find that most of the worst courts and alleys have been already dealt with, either by the widening of Gray's Inn Lane and the construction of Clerkenwell Road, or under the provisions of Torrens' Act. You have applied this latter excellent Act of Parliament to 378 houses, with the result of getting 262 houses thoroughly repaired and improved, 67 demolished, 34 rebuilt, and 18 closed. This Act is not applicable when the sites of the houses and courts require to be re-arranged and are in the possession of several owners. In such cases the provisions of Sir Richard Cross' Act of 1875 must be invoked.

Under this latter Act I have at different times represented to the Metropolitan Board of Works three "unhealthy areas," one between Gray's Inn and Leather Lanes, which to a considerable extent has been dealt with by the above-mentioned street improvement; one in Peter's Lane, St. Sepulchre's Parish, comprising Pump Court, Peter and Key Court, Fleur-de-lis Court, New Court, and Three Horse Shoe Court; this "area" has been extensively improved by the application of Torrens' Act and by the erection of a block of artizans dwellings and warehouses.

The third area was situated in Vine Street, comprising Cotterell Court and Place, Lacy's Buildings, Poole's Yard, Place, and Buildings, which has not as yet been touched except by surface cleansing and limewhiting, and other sanitary improvements in the individual houses. This "area" contains no fewer than nine closed narrow *cul de sacs*, which for sanitary and other reasons most urgently demand to be opened out.

I have again reported this "unhealthy area" to the Metropolitan Board of Works, together with one in Brooke's Market, lying between Dorrington and Beauchamp Streets. There are only 16 houses, a few sheds, and wooden shantees (the license of the slaughter-house was refused at the last petty sessions) on this large space of ground, but the dwelling-houses are, for the most part, built *back to back*, without back yards and adequate ventilation, and belong to several owners. In the interests of health I am of opinion that this fine area requires to be re-arranged and re-constructed.

There are other courts which require sanitary improvement, if not re-construction, but as they each belong to one owner I am of opinion that your Board will be able under Torrens' Act to effectually improve them.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SEPTIMUS GIBBON, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE STRAND DISTRICT.

Artizans, &c. Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875-1882.

5, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.,

December 31, 1884.

SIR,

I AM now in a position to say that the Board's Medical Officer of Health reports that he is not acquainted with any group of streets and houses within this district that can now be correctly certified by him to be "an unhealthy area" under the provisions of the 38 & 39 Vict., chap. 36.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THO^s. M. JENKINS,
Clerk to the Board.

The Right Hon. W. Vernon Harcourt,
Home Office, Whitehall.

BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE FULHAM DISTRICT.

Clerk's Office, Broadway House, Hammersmith, W.,
July 21, 1883.

SIR,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated 20th inst., and to inform you that the same shall be laid before the Board.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. E. JONES,
Clerk to the Board.

G. Lushington, Esq.,
Home Office, Whitehall.

BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE LIMEHOUSE DISTRICT.

Office, White Horse Street, Commercial Road East,
August 9, 1883.

SIR,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 20th July 1883, No. ^{29,432}/₆, in reference to putting into early operation the provisions of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875-82.

In reply, I have to inform you that the Medical Officer of Health for this district has made official representation to the Metropolitan Board of Works as to the unhealthy condition of certain areas. The first was that known as the Whitechapel Scheme, in which was included a part of this district. The second was that known as the Brook Street Scheme, wholly in this district. The third was that known as the Nightingale Lane Scheme, also wholly in this district.

The first and second of these schemes have been dealt with by the Metropolitan Board, and the third is, I believe, under the consideration of that Board.

I have also to inform you that your letter above referred to has been laid before the District Board, and directions have been given to the Medical Officer of Health to examine the district at his earliest convenience, and to make official representation to the Metropolitan Board of Works concerning all such further areas as he may consider to be unhealthy.

Copies of such representations (if any) shall be forwarded to you in due course.

I am, &c.

Godfrey Lushington, Esq.,
Home Office.

(Signed) THO^s. W. RATCLIFF,
Clerk of the Board.

Artizans, &c. Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875-1882.

Office, White Horse Street, Commercial Road East,
October 9, 1883.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 3rd October instant, No. 29,432^B, referring to my letter of the 9th August last, I beg to inform you that the Medical Officer of Health made a representation to the Metropolitan Board of Works on the 3rd instant as to an unhealthy area in this district, a copy of which representation, with a plan* attached thereto, is enclosed herewith.

I am, &c.

Godfrey Lushington, Esq.,
Home Office, Whitehall.

(Signed) THOS. W. RATCLIFF,
Clerk.

To the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Office, White Horse Street, Commercial Road East,
October 3, 1883.

GENTLEMEN,

I HEREBY make an official representation to your honourable Board under the provisions of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875-82, regarding an area in this district.

The area in question is situated in the parish of Shadwell, and is bounded on the north by the houses in Cable Street, on the west by Victoria Street, on the south by premises in High Street, Shadwell, and on the east by Albert Street, and is shown in the accompanying plan tinted red.

* A copy (marked "IV., Board of Works for the Limehouse District") of this Plan has been deposited in the Library of each House of Parliament.

I am of opinion that the houses, courts, and alleys within this area under the jurisdiction of your honourable Board are unfit for human habitation, and I have found upon investigation that diseases indicating a generally low condition of health amongst the population have been from time to time prevalent therein.

I hold the opinion that such prevalence may reasonably be attributed to the closeness, narrowness, bad arrangement, and bad condition of the streets and houses and groups of houses within the area, as well as to the want of light, air, ventilation, and proper conveniences; and I am further of opinion that the evils connected with such houses, courts, or alleys, and the sanitary defects in the area, cannot be effectually remedied otherwise than by an improvement scheme for the re-arrangement and re-construction of the streets and houses within the area.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. A. ROGERS,
Medical Officer of Health for the
Limehouse District.

BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE POPLAR DISTRICT.

117, High Street, Poplar, E.,
July 28, 1883.

SIR,

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, calling the attention of this Board to the special expediency of putting into early operation, wherever it may be necessary, the provisions of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875-1882, and to inform you that the matter has been referred to the Medical Officers of Health of this Board to examine the districts under their respective charge, and to make official representations to the Metropolitan Board of Works in all cases where such action may be deemed necessary.

I am, &c.
Godfrey Lushington, Esq., (Signed) WM. HENRY FARNFIELD,
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W. Clerk.

ST. SAVIOUR'S DISTRICT BOARD OF WORKS.

Artizans Dwellings Act, 1875.

Board Room, Emerson Street, Bankside, Southwark, S.E.,
October 8, 1883.

SIR,

IN accordance with the request contained in your letter dated the 20th July, I beg to transmit to you copy of an official representation made by Mr. Robert Bianchi, the Medical Officer of this Board, to the Metropolitan Board of Works on the 1st August last, in respect of Red Cross Place, Red Cross Street, Borough, the same being an "unhealthy area" within the meaning of the above-named Act.

I am, &c.
The Secretary of State, (Signed) W. H. ATKINS,
Whitehall, S.W. Clerk.

To the Metropolitan Board of Works.

GENTLEMEN,

IN compliance with the provisions of the subjoined sections of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875, namely, of section III., by which it is enacted that—

"Where an official representation is made to the Local Authority that any houses, courts, or alleys within a certain area under the jurisdiction of the Local Authority are unfit for human habitation, or that diseases indicating a generally low condition of health amongst the population have been from time to time prevalent in a certain area within the jurisdiction of the Local Authority, and that such prevalence may reasonably be attributed to the closeness, narrowness, and bad arrangement, or the bad condition of the streets and houses or groups of houses within such area, as to the want of light, air, ventilation, or proper conveniences, or to any other sanitary defects, or to one or more of such causes, and that the evils connected with such houses, courts, or alleys, and the sanitary defects in such area, cannot be effectually

remedied otherwise than by an improvement scheme for the re-arrangement and re-construction of the streets and houses within such area, or of some of such streets or houses, the Local Authority shall take such representation into their consideration : ”

And of section IV., by which the exact meaning of the term “ official representation ” is defined, I beg leave to submit to the consideration of your Board, as an “ unhealthy area ” within the meaning of the above-recited provision of the Act, a court situate in the St. Saviour's District of the Metropolis known as Red Cross Place, Red Cross Street.

Upon many occasions during the last 25 years it has been my duty, as health officer of the district, to bring the defective sanitary arrangements, structural and otherwise, of several of the houses constituting this court under the attention of the St. Saviour's District Board of Works, by which body various requirements of the law, so far as these have admitted of reasonable and practicable application, have from time to time been enforced.

The actual cubical contents of their several tenancies are exhibited in the annexed table.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT BIANCHI,
Officer of Health to the Saint Saviour's
District Board of Works.

25, Stamford Street, S.E.,
August 1, 1883.

	Cubic Space (approximate).
No. 53, Red Cross Street	4,417
„ 51, do.	3,047
„ 49, do.	4,117
„ 39, Red Cross Place, Red Cross Street	3,625
„ 37, do.	3,514
„ 35, do.	3,521
„ 33, do.	3,478
„ 31, do.	1,128
Shed between 29 & 31, do.	4,208
No. 29, do.	2,649
„ 27A, do.	1,097
„ 27, do.	1,535
„ 25, do.	2,269
„ 5, do.	2,063
„ 6, do.	1,538
* „ 7, do.	—
„ 8, do.	1,214
„ 9, do.	1,350
„ 10, do.	1,221
„ 11, do.	1,261
„ 12, do.	1,071
„ 13, do.	1,126
„ 14, do.	1,127
„ 15, do.	1,313
„ 16, do.	1,152
„ 17, do.	1,159
* „ 18, do.	—
Passage between 18 & 19, do.	64
No. 19, do.	1,425
† „ 20, do.	—
„ 21, do.	1,421
„ 28, do.	3,647
„ 30, do.	1,161
„ 32, do.	3,861
„ 34, do.	3,892
„ 36, do.	3,047

* Could not get into house ; tenant away fruit picking.

† House empty. Brickwork outside in a dilapidated state.

		Cubic Space (approximate).
No. 38, Red Cross Place, Red Cross Street	-	5,153
„ 40, do.	-	3,158
„ 42, do.	-	3,135
„ 44, do.	-	3,512
„ 46, do.	-	1,726

THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE LEWISHAM DISTRICT.

SIR,

Catford, S.E., August 8, 1883.

YOUR circular letter of the 20th ultimo, with regard to the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875-82, has been laid before this Board, and by them referred to their Medical Officer of Health for report, and I am directed to inform you that he has written stating that he does not at present know of any place in this district to which the above Acts of Parliament would apply.

I am, &c.

Godfrey Lushington, Esq.,
Whitehall, S.W.

(Signed) H. S. WINNETT,
Clerk to the Board.

THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE PLUMSTEAD DISTRICT.

SIR,

Offices, Old Charlton, Kent,
August 15, 1883.

At a meeting of the Board of Works for the Plumstead District, held on the 8th August inst., I was directed to forward for your information copies of reports of this Board's Medical Officers on the precautions against the infection of cholera as recommended in the Memorandum of Dr. G. Buchanan (Medical Officer of the Local Government Board), and as to artizans dwellings.

I have, &c.

To the Right Hon. Sir William V. Harcourt, M.P.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department,
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

(Signed) G. WHALE,
Clerk.

Copy Report of H. L. Bernays, Esq., M.R.C.S., Medical Officer for the Parish of Charlton.

To the Plumstead District Board of Works, Old Charlton.

GENTLEMEN,

August 3, 1883.

WITH reference to the circular recently forwarded from the Local Government Board relating to precautions against cholera, I do not think there are any circumstances in this district to warrant you in taking any exceptional steps.

The state of health is good, the water supply is good, and I have asked at a large number of houses about the emptying of the dustbins; I found no complaints on that score.

There is practically no diarrhoea in the place, and what there has been is only of the usual type at this time of the year.

Should the Board think it requisite to take any steps as a precaution, perhaps a few simple hints in the form of a bill, and circulated amongst the people, would do some good, but I do not think there is any particular reason for doing anything.

Of course I shall keep a close watch on the parish, and inform you of anything of importance.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) HERBERT L. BERNAYS,
Medical Officer of Health for Charlton.

Copy Report of Dr. D. King, Medical Officer of Health for the Parish of Eltham.

To the Chairman and Members, Plumstead Board of Works.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE carefully read over Dr. Buchanan's memorandum of precautions against the infection of cholera. The recommendations contained therein will have due attention.

I do not consider it necessary that the provisions of the Artizans Dwellings Acts, 1868-1882, should be put in operation in the Eltham District.

I am, &c.

(Signed) DAVID KING, M.D., &c.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Eltham, 2nd August 1883.

Copy Report of J. Burton, Esq., M.R.C.S., Medical Officer of Health for the Parishes of Lee and Kidbrook.

Woodland Lodge, Blackheath,
August 8, 1883.

GENTLEMEN,

WITH regard to the communication from the Local Government Board, I have to state that I have considered Dr. Buchanan's excellent directions, and to ensure their being carried out effectually I would recommend that a notice should be circulated through the district calling upon all inhabitants who are cognizant of the existence of any nuisance at once to communicate with the Board. It is advisable also to urge upon every householder the necessity of keeping clean the cisterns, and seeing that the waste-pipe has no communication with the sewer, and in the matter of dustbins that they should be kept clear of all vegetable and animal refuse.

At the present time I am not aware that it is necessary to put into force the provisions of the Artizans Dwellings Act in any part of Lee or Kidbrook.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH S. BURTON,
Medical Officer of Lee and Kidbrook.

The Plumstead Board of Works.

Copy Report of Dr. W. C. Wise, Medical Officer of Health for the Parish of Plumstead.

To the Board of Works for the Plumstead District.

GENTLEMEN,

IN accordance with your instructions dated 25th ult., relating to Dr. Buchanan's Memorandum, I beg to report that I have conferred with the members of the Plumstead Committee, and suggested the best precautionary measures to adopt against a possible visitation of cholera. It was decided to secure a pure water supply—the first essential—by requesting the Kent Water Company to give a constant water service for the whole parish. It was also proposed that there should be a house to house visitation to learn of the existence, with a view to an immediate remedy, of any sanitary defects.

I was instructed to draw up a handbill for general circulation throughout the parish, calling attention to the necessity for cleanliness and care as regards drinking-water, drainage, and prompt disposal of house refuse, &c.

With regard to the expediency of putting into force the Artizans Dwellings Acts, I do not, having regard to the ample house accommodation in my district and to the very few cases of overcrowding brought under my notice, deem it necessary at present.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM C. WISE, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health for Plumstead.

August 13th, 1883.

THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE ST. OLAVE DISTRICT, SOUTHWARK.

86, Queen Elizabeth Street, St. John, Southwark, S.E.,
August 7, 1883.

SIR,

YOUR circular letter of the 20th ult., drawing attention to the powers conferred upon local authorities by the Artizans Dwellings Acts, was submitted to this Board

to-day, when the Medical Officer of Health stated that there was no area within the district which rendered necessary the putting in force of the provisions of those Acts.

I may add that the Sanitary Officers of the Board, from their frequent inspections of all parts of the district, are thoroughly well acquainted with its sanitary condition, and no houses are permitted to remain in an unsanitary state.

At the present time extra precautions are taken against disease by the greater use of disinfectants, frequent cleansing, removal of refuse, &c.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EDRIC BAYLEY,
Clerk.

The Secretary of State, Home Department.

BARROW RIVER (IRELAND) (DRAINAGE).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 7 August 1884;—for,

PRELIMINARY REPORT “ of Mr. *Manning*, Chief Engineer to the Board of Works in *Ireland*, on the proposed DRAINAGE of the LAND adjacent to the RIVER BARROW and its Tributaries, between the Source of the River and the TOWN of *Athy*.”

Treasury Chambers, }
7 August 1884. }

LEONARD COURTNEY.

PRELIMINARY REPORT on the proposed DRAINAGE of the LAND adjacent to the RIVER BARROW and its Tributaries, between the Source of the River and the TOWN of *Athy*.

IN the month of August 1883 the Commissioners of Public Works engaged the services of Mr. H. B. Kane and Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, the former to collect, arrange, and complete the engineering details necessary for making a design for the improvement of the river and its tributaries, from the source, in the Slieve Bloom Mountains, to the town of *Athy*, and the latter to make a survey and valuation of the lands which would be relieved from flooding by the contemplated works.

Shortly after I was directed by the Board to take up the subject myself; to direct Mr. Kane in the work assigned to him; and when the details, both as to engineering matters and valuation, were completed, to make a design for the drainage of the district, and to report thereon to the Board.

On the 28th August 1883, and following days, I made an examination of the entire district in company with Mr. Kane, and subsequently supplied him with all the necessary data as to the quantities of flood waters to be discharged; the proposed dimensions and inclinations of the main river and its tributaries, and such other information as was necessary for making an estimate of the cost of the work, and completing the details of the general design made by me.

He visited the district on several occasions, and had nearly finished his part of the work in the month of March last, at which time, I regret to say, he died. Since then the rest of the engineering work has been completed.

With respect to the valuation of the district, it has been much delayed by the continued state of flood during the winter and spring months, which rendered it impossible to proceed with it, and indeed so early as the 17th August 1883, Mr. Kane reported to me that I should postpone my examination of the district as on the previous day he was at Monasterevan, and all the lands on the main river up stream of that town were under water.

Mr. Fitzgerald is now engaged in making the valuation of the lands, which he expects to have completed about the end of September.

When his report is received all the information necessary to enable me to prepare my report on the district will have been collected.

As the proprietors and others who are interested in the measure are naturally anxious to receive, at as early a date as possible, information as to the cost of the proposed works, and the value of the improvements which their execution is calculated to effect, I have been requested by the Board to make this preliminary report which I now proceed to do, but I may be allowed to observe that the preparation of a full report on a great measure of this kind requires much deliberation, and care, and that the present report, while giving in a general way the results at which I have arrived from the data collected, must be subject to such revision as may be necessary when I come to deal with the project with all the facts before me.

The River Barrow at its junction with the Nore discharges the waters of a district

district of country the area of which is about 1,185 square miles, or over 140,000 acres.

The valley of the river up to the town of Athy (50 miles above the Nore) is comparatively narrow, and the extent of land subject to flooding is not large. At Athy there is a rocky shoal on which a mill weir has been erected, and where there is a fall in the ordinary summer water of six feet; at Bert, about three miles above Athy, there is another shoal and mill weir, and again at Monasterevan, 12 miles higher up, there is another rock shoal.

It is this part of the river (about 15 miles in length) that forms the key to the drainage of the district above it, and in which is situated the great bulk of the flooded lands proposed to be relieved.

From the source of the river in the Slieve Bloom Mountains, at an elevation of more than 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, to the navigation weir below Athy, its length is 47 miles, and it discharges the water of 637 square miles.

I have estimated the quantity of water to be discharged in a high winter flood at 400,000 cubic feet in a minute; to discharge this quantity a channel 160 feet wide at bottom, and 9½ feet deep will be required for the first five miles above Athy; this width will be gradually reduced to 120 feet at Monasterevan, where the catchment is only 454 square miles; and from thence upwards the channels will be proportioned to the quantity of water estimated to be discharged. During its course of 47 miles from its source to Athy, the river is joined by eight principal tributaries, the aggregate length of which is 178 miles. The total length of water courses which it is proposed to improve is as follows:—

Main River	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 miles.
Tributaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	178 „
Drains	-	-	-	-	-	-	112 „
Total							330 miles.

The cost of executing the works necessary to relieve the lands, including land purchase and compensation, I estimate at the sum of 472,000 *l*.

Until the completion of the survey and valuation, in the preparation of which Mr. Fitzgerald is now engaged, I am unable to report upon the quantity of land which the works I have designed will drain, or what will be the amount of their improved value after the drainage has been effected.

Being anxious however to furnish all the information I can, I have examined a survey partly completed more than 30 years ago, and I think I cannot be far wrong in estimating the total area to be drained at 50,000 acres, and the annual increase in the value of the lands if so improved at 17,000 *l*. If these estimates be correct the return on the outlay would be a little more than 3½ per cent. per annum.

The cost per acre would be nearly 9 *l*. 9 *s*., the annual charge taken as a perpetuity would be something less than 7 *s*. per acre, and the amount of an annuity for 35 years would be about 9 *s*. 6 *d*. per acre.

The large cost of the proposed works mainly arises from the expensive nature of the works necessary to be executed on the Barrow from Athy to Monasterevan, and from thence towards the source of the river near Rosenallis. I have roughly calculated that about one-third of the flooded lands (say 17,000 acres) are adjacent to the main river, while the cost of the works in the 40 miles of its length is about 65 per cent. of the total estimate. It is of course possible to reduce the dimensions of the main drain of the district, so that the lands along it, while still subject to occasional flooding, would be much improved when compared with their present state, and the works on the tributaries (along which the great bulk of the flooded lands lies) being of a less expensive character, might be designed for a more perfect drainage. I am unwilling in the present state of the case, to suggest any such course, the consideration of which more properly belongs to the proprietors of the district.

(signed) *Rob. Manning,*
Chief Engineer.

5 August 1884.

BARROW RIVER (IRELAND)
(DRAINAGE).

PRELIMINARY REPORT of Mr. Manning, Chief
Engineer to the Board of Works in *Ireland*, on the
proposed DRAINAGE of the Land adjacent to the
River Barrow and its Tributaries, between the
Source of the River and the Town of *Athy*.

(*Mr. Courtney.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
7 August 1884.

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H.—26. 8. 84.

DUBLIN TWENTY-FIVE MILE RADIUS (OPEN COMMONS).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 13 March 1884 ;—for,

RETURN “of COMMONS and OPEN SPACES within a Radius of TWENTY-FIVE MILES round DUBLIN.”

NOTE.—This Return shows all the “Commons and Open Spaces” which appear in the Valuation Lists, within a radius of Twenty-five miles round Dublin.

In many instances the areas have been divided into holdings, the occupiers of which, through lengthened occupation, have doubtless established an indefeasible title.

If strictly investigated, it is probable that few instances would be found in which any public right of user exists.

Dublin, }
23 July 1884. }

J. BALL GREENE,
Commissioner of Valuation.

RETURN of COMMONS and OPEN SPACES within a Radius of TWENTY-FIVE MILES round DUBLIN.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	*Name of Townland in which Common or Open Space is Situate.	Area.			REMARKS.
			A.	R.	P.	
DUBLIN - -	Rathmichael - -	Loughlinstown Commons	8	0	3	Unenclosed Common.
	St. Peters' - -	Harold's Cross West -	3	1	26	- - ditto.
WICKLOW - -	Kiltegan - -	Rathgorragh Lower -	2	2	27	Grazed in common by tenants of town- land.
	Hollywood - -	Johnstown - - -	2	0	6	Grazed in common.
	Ditto - -	Slievecorragh - -	4	3	18	- - ditto.
	Boystown - -	Carrigacurra - - -	3	0	9	Waste commonage.
KILDARE - -	Kilcock - -	Commons, East - -	16	1	26	Held free by several occupiers.
	Ditto - -	Commons, South - -	48	1	9	- - - ditto.
	Ditto - -	Commons, West - -	40	3	3	Commonage.
	Ballymore-Eustace	Broadleas Commons -	454	1	24	This Common is held in lots, free of rent, by a number of occupiers.
	Carnalway - -	Harristown Commons -	181	1	0	- - - ditto - - - ditto.
	Dunmurry - -	Grangecommon - -	1	2	18	Commons.
	Ditto - -	Rahilla Commons - -	8	3	9	- ditto.
	Cloncurry - -	Grangecommon - -	23	2	15	Held free of rent by several occupiers.
	Grangeclare - -	Killeagh Common -	1	2	36	- - - ditto - - - ditto.
	Kildare - -	- - ditto - - -	2	1	20	Held free of rent by occupiers.
	Ditto - -	Rahilla Commons - -	11	2	33	Commons.
	Ditto - -	Brallistown Commons -	5	1	12	- ditto.
	Ditto - -	Kingsbog or Common -	656	1	28	Held free of rent by several occupiers.
	Ditto - -	Curragh - - -	2,723	1	18	Partly occupied by Curragh Camp.
	Ballysax - -	- ditto - - -	2,135	3	20	- - - ditto - - - ditto.
	Rathangan - -	Killeagh Common - -	3	0	3	Held free of rent by occupiers.
	Feighcullen - -	Grangecommon - -	25	3	9	Held free of rent by several occupiers.
	Carn - -	Commons, North - -	109	2	39	Held free of rent.
	Ditto - -	Commons, South - -	3	2	8	- - ditto.
	Tipperkevin - -	Commons - - -	14	0	33	- - ditto.
MEATH - -	Dunboyne - -	Cappaghreen - -	18	1	4	Held free in common by tenants.
	Kilmoon - -	Kilmoon - - -	4	0	20	In common by tenants of townland.
	Ditto - -	Primatestown - -	44	3	37	Held in common by tenants of townland.
	Duleek - -	Commons - - -	204	2	27	Open Common.
	Ditto - -	Gaskinstown - - -	41	3	20	Held free of rent by tenants.
	Ardeath - -	Moorstown - - -	24	1	29	Held in commonage by tenants.
	Moorechurch - -	Kennetstown - - -	1	2	13	Grazed in common.

*Note.—There are no names for the “Commons or Open Spaces” in Ireland, except those of the townlands in which they are situate.

DUBLIN TWENTY-FIVE MILE RADIUS
(OPEN COMMONS).

RETURN of COMMONS and OPEN SPACES
within a Radius of TWENTY-FIVE MILES
round DUBLIN.

(*Mr. Healy.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 August 1884.*

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of Dublin.

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H.—12. 9. 84.

EXPERIMENTS ON LIVING ANIMALS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 14 February 1884;—for,

“COPY of REPORT from INSPECTORS showing the Number of EXPERIMENTS performed on LIVING ANIMALS during the Year 1883, under LICENCES granted under the Act 39 & 40 Vict. c. 77, distinguishing Painless Experiments from Painful Experiments (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 176, of Session 1883).”

Home Office, }
March 1884. }

A. F. O. LIDDELL.

(*Mr. Hibbert.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons. to be Printed,
18 March 1884.

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Messrs. ADAM and CHARLES BLACK, of Edinburgh ;
Messrs. ALEXANDER THOM and Co., or Messrs. HODGES, FIGGIS, and Co., of Dublin.

COPY of REPORT from INSPECTORS showing the Number of EXPERIMENTS performed on LIVING ANIMALS during the Year 1883, under LICENCES granted under the Act 39 & 40 Vict. c. 77, distinguishing Painless Experiments from Painful Experiments (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 176, of Session 1883).

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit the following Report on Experiments performed on Living Animals during the Year 1883, under the Act 39 & 40 Vict. c. 77, including—

- I. The Names of all Persons who held Licenses and special Certificates during any part of the Year; together with a Statement of the Registered Places, if any, for which the Licenses were valid, and the Names of the Scientific Authorities qualified under the Act to sign applications for Licenses, and to give Special Certificates.
- II. The Total Number of Experiments performed under the Act in the same period; and—
- III. The Number of such Experiments in which there is reason to believe that any appreciable Pain was inflicted.

R E P O R T.

1. The names of the 44 persons who held licenses during any part of the year are given in the subjoined Tables, in one of which are entered the names of the 32 licensees who performed any experiments; and, in the other, the names of those, 12 in number, who performed none.

2. The total number of experiments of all kinds performed during the year was about 535. Of these, 256 were done under the restrictions of the license alone; 55 under certificates in Column 2; 122 under certificates in Column 3; 102 under certificates in Column 4. Four or five experiments on dogs and cats were performed under the certificates in Column 4, which, however, are enumerated with those under the certificates in Column 2.

3. As in all the experiments, except those done under the special certificates in Columns 2, 3, and 4, which dispense either entirely or partially with the use of anæsthetics, the animals are rendered insensible during the whole of the experiment and are not allowed to regain sensibility, no appreciable suffering would be caused if the provisions of the Act were faithfully carried out, which I have every reason to believe was done.

(a.) With regard to the experiments under certificates in Column 2, as they all consisted in simple inoculation with, or in the hypodermic injection of morbid matter, the pain inflicted in the cases in which any result ensued would be no more than that which accompanies ordinary vaccination and its consequences.

(b.) Of

(b.) Of the 122 experiments performed under certificates in Column 3, 114 also consisted principally in inoculation with various septic matters or morbid organisms, for the greater part connected with an important enquiry into the nature of tubercular affections. From the returns I have received from the various operators it would appear that no pain was inflicted in these cases except in about 14 or 15 instances in which disease was produced, but which was very trifling. In the remaining 8 cases, in which more serious operations were required, as these were effected under anæsthesia, the only suffering in the animals that survived would be that which attends the ordinary repair of a surgical injury.

4. It may therefore be stated that the amount of direct or indirect suffering from the performance of physiological experiments during the past year was wholly insignificant, and limited to about 14 or 15 animals.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Geo. Busk, Inspector.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State.

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

TABLE I.

LIST of LICENSEES who performed EXPERIMENTS under their LICENSES and CERTIFICATES in 1883.

	NAMES OF REGISTERED PLACES.	NAMES OF LICENSEES.	Certificates held by each Licensee.					Scientific Authorities recommending Licensees and granting Certificates.
			1. Permitting Experiments in Illustration to Lectures (use of Anæsthetics necessary).	2. Special for Experiments without Anæsthetics.	3. Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anæsthesia.	4. Permitting Experiments on Cats, Dogs, Horses, Mules, or Asses.*	5. For the further Advancement of Knowledge by testing previous Discoveries.	
1	No place named	M. Foster, F.R.S.	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; and Professor of Anatomy at Cambridge.
1	- - Ditto	G. R. Milne Murray	-	1	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; and Pro- fessor of Physiology, University College, London; President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Professor of Clinical Surgery in King's College, London.
1	ABERDEEN: University of Aberdeen Physiological Department.	W. Stirling, M.D., F.R.S.E.	1	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; and Professor of Anatomy in the University of Aberdeen.
1	University of Aberdeen Materia Medica Laboratory, Marischal College Build- ings.	Alex. Dyce Davidson, M.D.	1	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; and President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
1	CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: Physiological Laboratory, New Museum	J. N. Langley, M.A.	1	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; and Pro- fessor of Anatomy in the University of Cambridge.
1	- - Ditto	A. S. Lea, M.A.	1	-	-	-	-	- - ditto - - ditto.
1	- - Ditto	W. H. Gaskell, M.D.	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; and Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, University of Cambridge.

1	EDINBURGH: University of Edinburgh, the Physiological Lecture Room and the Physiological Laboratory.	W. Rutherford, M.D., F.R.S.	-	1	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; and President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
1	University of Edinburgh, the Materia Medica Department	Matthew Hay, M.D. †	-	-	-	1 §	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; and Professor of Materia Medica, University of Edinburgh.
1	Minto House Medical School	R. Milne Murray, M.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Professor of Clinical Surgery, Edinburgh University; and Professor of Surgery, Edinburgh University.
1	GLASGOW: University of Glasgow Physiological Laboratory.	David Newman, M.B. † ‡	-	1 §	-	-	-	1 §	President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow; Professor of Physiology, University of Glasgow; Professor of Medicine, University of Glasgow; and Professor of Medicine, Anderson's College, Glasgow.
1	University of Glasgow Physiological Laboratory and Physiological Class Room.	J. Yule Mackay, M.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	The President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Professor of Anatomy, University of Glasgow; and Professor of Physiology, University of Glasgow.
1	LIVERPOOL: Liverpool School of Medicine, Physiological Laboratory.	F. W. Mott, M.B.	-	-	-	-	-	1	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; and Professor of Physiology, University College, London.
1	LONDON: University College, London; the New Physiological Theatre and the Rooms comprised in the Physiological Laboratory, together with the Curator's Room.	Victor Horsley, M.B.	-	1	-	-	-	1	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; and Professor of Physiology in University College, London; and Professor of Medicine, University College, London.
1	- - Ditto - - ditto	E. A. Schäfer, M.D., F.R.S.	-	1	-	-	-	1	President of the Royal Society; and Professor of Physiology in University College, London.
1	- - Ditto - - ditto	George Thin, M.D.	-	-	-	-	-	1	President of the Royal College of Physicians; and Professor of Physiology in University College, London.
1	- - Ditto - - ditto	Dawson Williams, M.D.	-	-	-	-	-	1 §	President of the Royal College of Physicians; and Professor of Physiology in University College, London.

† These two Licenses have expired.

* No experiments have been performed on horses, mules, or asses.

‡ Mr. Newman may also perform experiments at the Glasgow Royal Infirmary Medical School, and could perform experiments under his special Certificate without limitation to a registered place.

§ These four Certificates have expired.

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND—continued.

TABLE I.—List of Licensees who performed Experiments under their Licenses and Certificates in 1883—continued.

	NAMES OF REGISTERED PLACES.	NAMES OF LICENSEES.	Certificates held by each Licensee.					Scientific Authorities recommending Licensees and granting Certificates.
			1. Permitting Experiments in Illustration to Lectures (use of Anesthetics necessary).	2. Special for Experiments without Anesthetics.	3. Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anesthesia.	4. Permitting Experiments on Cats, Dogs, Horses, Mules, or Asses.*	5. For the further Advancement of Knowledge by testing previous Discoveries.	
	LONDON—continued.							
1	King's College Physiological Laboratory.	W. W. Cheyne, M.B., C.M.	1	-	1	-	-	President of the Royal Society; and President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; and Professor of Clinical Surgery in King's College, London.
1	- - Ditto - - ditto	David Ferrier, M.D., F.R.S.	-	-	1	-	-	President of the Royal Society; and President of the Royal College of Physicians, London.
1	King's College Physiological Laboratory and Anatomical Theatre.	Gerald F. Vero, M.D.	1	-	-	-	-	President of the College of Physicians of Ireland; Regius Professor of Surgery in Trinity College, Dublin; President of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland; and Professor of Anatomy in King's College, London.
1	St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London; portion of building used by Medical School.	T. Lauder Brunton, M.D., F.R.S.	1	1	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology in University College, London; and Professor of Physiology in Oxford.
1	- - Ditto - - ditto	J. T. Cash, M.D., †	1	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, and Professor of Physiology in University College, London.
1	- - Ditto - - ditto	Vincent Dörner Harris, M.B.	1	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; and Professor of Physiology in University College, London.
1	Guy's Hospital, London; the Museum, Theatre, and Lecture Rooms.	F. W. Pavy, M.D., F.R.S.	1	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology in University College, London; and Professor of Forensic Medicine in University College, London.

1	- - Ditto - - ditto	P. H. Pye-Smith, M.D.	-	1	-	-	1 ‡	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Linacre Professor of Physiology in the University of Oxford; President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; and Professor of Anatomy in the University of Cambridge.
1	The Laboratory and Out-house in the Garden at 94, Gower-street, W.C.	Heneage Gibbes, M.D. §	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; and Professor of Physiology, University of Oxford.
1	Brown Institution, Wandsworth-road, London; the Laboratory, the Stables, and the Post-mortem Room.	C. S. Roy, M.D. ||	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Anatomy in the University of Cambridge; President of the Royal College of Physicians; and Professor of Physiology in University College, London.
1	MANCHESTER: Owens College: The Physiological Laboratory.	A. Gamgee, M.D., F.R.S.E.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	The President of the General Medical Council; and the Professor of Physiology in University College, London.
1	NEWCASTLE: Physiological Laboratory and Museum of the University of the Durham College of Medicine.	C. E. Jennings, M.D. ¶	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Lecturer on Physiology, London Hospital; Professor of Physiology in University of Oxford; President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Lecturer on Physiology, University of Durham; College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Professor of Medicine in the University of Durham.
1	OXFORD: Physiological Laboratory, University Museum, Oxford.	G. F. Dowdeswell, B.A. **	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	President of the Royal Society; and Professor of Physiology in University of Oxford.
1	- - Ditto - - ditto	J. Burdon Sanderson, M.D., F.R.S. ††	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society.
1	WALTHAMSTOW: Licentee's House at Stoney Down	Neil MacLeod, M.D.	-	-	-	-	1 ‡	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Edinburgh University.
32		TOTAL	- - -	17	4	13	2	-	-	

* No experiments have been performed on horses, mules, or asses.
† Dr. Cash can also perform experiments at the Physiological Laboratory and Anatomical Theatre, King's College, London, and the Laboratory, the Stables, and the Post-mortem Room of the Brown Institution, Wandsworth-road.
§ Dr. Heneage Gibbes can also perform experiments at the Physiological Laboratory and Anatomical Theatre, King's College, London.
|| Dr. Roy can also perform experiments at the Physiological Laboratory of the New Museum, Cambridge University; and at the Physiological Laboratory, University College, London.
¶ Up to 2nd December 1883, Dr. C. E. Jennings performed experiments at the Museum, Theatre, and Lecture Rooms of Guy's Hospital.
** Mr. Dowdeswell can also perform experiments at the Physiological Laboratory, University College, London; and at the Brown Institution, Wandsworth-road; and at the Physiological Laboratory, New Museum, University of Cambridge.
†† Dr. Sanderson is not restricted to the registered place so far as relates to the performance of experiments under his License; and he could only perform experiments under his Certificate, in Column 1, in the Registered Places in University College, London.

TABLE II.
LIST of LICENSEES who performed No EXPERIMENTS under the Act in 1883.

	NAMES OF REGISTERED PLACES.	NAMES OF LICENSEES.	Certificates held by each Licensee.					Scientific Authorities recommending Licensees and granting Certificates.
			1. Permitting Experiments in Illustration to Lectures (use of Anæsthetics obligatory).	2. Special for Experiments without Anæsthetics.	3. Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anæsthesia.	4. Permitting Experiments on Cats, Dogs, Horses, Mules, or Asses.	5. For the further Advancement of Knowledge by testing previous Discoveries.	
1	No place named	Joseph Coats, M.D.*	-	-	1 †	-	-	President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Professor of Surgery in Glasgow University; and Professor of Anatomy in the University of Glasgow.
1	- - Ditto	T. H. Huxley, F.R.S. °	-	1 †	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; and Professor of Physiology in University College, London.
1	GLASGOW: Glasgow Royal Infirmary; Buildings of the Medical School.	J. Barlow, M.D.	1	-	-	-	-	President of Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Professor of Physiology in Glasgow University.
1	- - Ditto	W. J. Fleming, M.D.	1	-	-	-	-	President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow; and Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Glasgow.
1	LONDON: University College; the New Physiological Theatre and the Rooms comprised in the Physiological Laboratory, together with the Curator's Rooms.	Wilson Fox, M.D., F.R.S. °	-	-	1 †	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; and Professor of Physiology in University College, London.
1	- - Ditto	J. A. MacWilliam, M.D. -	1	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons; and Professor of Physiology, University College, London.

1	Guy's Hospital, London; the Museum, Theatre, and Lecture Rooms.	J. Stevenson, M.D., F.R.C.S.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, University College, London.
1	Wandsworth-road, in a building belonging to Mr. George Lacey, 213, Wandsworth-road, S.W., and situated in the Stag Yard, opposite side of the Wandsworth-road to the above address. †	Alfred Lingard	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons; and Professor of Physiology in the University of Oxford.
MANCHESTER:										
1	Owens College; the Pathological Laboratory.	Julius Dreschfeld, M.D.	-	-	-	1 †	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; and Professor of Physiology, Oxford.
1	Owens College; the Physiological Laboratory.	W. H. Waters, B.A. §	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; and Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Cambridge.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE:										
1	The Physiological Laboratory and Museum of the University of Durham College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	J. Oliver, M.D.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and Professor of Medicine, University of Durham.
NOTTINGHAM:										
1	The Laboratory, 31, Derby-road	E. B. Truman, M.D.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology in University College, London; and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in University College, London.
12		Total	-	-	5	3	4	-	-	

* These three Licenses have expired.

† These four Certificates have expired.

‡ This place is only registered during the tenure of Mr. Lingard's License.

§ Mr. Wm. Horscroft Waters can also perform experiments at the Physiological Laboratory, New Museum, University of Cambridge.

I R E L A N D.

R E P O R T.

Sir,

16, Harcourt-street, Dublin,
13 May 1884.

IN accordance with your directions, I beg to submit the following Tables, showing the licenses and certificate in force in Ireland during the year 1883, under the Act 39 & 40 Vict. c. 77.

No experiments were performed under the solitary certificate in force.

The four holders of licenses, who exercised their powers during the year, performed in all 34 experiments; and from the observations I have made, and the reports I have received, I have no hesitation in saying that the experiments were humanely performed, were free from any significant amount of suffering, and were directed towards useful and proper ends.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. Thornley Stoker.

To the Right Hon. the Chief Secretary
for Ireland.

I R E L A N D.

TABLE I.

LIST of LICENSEES who performed EXPERIMENTS under the Act in 1883.

	NAMES OF REGISTERED PLACES.	NAMES OF LICENSEES.	Certificates held by each Licensee.					Scientific Authorities recommending Licensees and granting Certificates.
			1. Permitting Experiments in Illustration to Lectures (use of Anesthetics obligatory).	2. Special for Experiments without Anesthetics.	3. Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anesthesia.	4. Permitting Experiments on Cats, Dogs, Horses, Mules, or Asses.	5. For the further Advancement of Knowledge by testing previous Discoveries.	
1	DUBLIN: Physiological Work Room in 8, Wilton- terrace; and Physiological Laboratory in Carmichael College.	J. M. Purser, M.D. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians.
1	Laboratory in St. Vincent's Hospital	F. B. Quinlan, M.D. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians. The Professor of Institutes of Medicine in the University of Dublin.
1	Physiological Lecture Rooms and Laboratory in Carmichael College.	J. A. Scott, L.R.C.S.I.	1 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Licensee.—President of King and Queen's Col- lege of Physicians. The Professor of Ma- teria Medica in the School of Physic. Certificate.—The President, King and Queen's College of Physicians, and Professor of Materia Medica in the School of Physic.
1	QUEEN'S COUNTY: Laboratory, Drimnagh House	James Davison, L.R.C.S.I. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Professor of Physiology, Royal College of Sur- geons, Ireland; A. H. McClintock, M.D., LL.D., President, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
4		TOTAL	1	—	—	—	—	

IRELAND—continued.

TABLE II.

LIST of LICENSEES who performed NO EXPERIMENTS under the Act in 1883.

	NAMES OF REGISTERED PLACES.	NAMES OF LICENSEES.	Certificates held by each Licensee.					Scientific Authorities recommending Licenses and granting Certificates.
			1. Permitting Experiments in Illustration to Lectures (use of Anæsthetics obligatory).	2. Special for Experiments without Anæsthetics.	3. Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anæsthesia.	4. Permitting Experiments on Cats, Dogs, Horses, Mules, or Asses.	5. For the further Advancement of Knowledge by testing previous Discoveries.	
	DUBLIN:							
1	The Laboratory, Steven's Hospital; and Biological Club Room in the Colleges of Physicians.	Robert McDonnell, M.D., F.R.C.S.	.	.	.	.	.	President, King and Queen's College of Physicians; W. Colles, M.D., Regius Professor of Surgery, University of Dublin.
1	Physiological Lecture Room in Royal College of Surgeons.	J. Stannus Hughes, F.R.C.S.I.	.	.	.	.	.	President, Royal College of Surgeons.
	BELFAST:							
1	Physiological Laboratory of Queen's College	Peter Redfern, M.D., F.R.S.	.	.	.	.	.	President, Royal College of Surgeons.
1	Ditto . . . ditto . . .	R. J. Anderson, M.D.	.	.	.	.	.	President, Royal College of Surgeons; Professor Redfern, Queen's College, Belfast.
4		TOTAL . . .	—	—	—	—	—	

W. Thornley Stoker,
Inspector for Ireland under Act 39 & 40 Vict. c. 77.

EXPERIMENTS ON LIVING ANIMALS.

COPY of REPORT from INSPECTORS showing the Number of EXPERIMENTS performed on LIVING ANIMALS during the Year 1882, under LICENCES granted under the Act 39 & 40 Vict. c. 77, distinguishing Painless Experiments from Painful Experiments (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 176, of Session 1883).

(*Mr. Hibbert.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
18 March 1884.*

[*Price 2 d.*]

104.

H.-9, 6, 84.

Under 2 oz.

FORESTS AND WASTE LANDS (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 7 February 1884 ;—for,

COPY “of the REPORT of Mr. *D. Howitz*, Forest Conservator, on the
RE-AFFORESTING of WASTE LANDS in *Ireland*; and the Application
of Forestry to the Remedy of the destructive Torrents and Floods of
the Catchment Basins of the chief Rivers of *Ireland*.”

A PRELIMINARY REPORT on the RE-AFFORESTING, &c., of IRELAND,
by *D. Howitz*, Forest Conservator ; with Appendix.

Sir,

18, Steen Blichers Vei, Frederiksberg,
Copenhagen, 8 January 1884.

I HAVE hereby the honour to forward to you my report on the Re-afforesting of Ireland, which you have requested me to furnish you with. According to your wish I came to Ireland and examined the various parts of the country where the want of forest appears the greatest, and a scheme for re-afforesting is most urgently required, and having been informed of the periodical inundations occurring in the Lough Neagh catchment basin, and that the Government had taken steps to prevent these by undertaking series of engineering works, I paid a longer visit to this locality, and examined it closely, to enable me to form a plan for the cultivation of the surrounding highlands and slopes, a work which, if carried out according to the plan hereafter described, is bound to prevent the sudden and disastrous floods, and at the same time furnish the water-courses with water in the dry summer months ; not only water enough for the use of the people, but enough for the continuation of water transport, as well as the great advantage that no stagnant swamps or drying flats will be permitted to exhale unhealthy miasmas during the hot summer, an end which no amount of the most skilled engineering will be able to accomplish.

If the cultivation of this comparatively small district is carried out properly, and the great advantages derived from forest culture thus practically demonstrated close at hand, I have no doubt but that the rest of the country will follow in the wake, and the beginning be made to a great and beneficial work, for which posterity will be grateful.

The proper proportion of forest-covered land to the non-forested part of a country is a question which of late has taken a very prominent place amongst the administrative questions in most civilised countries, and particularly where the proper balance has been disturbed by the destruction of the forest. Without entering further upon this theme, I will only refer you to France, Switzerland, Spain, Sicily, and many others, where now the work of cultivating the denuded ranges and hills has been commenced with more or less vigour, and the importance of the question thus recognised. In Switzerland, where the floods in spring, the ravines and falls of earth from denuded mountain sides some 10 years ago attracted so much attention that a commission was formed to inquire into the matter, which resulted in the new forest laws for Switzerland, dated 24th March 1876, I think that you will find some points which can be useful to us. These forest regulations were formed from the French regulations regarding the forests on the mountains of France, where the protection and cultivation of forest was found necessary to prevent floods and climatic disturbances, as hailstorms, &c. I think, therefore, that these regulations may aid in

the formation of regulations for Ireland, taking notice, of course, of the difference in climate and other conditions of life between the two countries.

There can no longer be any doubt that the forests on the ranges prevent sudden floods to a very great extent, and that by a judicious cultivation of slopes and high plateaus, in a few years these calamities are avoided. Experience has also proved that such cultivations ensure a steady flow of water during summer, and that the fertility of the agricultural lowlands is increased considerably by them. Baron von Mueller, the celebrated botanist, in his work on forest plantation, states that in forest-bare countries the productiveness of cereal fields increased 50 per cent. by the cultivation of forest belts, a statement never yet contradicted by experience. Where, as in Ireland, the hills and ranges once have been covered with great, and, according to history, valuable woods (the traces of which are to be found everywhere in the bogs), and where it should be so easy to rear the most valuable timber trees, there the work of re-forestation will not only be a boon to the country at large, by preventing the flooding of the lowlands during heavy rains, and fertilizing them by a steady flow of water throughout the year, making the climate more congenial and healthy, but it will have the great advantage of being a work eminently remunerative, an advantage it will have compared to the difficult and costly cultivation in the Alps, the Pyrenees, and the Ardennes, where only the hardy and cheap trees can be reared, and on which works the French, Spanish, and Swiss Governments are spending millions of money yearly. That the planting of trees of even inferior quality will repay the trouble, and thereby improve comparatively valueless land, you will grant when I refer you to the cultivation of "*Les Landes*" in France. These localities, although so widely different from Ireland, are still a proof of what forest plantation can do. The committee which reported in 1857 on this work, predicted that the cultivation of the "*Landes*," the low-lying lands near the Garonne, would add more than 1,000,000,000 francs to the wealth of France, a prophecy which at that time was regarded as wild and foolish, but which has been more than fulfilled. I will only quote the last words of the late report furnished by the council to the *Département des Forêts* in 1882:—"This is one of the most beautiful pages in the history of civilization and progress; in a region which, 30 years ago, was one of the poorest and most miserable in France, but which may now be ranked amongst the wealthy and prosperous."

There is at the present time about 1½ million of acres of pine (*Pinus maritima*) on the "*Landes*," and though the soil is of the poorest description, these trees have grown fairly well. Where 30 years ago a few thousand poor and unhealthy shepherds were walking about on stilts to raise themselves above the unwholesome flats, watching their flocks feeding on the scant herbage found here and there, are now villages with sawmills, wood-working factories, charcoal kilns, turpentine distilleries, and for more than 70 miles are seen these vast forests interspersed with fertile agricultural lands, where farmers and foresters by the thousands are finding a healthy and prosperous existence. While here the poor and despised timber of the maritime pine can furnish such results, what can not be done with the humid and rich soil on the hills and ranges of Ireland, where the best and most costly timber trees of America and Europe should find a congenial home?

The products of the forest cannot stand a long and costly transport, and particularly the larger and more valuable assortments for buildings, wharves, and shipbuilding, without raising the price in a very inproportionate degree.

As England now is the greatest consumer of timber and wood in Europe, it is evident that the proximity of the greatest market must raise the value of the product in the forests of Ireland. According to the Swedish "*Tidskrift för Skogshushållning*, 1881, Upsala," the consumption of wood for the years 1872—1878 gave the following mean importation, as follows:—

England imported yearly	-	-	-	-	-	-	290,000,000 cubic feet.
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,000,000 "
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000,000 "
U.S. of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000,000 "
Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000,000 "
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,000,000 "
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,000,000 "
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000,000 "
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000,000 "

And

And if the yearly reports are examined we find that the importation of wood to London has increased from four to five per cent. from 1875—1878, and also that there is an increase in all markets, notwithstanding the greater use of iron, coal, and peat as surrogates for wood. The importation to England consists of 36 per cent. of timber for buildings, and of large dimensions, 55 per cent. of split and sawn timber, 5 per cent. of coopers' wood, and 6 per cent. of exotic timber for furniture and articles of luxury. The large consumption of split and sawn timber gives a key for what we should cultivate in Ireland, while at the same time the possibility of producing the larger dimensions at a smaller price might increase the consumption. As now the Norwegian forests have ceased to export, and timber from the Swedish forests is being depreciated with every year, as the necessity for cutting the young, the immature, and the poor forest is growing greater; also looking to the fact that Germany can scarcely supply its own markets, and the exportation of timber from the Baltic soon will cease altogether, then we arrive at the question: "Where shall we get the necessary wood from, and will the cessation of the production of timber from these sources not cause a timber famine?" That there soon will arrive a time when the price of wood, and particularly of matured and large timber, will rise to an extraordinary degree; of this there can be no doubt, but it is said there are in "Russia" still such vast, nearly virgin forests, that these for a very long while will be able to satisfy the present as well as the increased demand. Mr. Herbert's report shows the reverse, and the distance of that country, and the great difficulties of transport there, are bound to increase the price of the timber to such a degree that a producer of the same timber in a country like Ireland, with all its facilities for transport, could almost demand his own price, and take his own convenience for felling and selling.

The greatly increased demand for telegraph poles, sleepers, pit props, &c., &c., mainly supplied by the pine forest, for the growing of which Ireland in particular seems extraordinarily well suited, points directly to which kind of trees to choose. While, therefore, the great bulk of the forests of Ireland should be grown with pines and other conifers in the sheltered lowlands, along water-courses, and near the sea, a great number of valuable deciduous trees might be grown, as well as on the firelines, which must divide the forest and prevent any large conflagration, although in such a humid climate as that of Ireland this danger is less imminent than in the more southern and warmer countries.

Of the 20 million acres of Ireland about one quarter is well suited for forest cultivation, a percentage not at all too great. All the ranges and bogs, all the barren and desolate coastlands, and a great many of the very poor grasslands, are natural forest, and should be made such. Many hundreds of thousands of acres do not pay an interest of 6*d.* a year, and the greatest part of the five millions of acres are waste ground, and pay not 1*d.* There is much grassland and many fenced paddocks on the ranges where the heather and brake is in such force, and where rocks, stones, &c., cover the ground to such an extent that the actual gain per acre is not more than 1*s.* to 2*s.* Would it not be better to cultivate these vast areas, so eminently suited for forest, and to obtain a yearly rental of at the least 1*l.* per acre instead? The calculation is easily made, and without entering upon details, which would be out of place here. Cultivation, including cost of nurseries, purchase of seed, preparation of ground, purchase of tools and buildings, fencing, labour, and superintendence, should for, say, 100,000 acres, be about 4*l.* per acre, or 400,000*l.*

This first cost, calculated with 4 per cent. interest for 30 years, 17*l.* per acre add to this expense for superintendence, road-making and repairing, maintenance of fences and drains, as well as all incidental expenses, made up as follows:—

	£.
First cost after 30 years - - - - -	1,700,000
1 superintendent at 500 <i>l.</i> a year - - - - -	-
50 forest rangers at 50 <i>l.</i> to 75 <i>l.</i> a year - - - - -	-
Repairs of buildings, tools, &c., at 300 <i>l.</i> - - - - -	-
Road-making and repairing - - - - -	-
Fences, drains, and incidental expenses - - - - -	-
	125,000
	35,000
	<hr/>
	£. 1,860,000

And to put the expenses with a round sum to two millions, the cost per acre will be at 30 years of age 20 £., this, allowing for the highest wages, and I firmly believe that the expenses will be 25 per cent. less.

A pine forest should at that age, under the present conditions of soil and climate, and at the ruling market prices, which are bound to rise considerably in 30 years, be worth at least 50 £. per acre all round. I have here not allowed for the small wood obtained by the thinning out of the growing forest, nor for any bi-products obtained during the 30 years, and still the return should not be less than 1 £. per acre per annum, an estimate which is by no means too high. Some of the Scotch foresters agree with me that 1 £. per acre is not too high; and when we consider that in Ireland can be grown far more valuable timber trees than in Scotland or England, and that the opportunities for transport are so many and so easy there, I arrive at the conclusion that the result may be more than doubled. There are no great difficulties for cultivation in any part of Ireland, as far as I have been able to see, not even on the storm-blown ranges on the west coast. The wind will there, undoubtedly, keep the forest down for a long while, and the outer belt will be of no great value for utilization, but by-and-by the forest will gain the mastery, and if the protection of the outer belt is kept permanent and intact, inside this the now barren hills will in less than half a century have become valuable forest, and through the protecting influence of these forests the meagre inland grasslands and poor fields will have become fertile, rich meadows, and highly productive cereal fields. The question of the re-forestation of Ireland must, therefore, to every experienced man appear a question of life and death to the country, and with the facilities as yet in existence, but which, by exposure to the climatic and other influences, may change and disappear, with the consideration that by clothing the hills and ranges the disasters from floods and droughts may be avoided, and last, but not least, the consideration that "it will pay," I consider it of the very greatest importance to commence the work as soon as possible. Every year wasted is a great loss, for with every year the soil loses some of its present suitability, and with every year the complications and difficulties for extended cultivation grow apace, time is lost, and money. By re-forestation of Ireland, at present fast depreciating in value and fertility with every year, the whole country will be made fertile, prosperous, and, in consequence thereof, peaceful.

The question is now how to commence and carry out the scheme of re-forestation, and to do so in a progressive way, but at the same time to commence all over the country. A rough estimate gives about 3,000,000 acres as the area which should be cultivated first, and mainly distributed on the north, west, and south-west, in a three-fourth circle of the form of a C, while the great river basins of the Shannon, Lough Neagh, Blackwater, Barrow, and a number of less significant basins, would require, perhaps, another million or more for forest purposes to regulate the flow of the water. As the treatment of these basins should be very similar, I have taken only one in hand, viz., the Lough Neagh, being the second in importance and size, and having of late years attracted so much attention by the skilled engineering works executed there to prevent the destruction by the sudden flooding of the low lands, works which I feel convinced of will never be able to prevent disasters, or fully to deal with the floodwaters. No engineering work will ever be able to do it. The real cause, the denudation of the slopes and ranges of the whole catchment basin must be removed before any real good can be done, as experience shows at the Rhone, in France, and other rivers, where expensive engineering works have utterly failed in stemming the mountain torrents, or preventing them from flooding the valleys and lowlands to the destruction of these. There the cultivation of the great slopes and catchment basins, ranges and high mountains, is being carried out, a forest work very difficult, costly, and executed under very harassing circumstances of extremes of heat and cold, sudden rains and long droughts, and great want of earth to plant in. These places have been so long denuded of trees and shrubs that the rain has washed every vestige of fertile earth away, leaving only a small quantity in the crevices, and on the narrow ledges, an experience which should be avoided in Ireland, but which is sure to take place in time if the work of cultivation does not take place before long.

The difficulties in those countries, both the physical and climatic, are so enormous in comparison with those to be met with in Ireland, where the island climate,

climate, the proximity of the great ocean current, the Gulf Stream, and the abundance of mould or humus to plant in, as well as the geological formations are all so favourable to forests, that it would be unwise to delay the work till some of these advantageous features shall have disappeared.

Considering the large areas to be cultivated, and all the various social and political circumstances out of my province to deal with, I would therefore recommend that only the Lough Neagh catchment should be cultivated first with about 100,000 acres, the whole of which should be treated as one district, and subjected to one plan, and under the direction of a head forester—a trained theoretical and practical professional forester—who should have the sole charge of the cultivation.

But, at the same time, as the work of covering the denuded hills of this basin, as well as a great part of the Mourne Mountains, with forest, plans for the cultivation of the Shannon and other basins should be prepared, and also a number of smaller trial plantations be commenced in the more difficult highlands and coast areas of Donegal, Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, Galway, Clare, and Kerry. These trial or experimental plantations should be formed by making a number of small and cheap nurseries easy of approach, but as close to the future plantations as possible, and representing in soil and position, as much as it can be done practically, the whole of the cultivation. For the great bulk of the cultivations flying nurseries will have to be made. Thereby the long and costly transport of the plants is avoided, these are not exposed so long with their bared roots to the influence of the sun and the air, and the cultivator can choose his own time for planting, a circumstance of the greatest importance here, where the climate changes so rapidly from cool to warm, and sudden rains may aid or prevent the work. Lastly, the plants are reared on the same soil and under the same conditions as those which they are to occupy in future. Large and, in consequence, costly nurseries must be avoided in all great cultivations, and where, as in Ireland, it will be so cheap and comparatively easy to fence in small plots on the hillsides in the centre of the future plantations, it would be a great mistake to act otherwise. Another advantage to be derived from this course of action, and one which only those can appreciate who have had to deal with forest plantations in countries where this work is not much known, will be that the inhabitants will be made familiar with the trees and young plants and the treatment they require. A host of planters, young and old, will thus easily be raised, and by a periodical instruction in planting those who wish to earn wages as planters can learn the work and be ready when the great plantations are to take place.

It is, therefore, to the placement and arrangement of these nurseries that we will have to draw the first attention, and when this is done, to make a proper selection of seed for plants to be raised in them suitable to the country and its requirements.

This choice must be made, not only with a view to which trees will grow the quickest and make a show in the shortest time, although this question has a great deal of importance, where the influence on the flood-waters is prominent, but due consideration must be taken to the eventual state of the country when the forest raised is matured, to future local industries and agricultural pursuits, and where minerals and metals in the ranges may require special kinds of trees for their development. Where, for example, the geologists have found ironstone or ironore deposits, the Scotch fir, as well as some of the other conifers yielding a resinous wood, rapidly, and at the same time, furnishing an abundance of timber for props and other mining timber, these trees should be preferred, while other trees providing timber for boat and shipbuilding should be reared in localities where these industries are present, or likely to be present, near navigable and safe firths and lakes. In the attached list of trees which I propose to introduce in Ireland I have therefore remarked, firstly, the soil preferred by each, then the growth and the quality of wood, as well as some of the usages to which each is put to in the countries from whence they come and are suited to, and, lastly, the mode of cultivation, but leaving to a more detailed plan for each locality to choose the specimens suited to it and the proportions in which each shall be grown, a calculation which demands a great deal of local knowledge, and which I have had no opportunity of acquiring as yet.

While commencing at the North of Ireland, I would therefore recommend

nursery. If now the whole of the country should be planted, these nurseries would be able to supply a great amount of plants at a very cheap rate, and much valuable experience could be had beforehand. If the 3,000,000 of acres should be cultivated, about 100,000 acres a year should be planted, requiring between three and four hundred millions of plants yearly, and about one-third could be reared in these nurseries, the rest being raised in the flying nurseries. The more valuable timber trees of Western North America should be experimented with here, and there might also be reared a number of ornamental trees for distribution in the country to schools, public institutions, as well as to the population.

If it should now be decided to cultivate the whole available forest land of Ireland, and to commence at once, these nurseries, together with the flying nurseries, furnishing about three or four hundred millions of plants yearly, and about 100,000 acres being cultivated yearly, it would be 30 years before the whole of the three millions of acres were cultivated; but before that time much valuable experience would have been gained, and the value of the work be an established fact, while the country had got confidence in the question, and the first planted forests commenced to yield a steadily increasing supply for local wants, as well as for the requirements of the great markets in England.

The first thing to be done should therefore, after my humble opinion, be to nominate a committee of forestry, with a professional experienced forester as secretary, to examine into the requirements of each special locality while fixing the place for each nursery, and the area to be cultivated. The forest laws should then be framed for the protection of the forest, and with the experience from France and Switzerland, these would not be a great matter of difficulty to men who understand the Irish people. There should then be a central forest department in Dublin, under the guidance of some professional forester, and the work on the Lough Neagh be proceeded with as quickly as possible; firstly, to prevent the floods there; secondly, to gain experience; and thirdly, to gain confidence in the efficiency of the work, without which the rest of the cultivations would be difficult. The 20th Clause of the Tramways Act, 1883, provides that: The planting of trees shall be included amongst the purposes for which money may be advanced by the Board of Works. This I consider a great advantage, and one which may be useful here. It enables private people to cultivate forests on their less valuable land, but at the same time I consider it necessary that the people who wish to do so, act in unison, and follow a proper plan under the guidance of efficient leadership, and this cannot be done otherwise than by placing such work under the supervision of properly trained foresters and a central forest department.

Application of Forestry to the remedy of the Torrents and Floods of the Catchment Basin of Lough Neagh.

I shall now take the liberty of entering more fully on the question of the cultivation of the Lough Neagh Catchment Basin, as a means of preventing the disastrous and destructive floods which of late years have done so much damage in the lowlands of that district.

In visiting the locality, I noticed first that a great deal of the lands on the surrounding hills had of late years been formed into grasslands. The heather, brake, and shrubs, which before covered these slopes, and there formed nearly the only vegetation, and by their roots and lower branchlets, kept the water from rushing to the lower grounds during violent rains, had been removed, and drains had been cut as vertically as possible, following the direction of the fall as much as possible, thereby still more adding to facilitate the swift course of the rain water. The cutting of drains in this way is a great mistake. The water is permitted to rush off too quickly, thereby not only drying the ground too quickly, but also taking with it every vestige of fine and good soil, and thus impoverishing the land more and more. I spoke to several farmers on the subject, and succeeded to make many converts to my opinion on the desirability of a different system of drainage on such sloping ground.

The basin, of which I attach a plan, showing the different planting districts and the catchment basins of which the whole basin is formed, is situated on different formations of granite, lower silurian, limestone, carboniferous and igneous rock, and basalt. The treatment will, therefore, vary slightly, both on the account of the formation, as well as on account of the altitude and easterly or westerly fall, but the whole should be treated as one district, and be under the sole guidance of one forester.

During my examination of the district I obtained from Mr. W. J. O'Neill, a gentleman engaged by the Board of Works as engineer for the works in connection with the Lough Neagh, and who has been occupied here for upwards of 24 years, the following information.

The summer level of the lough is, at the Toome Pier, about 46 feet above the ordinary spring tide at Coleraine. This gives the very small fall of nine inches per mile for the outlet of the waters accumulated in the lough, and in cases of heavy rains, as it has been proved by sad experiences, quite insufficient.

The supply of water to the lake is derived from the following catchment basins :

	<i>Sq. Miles.</i>
The Black Water River basin, with an area of - - -	618½
Main River - - - - -	313½
Upper Bann River - - - - -	208
Ballingderry River - - - - -	161½
Mozala River - - - - -	140½
Six-mile River - - - - -	92
Crumlin River - - - - -	67½
Portmore Lough - - - - -	40½
Stewart Town River - - - - -	30½
Closet River - - - - -	28½
And the Ballygronan River - - - - -	11
Total - - -	1,711½
Lower Bann and Lough Bay - - - - -	340½
Area of Lough Neagh itself - - - - -	153½
Total of Lough Neagh Catchment } - - -	2,05½
Basin is therefore - - - - -	

Of the area of the basins discharging water to the Lough Neagh, or about 1,712 square miles, I consider about 400 square miles fit for forest culture, or about 256,000 acres.

The rainfall averages annually about 36 inches, but it has been as much as 21 inches in four months, and on some occasions it has been as much as 1 inch in 24 hours. It is therefore easily seen that an enormous amount of water must be discharged through the lower Bann to prevent the flooding of the lowlands. The Toome Pier discharges about 400,000 cubic feet per minute when the lough is three feet above summer level, and one occasion, when the flood-waters reached six feet above this level, the lower Bann shall have discharged nearly 700,000 cubic feet per minute ; but then a great part of the flats must have been submerged already. The annual rainfall being 36 inches, the annual rainfall per acre would be 130,680 cubic feet, or for the 256,000 acres proposed to be cultivated, 33,454,080,000 cubic feet.

Let us presume that the Lower Bann discharges during a heavy rain 700,000 cubic feet per minute, or 1,000,000,000 in 24 hours. If now, as has been the case before, there falls one inch of rain in 24 hours, and it is calculated that at present at least seven-tenths of this reaches the lake in 24 hours, the lake will receive a volume of water of about 2,880,477,000 cubic feet, or the weir will only be able to discharge one-third of the water. But this must be viewed in another light. The main rush of water will occur from the ranges, slopes, and barren hills forming the 256,000 acres calculated for forest culture. The rain falling on these will be heavier than on the lowlands, and about nine-tenths of it will be discharged within the 24 hours, or nearly immediately.

With one inch of rain falling, the volume of water from these 256,000 acres will be close upon the third of the whole amount discharged, viz., 929,280,000 cubic feet, but it is more likely that it is at least 50 per cent. more, for when heavy rains take place, it always rains the heaviest in the ranges, and where these have been maltreated by denuding them of all vegetation and cuttings of drains, as before remarked the rush of water will be even heavier than above stated. That I have some foundation for this statement you will grant when I draw your notice to the following fact :—While the catchment basin of the Blackwater river contains about 618 square miles, and the upper Bann only 208 square miles ; the latter, during heavy rains, discharges as much, and more than the first named river, and floods the lower parts much quicker. That the course

course of the flood-waters is much more violent in the Bann is also easily seen by the torn and waterworn banks of this river. This fact is easily accounted for. The slopes of the Upper Bann basin are much steeper and more barren than the sides of the Blackwater basin, and therefore offer no resistance to the waters rushing down to the lowlands. Having examined the various basins separately, I therefore consider that the areas to be cultivated should be distributed in the following proportion, according to the character of their sides, as well as with a view to the amount which seems suitable and obtainable, the last being of course only a guess on my part, as I had no opportunity of making inquiries about the ownerships, tenant rights, and all those questions which make the cultivation of these localities so intricate and difficult, but which are outside the object of this report, although they are bound to influence the practical execution to a very great extent.

The proportion to be cultivated in the various basins should be the following :

1. Blackwater basin, containing 618½ square miles	{ to be cultivated with about }	80 square miles.
2. Maine River - " 313½ "	" "	60 "
3. Upper Bann - " 208 "	" "	130 "
4. Ballinderry - " 161½ "	" "	40 "
5. Mogola - " 140½ "	" "	30 "
6. Sixmile - " 92 "	" "	20 "
7. Crumlin - " 67½ "	" "	10 "
8. Portmore Lough " 40½ "	" "	10 "
9. Stewartstown - " 30½ "	" "	10 "
10. Closet - " 28½ "	" "	5 "
11. Ballygronan - " 11 "	" "	5 "
<hr/> 1,712 square miles.		<hr/> 400 square miles.

You will perceive that I have given the greatest portion to the mountainous districts, as well as to the granite formation, and as it seems that the most available land is also in these districts, the matter is so far simplified.

The area of the whole basin being 2,205 square miles, the area for forest purposes 400 square miles, the percentage is about 19 per cent., a proportion not at all too great, and one which it has been found very suitable to the fertility and prosperity of a country. But I seriously doubt if it would be practically possible to obtain more than one-half of this area for the purpose, and will therefore only count upon an area of 100,000 acres, or scarcely 8 per cent. for forest purposes, the very smallest area it would be of any use to cultivate with a view of a practical influence upon the flood-waters. If these 100,000 acres were cultivated, and the principal slopes and hills were covered, I have no doubt but that in a very few years the effect would begin to be felt. The most important basins should, therefore, be occupied by the great bulk of the cultivation, and form the first forest complex of the district. The distribution of the cultures amongst the basins should, therefore, be as follows for 100,000 acres, or 156 square miles :—

	Sq. Miles.
Blackwater Basin - - - - -	30
Maine River - - - - -	20
Upper Bann - - - - -	80
Ballinderry - - - - -	16
The rest - - - - -	10
<hr/>	
100,000 Acres - - -	156

This area would then comprise the greatest part of the more important slopes. The 80 square miles of the Upper Bann would naturally be the most important, and furnish in a short while valuable experience both as to the effect of the cultivation on the flood-waters, as well as to the efficiency of the various trees and the ages in which to fell them, and in other respects open the question and attract the notice to similar cases.

The area fixed for cultivation being now about 100,000 acres, this should be divided into five periods of five years each, thereby fixing the time when each should have come to maturity. The forest of the first period will, therefore, be

25 to 30 years old when felled, the second period 30 to 35, and so on, assuming that the whole 100,000 acres were cultivated during the first period of five years. The periods will be so arranged that no large area will come for utilization at one time, and thus no great part of the forest be denuded for trees, and particularly in the Upper Bann this mode of forestry will be observed. The first work to be done will be the exact fixing of the boundaries of the forest, its survey and fencing in, and division of periods. For each part it will be desirable to have a permanent nursery, and I propose to erect such in the following places on the principles described before :—

Blackwater Basin	-	-	-	Emyvale and Tullycarbet	} Eight permanent nurseries.
Upper Bann	-	-	-	Hilltown and Dromara	
Crumlin, &c.	-	-	-	Caramoney	
Maine River	-	-	-	Sleemish and Newtown	
Mozola	-	-	-	Maghera	

The ground in these permanent nurseries to be tilled and treated in the usual way, and a number of trees planted immediately, to give a congenial shelter for the young plants. The plants to be reared in these nurseries should be of the more important timber trees, and be used mainly to fill up gaps in the cultivations, and where suitable places in the forest give an opportunity of rearing these. The accent should, therefore, be laid on trees suitable to each locality and formation. The nurseries to the south-west, west, and north-west of the lough, should be calculated to rear plants preferring a limestone formation, and with a view of furnishing mostly a local supply of timber for small farm-husbandry and firewood, as well as the increasing demand for sleepers and telegraph poles, besides covering the slopes and bogs. A good many useful avenue trees might also be reared here for distribution in the country. The list of trees attached will supply the necessary information as to the trees to be chosen, and the proportion in which each specie to be reared will be decided when the locality is finally examined and the periods fixed. The nurseries to the east might not only contain the quicker growing and less valuable timber trees, but also timber trees suitable for transport to the adjacent coast, and for other purposes, while the nurseries in the Upper Bann should only contain the most valuable mountain timber trees, as well as a stock of common firs, and more hardy trees for filling up gaps.

The forest of the Upper Bann must be reared with the two important views of covering the slopes with a "dense" forest, and to rear trees suitable for the markets, the local supply being of a secondary importance.

The forest being fixed, and the nurseries placed, the periods are arranged on the following principles. First, to make them as equal as possible not only in size, but mainly in productiveness; and to keep the forest as constantly closed as possible even when the periodical utilisation takes place. It is also most important to place the periods in such a way that access to each is easy without having to pass over a younger period, and roads and tracks on which to carry away the forest produce of each period must be well considered by the experienced forester laying the plan for this part of the scheme.

The periods having been fixed on the maps as well as in the forest, a series of flying nurseries is established to provide the great bulk of plants for each. These nurseries are small, and situated in a central position, fenced by a cheap moveable fence, and only used for a few years. In these are raised the necessary plants to supply the whole of the neighbouring part of the period, but they may also be used during the following years to supply the succeeding periods, if practical. The preliminary work for this district of the Lough Neagh would therefore occupy a couple of years before the planting of the first period could take place, and it would be five years more before the whole of the complex was cultivated, even if sowing on the high plateaus with birch was resorted to. But even then in less than 15 years the effect would be felt and valuable experience gained.

If now this forest complex, containing the area of 100,000 acres, exclusive of area for roads and fences, water-courses, ditches, drains, rocks, quarries, and other unproductive parts of the forest but within the boundaries, is considered, and to it be added the cost of the nurseries and all expenses in connection

tion with the forest, let us make a rough estimate of the whole cost and its value per acre when the first part of the forest should commence to give a return for the outlay, a return which will increase with every year as the volume of wood per acre increases and the more valuable timber comes to maturity. The value of the land I do not include in the calculation, as the appropriation of it is outside the district of this report; besides, it is so small that it only in a very few cases can enter as an important factor in the calculation.

Eight nurseries of five acres each, tilled, fenced, with water-reservoir, house or hut, shed, gates, tools, and all other appurtenances at 750 £.	£.
	6,000
Fencing of the forest, which in most cases here is already fenced, gates, &c. - - - - -	4,000
	<u>£. 10,000</u>

This 10,000 £. must be looked upon as a capital invested and returnable before the end of the 25 years, and can therefore enter into the expenditure only with a yearly interest of not more than 750 £.

The yearly expenditure will therefore be - - - - -	£.
20 flying nurseries at 25 £.	500
50 caretakers at 50 £.	2,500
Eight skilled nurserymen at 100 £.	800
Labour at tilling, fencing, planting, sowing in nurseries, and preparing plants for planting - - - - -	1,000
Superintendence, surveying, maps, plans, tools, travelling expenses - - - - -	1,450
	<u>£. 7,000</u>

First cost of preparing ground for and planting or sowing on 20,000 acres, 2 £. per acre - - - - -	40,000
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The value of this money in 25 years is about 325,000 £., and even if to these were added 25,000 £. for incidental expenses, the value of the expenditure per acre would not be more than 17 £. 5 s.

Let us now contemplate that the first planted forest suffers a great deal, and is not worth more than 40 £. per acre, still there is a good surplus.

The first crop is very rarely of great value in a forest, particularly where new ground has been cultivated. It seems as if the soil and the locality should be seasoned, and the first trees prepare the ground for the succeeding vegetation, before good results can be looked forward to. This should be known to all forest-growing landowners, as they may think that a wrong specie had been chosen when the first crop showed bad, and it may even be that this was the sign that the following crop would be so much better. With every year the value of the forest will increase in a much larger ratio than the value of the expenditure, until the culmination point of growth has been reached, and the forest is mature for felling.

If now the Government should decide not to undertake the cultivation, but the country itself engage on this work, still I think that you will agree with me that a combined plan is necessary, and that the Government who has agreed to advance the money, must for its own protection establish a forest department. This department should then prepare the cultivation plans, and control the work, as well as prepare the necessary laws and regulations, but without such a central administration the whole of the forests will be useless, planless, and unprofitable in every direction.

I have not here entered into any details for the work, as it was impossible for me to do so without more exact dates to go by, but I trust that I have entered enough upon the matter to show you how profitable in all directions this work of re-forestation Ireland would be, profitable to the country, to England, and to the world at large.

This Report may now briefly be stated to contain the following points :

1. Appointment of a committee of inquiry, with a skilled scientific forester as secretary.
2. Selection of nurseries.
3. Surveying of forest areas, and laying of detailed cultivation plans for the Lough Neagh Catchment Basin ; and
4. List of trees to be introduced.

I beg now to conclude in the sincere hope that this Report may be acted upon, that a country so eminently suited to the possession of these great blessings—vast forests—may be enabled, through the wise actions of a Liberal Government, to enjoy them. We never see truly happier homes of unmingled contentedness than in the seclusion of the forests, where the bracing purity of the air, the freedom from formal restraint, and the healthy work and occupations give to life a charm which we do not find elsewhere. There are but few human works which are so unselfish and noble as the planting of forests, and where, as in Ireland, such great and valuable forests have once existed, the re-afforesting of it is only a payment of a debt due to posterity.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. Howitz*,
Forest Conservator.

R. S. D. Lyons, Esq.,
Member of the Parliament for Dublin.

A P P E N D I X.

FOREST-TREES, which I propose to cultivate in *Ireland*, with a few Remarks on their general Character, Habits, Utilization, and Cultivation.

THE trees which will form the first and important part in the re-afforesting of Ireland will be the conifers, and of these the most important will be the

P I N E S.

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| (Ranges) - | 1. <i>Pinus Silvestris</i> . Linné.—The Scotch fir. No remarks are here necessary on this well-known forest tree, and its adaptability for forming beginning forests in even exposed position here. |
| (Shelter-belts)E. | 2. <i>Pinus Austriaca</i> . L.—The Austrian fir. A hardy tree easily reared on very poor soil, and in most exposed positions. It is eminently suitable for shelter planting on sandy, rocky, and very poor soil. One of the benefits derived from the cultivation of this tree is that the fall of its leaves or needles is so great that the soil is highly fertilised by it.
The wood is light and fissile, and of no great value as timber, but it gives excellent charcoal. The plants reared in the flying nurseries should be two years in the nursery lines before planting out in exposed positions, and should, in shelter belts, be planted very close, so as to form a compact resistance to the wind in a short while. |
| (Shelter-belts),
W. | 3. <i>Pinus Contorta</i> . Douglas.—Is found on the high and damp ranges of Western North America. Being a mountain tree it is well suited for clothing the western ranges of Ireland, and as it bears exposure should occupy a prominent place here.
The wood is somewhat darker than that of the Scotch fir, more resinous, but rarely reaching large dimensions, the height not exceeding 50 feet, the timber never furnishes more valuable sortiments. The position which this tree is to occupy demands planting, and in mixture with <i>P. Austriaca</i> might be very useful as nursetree. |
| (Mountains) - | 4. <i>Pinus Cembra</i> . Linné.—Also a mountain pine; preferring a rocky soil, and resisting the wind, though not quite as well as the former. The wood is of a yellowish colour, very soft and resinous, but not of great strength. It is mostly used for indoors-work, and for carving. Height, 120 feet, with diameter in breast height of 4 to 5 feet. The seed is edible, and yields a great quantity of a valuable oil. From this pine is obtained a very good turpentine. This tree is best cultivated in mixture with other quick-growing conifers, and may be sown in sheltered positions, but always planted if occupying in any exposed places. |
| (Swamps, bogs)- | 5. <i>Pinus Cembroides</i> . Zuccarini.—Swamp fir. A tree only mentioned here because it will grow so willingly on swampy and boggy peatmoors on the mountains. The wood is of no great value, the tree only attaining a height of 30 to 40 feet. Seed edible. The pitch and turpentine obtained from this tree are the only direct advantages to be derived from the cultivation; still, I think, it should be tried in some of the worst bogs where few other trees will grow, and thus prepare the land for better utilization. |
| (Mountains) - | 6. <i>Pinus Excelsa</i> . Wallich.—The Bootam fir of North India, where it forms large forests on the highest mountains in the Himalaya. A very hardy tree even on poor soil, preferring rocky slopes and undulating ground. Height, 150 feet. Wood very valuable, resinous, close grained, but not very hard, and easy to work, durable, and in the close forest very clean and straight. The bark is used for tanning, and a very valuable turpentine, in great quantity on good soil, is also derived from this tree. This tree should be reared in the large nurseries. |

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| (Mountains) - | 7. <i>Pinus Monticola</i> . Douglas.—A Californian fir; preferring rocky ranges, but not a too exposed position. Height, 100 feet. Wood durable, white, firm and yielding, most useful building timber. Several fine specimens in the Dublin Botanic Garden show a good growth, but should, in a forest, be grown very close. For cultivation on the Mourne Mountains this tree should play a prominent part. |
| (Medium) - | 8. <i>Pinus Laricio</i> . Poiret.—The Corsican fir; prefers limestone, but will also grow on sandy soil. Height, 120 feet. Wood white, fine, dark towards the centre, resinous, elastic, and durable. Used much for waterworks. This tree should be extensively used on the north and west parts of the Lough Neagh Catchment Basin, and be planted in unison with other conifers acting as nurses. |
| (Highland rocky) | 9. <i>Pinus Montana</i> . Du Roi.—An Alpine fir easily reared in the most exposed positions and poorest soil. Height, 25 to 30 feet. Wood white and light, used for carving, and yielding a good charcoal. The pitch and turpentine obtained from this tree is the most valuable, and on this account would be useful on the barren and exposed Highlands. Can both be planted and sown. The variety, <i>P. pumilio</i> , with hanging boughs, should be avoided as useless here. |
| (Bogs) - - | 10. <i>Pinus Nigra</i> . Aiton.—The black spruce of Canada grows well on swampy ground. Height, 70 feet. Wood, light, elastic, white, and much sought for shipbuilding, yardarms, masts, &c. The black spruce should be easily reared here, and form a valuable forest on the high and boggy plateaus of Ireland, where it should be planted in company with more valuable conifers. |
| (Flats) - - | 11. <i>Pinus Lambertiana</i> . Douglas.—The sugar pine of North-west America; prefers a light and sandy soil on undulating ground. It is a lofty tree of rapid growth, reaching in its home a height of 300 feet. Wood soft and white, and even in texture, well suited for all inside work. Yields a clear sweet resin, used sometimes instead of sugar. Seeds edible. On some of the southern parts of Ireland this pine might prove a great boon, and rapidly furnish a farming population, with a great abundance of easily worked wood for flooring, and all kinds of farm housework. The plants should be reared in head nurseries, and not be more than two or three years old, and I have seen very successful plantations of one year old, <i>P. Lambertiana</i> , but this would have to be tried first on a small scale. |
| (Mountains) - | 12. <i>Pinus Ponderosa</i> . Douglas.—The pitch pine of North-west America; prefers a dry rocky locality, but not too exposed. Should do well on some of the steep slopes of the Mourne Mountains and other ranges. Height, 200 to 300 feet, with diameter of 8 to 12 feet. Wood heavy close-grained, elastic, and very durable, perhaps the most valuable timber of all the pines. Deserves to be introduced largely here, as it would be likely to be of quick growth. In a close and dark forest the wood is remarkably clear and free of knots, and altogether much more valuable than if reared in an open position.

The seed should easily be obtained from California, and be sown in the stationary nurseries, as all the more valuable timber trees. The plants should remain two years in the nursery lines, and be planted in mixture with older larch or Scotch fir acting as nurses. |
| (Coast) - - | 13. <i>Pinus Radiata</i> . Dou.—The coast pitch pine of California is a tree of no great height, but of remarkably quick growth. The wood is very tough and elastic, and is used for boatbuilding, for which purpose the cultivation on the seacoast recommends it, as it will grow close to the sea, and even where the tide reaches the roots. Easily propagated, but plants should be one to three years in nursery lines before planting on very exposed ground. On less exposed places sowing may be resorted to in rows between other pines. |
| (Inland plateaus) | 14. <i>Pinus Strobus</i> . Linné.—The Weymouth fir or white fir of North America formed once large forests in Michigan, &c. (U. S.). This tree will grow in almost any soil but salt marsh, and in good and favourable localities attains fine proportions, yielding a most useful wood, of a white, soft, even, and clean texture, not very resinous, durable, and elastic, and used much for building purposes, flooring, &c. Height, 150 feet and more. Diameter, 8 to 10 feet. The large dimensions are used for masts, &c. Easily reared from seed. The plants may be planted young in mixture, with nursing pines of other kinds, but when planted in clean forest of <i>P. Strobus</i> should be a couple |

- couple of years, and should therefore be reared in the flying nurseries where large cultivations of this valuable tree are contemplated. Suitable to most of the hills in Ireland, particularly on the western slopes.
- (Rocks) - - 15. *Pinus Rigida*. Miller.—The pitch pine of Virginia; prefers a rocky soil on sloping ground, and yields in such localities a heavy resinous and durable wood, while the wood of the trees reared in light sandy and alluvial soil on the flats is light, not very resinous and not so durable, but easier to work, and yielding better charcoal. Height, 80 feet. This tree will grow in very dry localities, and stand the dry summer and extreme wet winter alike. On the eastern slopes and on granite formations, as well as on some of the western ranges, should do well in mixture with the more valuable, *P. Strobus* or *P. Ponderosa*, which should remain while the *P. Rigida* was taken away in 5th or 6th period.
- (Swamps) - - 16. *Pinus Serotina*. Michaux.—The Pond pine of the Southern North America will grow well and fast on boggy, peaty, swamps, and stands the sea air well. It would therefore be well to cultivate on the mountain bogs in Donegal, Mayo, Galway, &c., where it would prepare the ground for higher class forest, while yielding a soft but very useful wood. Height, 50 feet; diameter, 1 to 2 feet. This pine planted on the bogs, the surrounding rocky slopes might be cultivated at the same time with
17. *Pinus Subiniana*. Douglas.—The Californian white fir in mixture with *P. Ponderosa*, acting as nurses for the latter. The home of this tree is the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, where it grows to a height of 150 feet, yielding a soft white wood useful for farm husbandry. The cones, which were sometimes one foot long, contain a great number of edible seed, germinating readily.

The pines should only in few cases form pure pine forests of one kind, but be grown in mixture, so that the quicker growing kinds and the less valuable would act as nurses. Wherever practicable, firelines of deciduous trees should act as preventatives for extensive forest fires, though in this country, so well favoured with constant moisture, the danger is not so great as in more southern and drier climes. Related to the Pines are the

ABIETINEAE.

- (Bogs) - - 18. *Abies Balsamea*. Linné.—The balsam fir, or balm of Gilead, is a North-east American tree, hardy and elegant, but only about 50 to 70 feet high. It prefers swampy ground, and is well suited to join *P. Serotina* in forming beginning forests on the bogs of Ireland. The value, as timber, is not very great, except for local use, but the tree yields the well-known Canada balsam, a valuable article of commerce. Can be planted young, but the two to five years plants are best suited here.
- (Highlands) - - 19. *Abies Douglassii*. Sabine.—The Oregon pine, called also the yellow fir, from Paget Sound, where it for a long while has furnished the greatest amount of lumber, is one of the most important conifers for the re-afforesting of Ireland, as it seems to be extremely well-suited to the climate and other conditions, and is one of the most valuable timber trees. It requires a deep and good soil as well as sheltered position, but is in such places of rapid growth, yielding a fine, firm, and clean-grained timber suited for masts, yardarms, spars, and large building purposes, as well as furnishing a splendid wood for flooring-boards. It has been known to reach a height of 300 feet with a diameter of 15 feet. The crown is not very large, and it can therefore be grown very close, and thus yield a great amount of wood per acre. This tree may form pure forest on that account, and should be reared in the flying nurseries, where the young plants may remain about two years, and then planted in alternation with larch, which should give room for it after four or five periods.
- (High plateaus) - - 20. *Abies Nobilis*. Douglas.—The white pine of North-west America. Like the former, it prefers a better locality, reaching a height of 200 feet. The wood is very valuable, light, elastic, and clear-grained when grown in close forest. As an ornamental tree it is very fine, with regular, horizontal branches, but if grown for that purpose, the wood is knotty and not so valuable. Treatment like *A. Douglassii*.
21. *Abies Magnifica*. Murray.—Resembles the latter, but is more hardy.

- (Eastern aspects on high plateaus) 22. *Abies Pectinata*. Du Roi.—The noble pine or spruce of Central Europe. A lofty tree, preferring humid, sheltered position, and yielding a very valuable timber; used much for flooring-boards. Is easily propagated from seed, and can stand shade better than any other conifer, and is therefore useful for cultivation as successor to the standing forest. Can be planted very young, but stands transplanting in a high age also.
- (Valleys) - 23. *Abies Mertensiana*. Bongard.—The hemlock spruce, a valuable timber tree; reaching in sheltered valleys on rocky subsoil a height of 200 feet, with a diameter of 6 feet. Wood white, soft, and easily worked; useful for most building purposes.
- (Plateaus) - 24. *Picea Excelsa*. Du Roi.—The Norway spruce. This well-known tree prefers a humid, sheltered slope and calcareous soil, where it reaches a height of 150 feet, furnishing an excellent timber for building purposes. From this tree is obtained, particularly in mountainous districts, the so-called "Burgundy pitch," and the bark is used for tanning. In the inland and northern districts it should form valuable forests near agricultural districts. Can both be planted and sown, but the first forest should be planted from plants one to three years in flying nurseries.
- (Exposed positions shelter belt). Height, 40 to 50 feet. 25. *Picea Alba*. Aiton.—The white spruce of North-west America. Although this tree does not yield a very good or durable wood, it is recommended for cultivation on account of its hardiness, and because it will resist the pressure of the wind even on the most exposed positions, or on very poor soil. It should, therefore, form the outer belt, say for 5 to 10 rows on very exposed ground, and be left there as long as possible to form a permanent shelter-belt for the more valuable forest. Also very hardy, and more valuable is
- (Mountains) - 26. *Picea Sitchensis*. Carrière.—Which will also resist the wind, while it furnishes a far better wood for all practical purposes than *P. Alba*. The shelter-belt might, therefore, be formed of both these trees by gradually passing from pure rows of *P. Alba* to pure rows of *P. Sitchensis*, which in their turn may give way to the more valuable timber trees.
- Height, 100 to 150 feet.
Diameter, 6 to 9 feet.
Both these trees can be planted very young, and should be reared in the flying nurseries.
- Of *Cupressineæ*, the following are recommended:—
- (Limestone hills) 27. *Cupressus Lawsoniana*. Murray.—A tree 100 to 150 feet high, elegant and very valuable. The home of this tree is California, where it prefers calcareous soil, but will grow on very dry soil also. The wood very valuable, white, firm, odorant, durable, and easy to work, used for furniture as well as for inside work in buildings. It is a hardy tree, and bears germinating seed at a very early age. Plants remain a couple years in nursery lines, and when planted out should not be trimmed.
- (Mountain bogs) 28. *Cupressus Macrocarpa*. Hartweg.—Also a Californian tree; preferring a granite formation, but will grow well on peat-moors there. Height, 75 to 100 feet; diameter, 3 feet. It is one of the quickest growing conifers, and, as it will not stand great extremes of temperature, should be well suited for cultivation in the south and west of Ireland. The wood resembles the former, and the cultivation is similar.
- (Bogs) - 29. *Cupressus Thuyoides*. Linné.—The white cedar of North America; prefers damp and swampy ground, and might, therefore, be extensively used here. Height, 75 feet; diameter, 3 feet. Wood soft, light, and fragrant, durable, and resisting the influence of water; is much sought for waterworks, &c. Easily propagated, but should be 2 to 5 years in nursery lines, on account of the swampy ground in which it should grow.
- (Bogs) - 30. *Cupressus Nutkaensis*. Spach.—The yellow cedar of North-west America; will grow almost in any soil, the only condition seemingly being moisture, and it is therefore well-suited for the greatest part of Ireland. Height, 100 feet. Wood close-grained, fragrant, tough, and much used for boat-building. Propagated from cuttings and suckers, as well as from seed. Should be reared in the flying nurseries, as well as the former, to form the forests on the boggy slopes of North Ireland, and also on the Mourne mountains bogs.

(Valley bogs) -	31. <i>Thuja gigantea</i> . Nuttall.—The yellow cypress of North-West America; prefers also moist ground, and grows in the sheltered valleys to a height of 200 feet, yielding a pale valuable wood used for cabinet-making, as it receives a high polish, and also for all building purposes, and for boat-building, as it is very tough and elastic. The bast is used for ropes. It is easily propagated from seed, and may be planted out very young, but the ground should be well prepared, and it should be cultivated in mixture with nursing larches or Scotch firs.
(Highland moors)	32. <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> . Linné.—Called the northern white cedar; prefers also a moist soil. Height, 80 feet. The wood is very resinous, tough, red in colour; used much for waterworks and by wheelwrights, where hardness is required. The bast used for ropes. More hardy than the former, and can also be planted young.
(High plateaus)-	33. <i>Sequoia gigantea</i> . Seemann (<i>Wellingtonia gigantea</i> . Lindley).—The mammoth tree of California. A mountain tree preferring the deep soil on the high plateaus. Height known to have reached 450 feet, with a diameter of 35 feet. Wood soft, white when felled, but turning a rusty red by exposure to the air. Should be cultivated here as an experiment in close forest, where it may succeed better than as an ornamental tree in the open. It is not difficult to propagate, but should be 2 to 5 years old in nursery lines, and then be planted in mixture with other trees in proportion of 1 to 10, so as to be left to form the forest when the others had disappeared. Best suited to the higher inland plateaus.
(High plateau) -	34. <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> . Endlicher.—The bastard cedar of California; prefers a calcareous soil or sandstone formation, a deep soil, and not too exposed position. A large tree 350 feet high, and known to have reached a diameter of 50 feet. The wood is close-grained, reddish, but light, and not very strong. Used for cheap furniture and building material, charcoal, &c. It has been introduced in several parks in England, where it has succeeded very well. It should be cultivated in Ireland in farming districts on account of the great yield of wood per acre, and like the former.
(Bog) - -	35. <i>Taxodium distichum</i> . Richard.—The swamp cypress of Virginia; prefers swampy and boggy highlands, and should receive great attention in planting the bogs. It is a large tree reaching a height of 100 to 150 feet, yielding a most valuable timber, of rapid growth, deciduous, and vastly improving the soil by the great amount of foliage, &c., yearly thrown. The wood is hard, fine-grained, durable, and elastic, and much sought for all kinds of carpenters' work and general farm husbandry. Easily propagated, and furnishes at an early age a great amount of good seed.
(Valleys) - -	36. <i>Cryptomeria Japonica</i> . Don.—A Japanese tree of slender proportions, preferring humid, island clime, and furnishing a very white, soft, and very beautiful wood for furniture. It is of rapid growth, and should be used in mixture with slower-growing forest trees to be taken away in the 5th to 7th period. Seed obtainable in Paris.

Of the 36 conifers mentioned here, I would recommend that there should be chosen for each locality a certain number, say at least 5 or 6, suitable to the locality, but that at the same time, as large numbers of plants of these were reared, some of the other kinds also be experimented with.

Though having omitted the larch (*Larix Europea*), I also consider that this tree should be extensively cultivated.

DECIDUOUS AND HARDWOOD TREES.

MAPLES.

(Avenue) - -	1. <i>Acer Negundo</i> . Linné.—The box elder, as well as the Californian <i>A. Negundo Californicum</i> , should be well adapted for the lowlands, and to line the roads and inclosures with. It prefers a humid and sheltered position. Height, 50 feet. Wood, pale, and rich in saccharine matter. Used for furniture. Can be planted very young.
(Avenue) - -	2. <i>Acer platanoides</i> . Linné.—The Norway maple, a shady avenue tree, which should occupy a place here on account of its valuable wood; used by cabinet makers, carpenters, &c.
	3. <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> . Linné.—The sycamore. This beautiful tree can be grown close to the seashore, and should on the south-west

- west and west part of the island receive some attention. Height, 100 feet. Wood, close-grained; used for implements, cabinet-making, and for musical instruments. The sap contains sugar. The winged seed of this and the other maples propagate willingly. Can be planted very young, and should then be planted in spring. Older plants may be planted in autumn.
- (Fire-lines) - 4. *Acer rubrum*. Linné.—The red maple of North America; prefers a moist and deep soil, but suffers no stagnant water. Height, 100 feet. The foliage turns red during summer. Wood, close-grained, yellow and white; that of the older trees very beautiful, and much sought for ornamental work on account of its curled appearance. This maple yields also sugar, but only half of the sugar maple. All the maples give excellent charcoal. The seed should be sown in the most humid part of the nursery. Treatment like the others.
- (High valleys) - 5. *Acer saccharinum*. Wangenheim.—The sugar maple of North America; prefers a more elevated position, but still a humid soil. One of the largest maples, 100 to 150 feet, 5 to 6 feet diameter. The wood is roseate, close and beautiful; sought for furniture, and used also by wheelwrights. When the tree in mid-winter is tapped it will yield 2 to 3 lbs. of sugar a year, and may be tapped for many years in succession without apparent injury. The bark gives a very good dye. Propagated like the other maples.
- (Fire-lines) - 6. *Acer dasycarpum*. Ehrhardt.—The white maple of North America; prefers dry localities, and might in Ireland be utilised in mixture with other deciduous trees for fire-lines. Height, 50 feet. Wood, pale and soft, giving a very good timber for small farms, and excellent charcoal for export.
- (Avenue) - 7. *Aesculus hippocastanum*. Linné.—The horse chestnut; prefers sandy soil, and is only mentioned here on account of its fine appearance as an avenue tree and for fire-lines. Wood, light fissile; used for furniture, and yielding a good charcoal. The bark is used for tanning. Propagated from seed and suckers.
- (Fire-line) - 8. *Alnus glutinosa*. Gaertner.—The alder is eminently suited for cultivation in the boggy valleys, and to form fire-lines. Height, 60 feet. Wood, light, soft, turning red; used for all kinds of water-works, pump-trees, &c., and gives an excellent charcoal. The bark yields a fine dye, and contains some peculiar tanning properties. Propagated both from seed and suckers or layers.
- (Fire-line) - 9. *Alnus incana*. Willdenow.—The North American alder is smaller than the former, but resembles in other respects its European congener.
- (Barren range) - 10. *Betula alba*. Linné.—The common birch of Europe. This hardy tree should form a valuable covering of some of the northern and exposed hills. Height, 80 feet. The wood is white and light. It is an excellent firewood. The bark is used for preparing the so-called Russian leather. Propagated from seed which may be sown broadcast in suitable localities, and mixed with fine earth on account of its extreme lightness.
11. *Betula excelsa*. Pursch.—The birch of North-East America; prefers a damp soil. Height, 90 feet. Wood, fine-grained, roseate, and well suited for farm husbandry. Bark used for tanning. The wood is also used for furniture and takes polish well. Propagated from seed.
- (Ranges) - 12. *Betula papyracea*. Aiton.—The paper birch of North America; prefers a rocky and elevated position, and resists the wind well. To be utilised on the most exposed granite slopes. Height, 100 feet. Wood, finely-grained, tough, and clear in texture; used by carpenters and wheelwrights. The bark is very tough, and is used for canoes by the Indians, and for thatching, roofs made of this bark being known to have lasted for upwards 15 years. Propagated easily from the very small seed and suckers. Can be sown in the open after preparatory crop of flax.
- (Fire-lines) - 13. *Carpinus betulus*. Linné.—The hornbeam of Europe. This tree prefers an even and moist position, and should be used extensively in the fire-lines and outskirts, as it is extremely difficult to burn. Height, 75 feet. Wood, close-grained, tough and horny, but not elastic. Used by wheelwrights for axletrees, knaves, &c., for blocks, and where great hardness is required. It is propagated from seed, which remain

- remain one year in the ground, and from suckers and layers, and can stand transplanting in almost any age, which makes it most useful in the fire-lines, which thus easily can be kept closed. In the north-west part of Ireland should be used for the above purpose.
- (Lowland) - 14. *Carya alba*. Nuttall.—The shellback hickory of North America requires a deep humid forest soil, and develops in favourable positions rapidly to a splendid tree; height, 80 feet. Wood, valuable, strong, elastic and tenacious; used much for handles, spokes, &c., as well as for hoops. This, as well as the other hickories, is propagated from the well-known hickory nut, and as they all have a strong tap root the transplanting is difficult and costly, the best way of cultivating them being, therefore, to sow them in the forest between the rows of young pines or larches, these acting as nurses, or in mixture with beech (*fagus*) or the abietineae.
- (Highland) - 15. *Carya tomentosa*. Nuttall.—The white heart hickory; prefers a dry and elevated position in the forest. Height, 100 feet, with a straight and elegant trunk. Wood pale, elastic, and more durable than the former. The seed contains a great deal of oil, and varies much in size. On the hills and ranges inland, should, in mixture with other trees, *fi. ex.* oaks, form valuable forest.
- (Fire-lines) - 16. *Carya glabra*. Torrez.—The hog nut tree of North America; prefers also a dry position. Wood, dark, elastic, tough, and durable. Height, 80 feet. Useful in mixture with *carpinus betulus* for fire-lines.
- The bark of all the hickories contains several dyes, principally yellow dyes, which, by addition of alum and other ingredients, are changed into green, olive, brown, &c.
- (Fire-lines) - 17. *Juglans regia*. Linné.—The walnut tree of Europe; prefers a sheltered position and deep humid soil, and should be used for lining roads and on the fire-lines. Height, 75 feet. Wood, light, with dark heartwood, tough, elastic, and much sought for gunstocks, pianos, and furniture. The rapid destruction of this most valuable timber tree from the great forests makes it desirable to use it extensively in new cultivation; and the rise in the value of the wood, as well as the fact that it is eminently suited to the climate and soil, are more reasons why it should occupy a prominent place here.
- In France a great deal is made by pressing oil of the nuts, which oil is used in medicine, and also in the preparation of artists' colours. The shells of the nuts form a black dye, and the bark is used for tanning a peculiar kind of leather. Like the caryas, it should be sown, but can stand planting better than these.
- (Fire-lines) - 18. *Juglans nigra*. Linné.—The black walnut of North America requires also a good soil. Height, 70 feet, with a trunk of large dimensions and of quicker growth. Wood, purple or dark brown, strong, elastic, durable; used for fine and expensive furniture, retaining polish better than most other woods. Insects do not attack it. The seed contains more oil than that of the former. Propagation like *J. regia*.
- (Firelines) high and dry. 19. *Juglans cineria*. Linné.—The butternut tree of North America; prefers more rocky and less rich or humid soil. Height, 50 feet. Wood, paler and not so heavy as the other walnuts, but very durable still, and resists attacks by insects. Used for panels, lining, and fining. Like the other walnuts, the bark is used for tanning and in medicine, as are the husks, leaves, and nuts.
- (Water-courses) lowland. 20. *Fraxinus excelsior*. Linné.—The ash of the Old World; prefers good and humid soil on the banks of water courses. Height, 80 to 100 feet. Of quick growth; wood, pale yellow, remarkably tough and elastic; used much for agricultural implements, handles, oars, &c. The propagation from seed, which remains one year in the earth. Should be used a great deal in the lowland and along watercourses, whose banks would be made more firm by the roots of these trees.
- (Fire-lines) higher up. 21. *Fraxinus Americana*. Linné.—The white ash of North America; will grow in drier locality, but succeeds still best in a humid soil. Wood of same quality as the former; might with advantage be used in the fire-lines in the south and west of the country. Like the former, can stand transplanting in almost any age.
22. *Fraxinus Oregona*. Nuttall.—Oregon ash and—
23. *Fraxinus Sambuccifolia*. Lambert.—The black ash, as well as several of the Japanese ashes, should also be tried here. It would well repay

- repay the trouble to introduce these quick growing and valuable timber trees more extensively in the forests than has been done before.
24. *Platanus occidentalis*. Linné.—The plane tree of North America. Prefers damp or humid and even boggy soil. Should be used for lining swamps, and in mixture with ash on the watercourses, avenues, &c. Height, 60 feet, but the diameter sometimes reaching 10 to 15 feet. Wood of a red-brown colour, resists insects, and is used for furniture and cabinet-making. Propagation from seed requires some careful manipulation, but then the best plants and the best trees are obtained. From layers, suckers, and cuttings, the propagation is easier, but the trees rarely succeed so well.
- (Avenues) - 25. *Platanus orientalis*. Linné.—The European plane tree; prefers drier localities, and is better suited for avenues than the former. Height, 90 feet. Quickly growing. Wood valuable for furniture.
- (Borders) and (Fire-lines): 26. *Platanus racemosa*. Nuttall.—The Californian plane tree is also a fine avenue tree, and is perhaps better suited than the former for cultivation in Ireland as a border tree. It resembles the former, but is of quicker growth, and the wood tougher and more durable. Reared from seed, suckers, and layers, like the other planes, and can stand transplanting to a very high age.
- (Fire-lines) - 27. *Populus tremula*. Linné.—The aspen of Europe; will grow on almost any soil in the lowlands, but does not thrive on the mountains or in rocky soil, and prefers limestone formations. Height, 90 feet. Wood, white, fissile; light and easy to work; used much for the fabrication of matches (Tändstikker), and also by coopers and joiners, as well as for ornamental work. Ground to a pulp, it is used in the manufacturing of paper. Propagation mostly from layers, suckers, and cuttings; easily obtained. These trees should be cultivated on fire-lines and along the watercourses, and being of quick growth would act well as nurse tree.
28. *Populus serotina*. Hartiz.—The Canadian poplar requires a damp soil. A large tree of rapid growth; the leaves develop very late; wood, soft and light. Utilisation the same as the former.
29. *Populus monilifera*. Aiton.—The cotton-wood of North America. Will grow on very poor soil and in very exposed positions. Care should be taken in propagating this tree to choose only the male trees, as the downy seed from the female trees affect the respiratory organs when they fly about in summer. Height, 100 feet, and of very rapid growth. Wood, light, fissile, but of a ropy tenacity, and the most durable of all the poplars. It is used a great deal for brakes. The cuttings and layers grow very willingly, and can be transplanted almost at any age.
- (Fire-lines) - 30. *Populus nigra*. Linné. And 31, *Populus Pyramidalis du Roi*.—The black and the pyramid poplar. Prefer humid soil, and are of very rapid growth. Height, 120 to 150 feet. Wood, loose, light, and fissile; used much for matches.
- (Lowland) - 32. *Quercus rubra*. Linné.—The red oak of North America; prefers moist forest, with a good surface and clay for subsoil. Height, 120 feet. The wood is strong and tough, though not so valuable as timber as the following oaks, but mentioned here on account of the superior quality of its bark, which is richer in tannin, containing sometimes as much as 23 per cent. This oak is here recommended for mixture with other deciduous trees, and being of comparatively rapid growth during young years may yield a good interest as low forest for bark productions with a high forest of timber trees.
- (Lowland) - 33. *Quercus robur*. Linné.—The two well-known varieties, *Q. pedunculata*, Salisbury, and *Q. sessiliflora*, Ehrhardt, are both called by one vernacular, viz., The British Oak. The first variety is best known on the British Isles, and requires a rich forest soil with clay subsoil. No remarks are needed on this well-known tree, which should take a prominent part in the cultivation of a country where it in bygone days has played such a great part, and furnished most valuable timber for Northern Europe for centuries.
- (Highland) - 34. *Quercus alba*.—Linné. The white oak of North America. Prefers, like most oaks, a rich forest soil, but will be content with a more rocky home, even on a granite formation, and will also resist wind pressure. Height, 80 feet. Wood very valuable, strong, durable, elastic; sought by wheelwrights, carpenters, and coopers.

(Coast) - -

35. *Quercus coccinea*. Wanginleins.—The black oak of North America reaches, on a humid and deep soil, a height 100 feet, with a diameter of 5 feet, wood dark, strong, and elastic, used for all kinds of implements. A yellow dye (Quercitron) is obtained from this tree. The bark is rich in tannin.

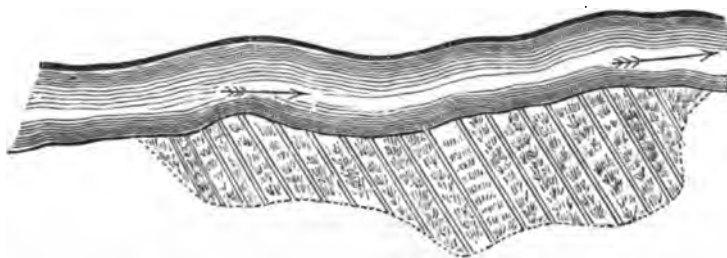
36. *Quercus Garryana*. Douglas.—One of the most northerly oaks of North America, where it grows close to the coast on even very poor granite soil. Height 100 feet, with a diameter often reaching 6 feet. Wood pale, straw coloured, hard, close grained, strong, and suited for the same purposes, as the best European oaks. The acorns are very fattening food for pigs.

The oaks are all best propagated from seed, and as they have a strong tap root, and demand good soil, as a rule, are best sown where they shall stand. *Q. Garryana* and *Q. alba* had better be planted, and not too old.

37. *Salix Caprea*. Linné.—The sallow willow, of Europe, prefers like most willows, a moist position, where it will grow to a height of 40-50 feet. Wood light, fissile, but tough, and used mainly for charcoal for gunpowder, for which purpose it is being cultivated largely on the continent of Europe. It is also used for handles, &c., and the 1-2 years shoots for hoops. The bark of this willow is much sought for tanning glove skin. Propagation, like the other willows, only from layers, cuttings, stools, &c.

38. *Salix purpurea*. Linné.—The purple or red osier, and—

39. *Salix viminalis*. Linné.—The common osier of Europe should in Ireland form a very prominent feature, by the formation of osier beds on many of the river flats now nearly valueless except for grazing. Many a swampy flat liable to floods, and therefore useless for agriculture, might be turned to great account by the cultivation of this marketable article, the osier, and I have seen several small attempts on this in various parts of the country, but all on such a small scale that the results can not be very great. I must here remark that the larger the plantation, up to a certain degree, of course, the better the profit, and if anybody wishes to enter upon such an industry as osier growing, I would advise to do so on an area at least 150-200 acres as the labour of gathering, peeling, tying, &c., &c. diminishes in proportion as the area and the whole affair is larger, and a steady supply to the market can be relied upon. No willows will grow in stagnant water, and the ground should therefore be drained by drains running nearly vertically on the direction of the watercourse, so as to catch the silt, and always be full of water.



The width of the drains, and other details, depend much upon the character of the watercourse as well as upon the soil, and would occupy too much space to describe here. The demand for basket willows has been on the increase for a long while, and it is likely to increase still more. The supply for Great Britain is to the greatest extent derived from Holland and Belgium, where osier growing has flourished for a long time, and it is therefore to these countries that we must look for information about the treatment of the cultivation as well of the products. The osiers are propagated entirely from cuttings. These are put in the prepared ground, so as to cover them with about 4-inch of soil, to produce many shoots from the cutting or stool, and in the third year the plantations will commence to yield and bear well for upwards of 10 years, when it will commence to decline slowly. *Salix purpurea*, being the most valuable for fine work, prefers a lighter soil near the outlet of rivers, and where there is no clay, while the *Salix viminalis* grows best on a heavier and richer soil. The raw material from one acre averages in some parts of Holland a value of 24 *l.*, and where so splendid opportunities are offered as in Ireland, this average should easily be reached. It is not possible to give an average of the cost of cultivation for Ireland; but I will only refer to the large willow plantations near Ultersen, in Holstein, where the average cost per acre was about 7 *l.*, including all expenses of fencing, buildings, &c. In Ireland, where so many facilities offer themselves for this work, the cost should be less, or, at any rate, not higher. To provide a great amount of cuttings of good willows, as well as for experiments with other kinds of willows, it would be practical

to erect a couple of nurseries on some of the rivers; and the Shannon valley, as well as the Lough Neagh basin, offer such good opportunities that it would be a pity not to make use of them.

Of foreign willows I would recommend experiments to be made with—

40. *Salix nigra*. Marshall.—The black willow of North America;

41. *Salix Humboldtiana*. Willdenow;

42. *Salix acutifolia*. Willdenow; and,

43. *Salix Daphnoides*. Villars.—On sandy soil and many others. It would be of no practical use to enter upon detailed description of this cultivation, but I hope to have said enough to convince of the great importance of this part of the question. Those who know Ireland will see the importance of it readily.

44. *Tilia Europæa*. Linné.—The lime tree of Europe. This well-known tree should be used on the firelines, and with other varieties, as:—

45. *Tilia grandifolia*. Ehrhardt, and

46. *Tilia parvifolia*. Ehrhardt,—be cultivated on roads and outskirts. The height about 100 feet, with diameters from 5-12 feet. The wood is soft, close grained, pale, and tenacious. It is used by turners and for carving. It gives very fine charcoal, and is useful by its ability to resist attacks by insects. These and,

47. *Tilia Americana*. Linné.—The basswood tree, are all easily propagated from layers as well as from seed, and can be planted out when 2-3 years old.

48. *Ulmus campestris*. Linné.—The elm of Europe. This well-known tree prefers a humid, fresh soil, and attains a very high age, and sometimes an enormous diameter. The wood is very durable, close grained, light in colour, and very tough. It is much used for gun carriages on account of this last quality, as it does not splinter when hit by a cannon ball or shell; the splinters from the wood often killing and wounding more than the ball itself.

The wood is also used by wheelwrights and carpenters, for coffins, &c. The propagation is easy from layers, cuttings, as well as from seed, which must be sown in July. If sown in autumn remains two years in the earth.

49. *Ulmus Americana*. Linné.—The white elm, a very elegant tree, of same habits as the former. Should receive some attention on account of the great dimensions of its trunk, which yields very valuable timber for building and other purposes. As the climate and soil of Ireland seem so well suited for these trees a great number may be experimented with, as for example:—

50. *Ulmus racemosa*. Thomas.—The Cork elm;

51. *Ulmus fulva*. Michawn.—The red elm, as well as the

52. *Ulmus alata*. Michawn.—The whahoo of North America.

53. *Fagus silvatica*. Linné.—The beech of Europe. This well-known forest tree is only mentioned here without entering further upon an unnecessary description of it. It should occupy a prominent place in the hardwood forest, on the slopes, and the stately growth of the large beeches at Powerscourt, near Dublin, show that this tree will grow to a great size in Ireland. But to commence the forest with this tree I consider unwise, and it would therefore first, on a later period, be cultivated here. Still it should have a place in the nurseries.

54. *Catalpa speciosa*. Ward.—An American tree, sometimes called by the vernacular "Yockmatock." This tree prefers a deep and good soil in sheltered position, but is here of most rapid growth. Height 50-75 feet. Diameter 3-4 feet. The wood is light, fissile, and loose, but, still, one of the most durable for all exposed work, as sleepers, posts, rails, &c. According to Mr. Barney, of Ohio, posts made of this wood have been known to have lasted for upwards of 100 years. This tree has, according to Dr. Poulsen, of Copenhagen, been found very hardy even in Denmark. It is easily reared from seed, which require 12 hours steeping in warm water before sowing, and covered with $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch light soil. Transplant when two years old, and should be planted very close, or in mixture with other quickly growing deciduous trees, pilex larch, poplar, &c.

OF SHRUBS,

I will here mention—

1. *Corylus avelana*. Linné.—The hazel of North Europe.

2. *Corylus colurna*. Linné.—The Turkish hazel, which together with other hazels should be introduced to form coppice wood, together with oak. Propagated from seed.

3. *Rhamnus frangula*. Linné; and,

4. *Rhamnus infectoria*. Linné.—Both blackthorns, producing a fine and valuable charcoal, and the bark a good dye.

5. *Cratægus*

5. *Cratægus oxyacantha*. Linné.—The well-known hawthorn ;
6. *Cratægus crus-galli*. Linné.—The cockspur thorn ;
7. *Cratægus parvifolia*. Aston.—The long-spiked thorn ; and,
8. *Cratægus tomentosa*. Linné.—All North American hawthorns, useful for hedges and enclosures, and for protection of young plants, should not be omitted here.

In concluding this list of trees and shrubs proposed to cultivate in Ireland, I do so with the remark that the very short remark on each kind has only been made with the view of showing how and where each should be utilised, and in the hope that it may be sufficient to procure for each the place in the forest flora which it deserves ; as well as to prove what an immense advantage the cultivation of these trees would prove to Ireland and to the whole of Great Britain.

That a more detailed and professional description of each will be necessary for each district I am fully aware of, if experienced foresters are not to be engaged for this work.

Copenhagen, 1884.

(signed) *D. Howitz*,
Forest Conservator.

FORESTS AND WASTE LANDS
(IRELAND).

COPY of the REPORT of Mr. D. Howitz, Forest
Conservator, on the Re-AFFORESTING of WASTE
LANDS in *Ireland*; and the Application of
Forestry to the Remedy of the Destructive
Torrents and Floods of the Catchment Basins of
the Chief Rivers of *Ireland*.

(*Dr. Lyons.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
19 February 1884.

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“ Of MEMORIALS or LETTERS from the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, East India Agents, or others, showing the almost insuperable Difficulties that beset the Working of the above-named Regulations :”

“ And, of COMMUNICATIONS between the India Office and Treasury (in continuation or connected with Papers in RETURN 347, of 1883).”

India Office, }
21 March 1884. }

J. K. CROSS,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(Sir George Balfour.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 April 1884.*

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— No. 1. —

LETTER from the Assistant Under Secretary of State for India, dated 27th December 1883, to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to forward for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a copy of letters addressed to the Earl of Kimberley by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and by Messrs. C. B. Pare & Co., on the effect of the Revenue Act of 1883 (45 & 47 Vict. c. 55) upon the importation of Indian silver plate into the United Kingdom.

2. The Government of India have in recent years repeatedly urged the expediency, in the interests of India, of repealing the existing plate duties in this country, but difficulties, chiefly connected with the question of drawback, have hitherto prevented Her Majesty's Government from giving effect to these representations. Lord Kimberley, therefore, while adhering to the opinions which he and his predecessors have expressed on this subject, does not again, at present, ask for the abolition or reduction of the duty on Indian plate goods; but it is the embarrassment, caused by the state of the law, which makes it necessary that Indian goods offered for hall-marking shall be of the same standard of purity as English goods, that his Lordship desires to bring to the notice of the Lords of the Treasury.

3. Lord Kimberley thinks that their Lordships will be of opinion that in the letters which are forwarded herewith the Peninsular, and Oriental Company have made out a strong case, and he trusts that the request made by them will receive their Lordships' favourable consideration.

4. The Messrs. Pare's complaint is that a quantity of art silver work from Cashmere, shipped to them in August last, has been stopped at the Custom House and declared an illegal importation under the Revenue Act of 1883, because made of "rupee silver," which is fractionally below the standard required by the Act. The Messrs. Pare have received notice that unless their consignment is re-exported within 28 days it will be battered and broken up; that is to say, because these articles do not contain 222 dwts. of pure silver (as required by the English standard), but 220 dwts. (the standard of "rupee silver") to the pound of 240 dwts., they are liable, unless re-exported at a heavy loss, to a proceeding which Lord Kimberley cannot characterise as other than barbarous in the case of works of art.

5. It is unnecessary for Lord Kimberley to point out the extreme hardship, and indeed absurdity, of requiring manufacturers in India to work in silver of a higher standard of fineness than that of the rupee coined and circulated by the British Government; or to dwell upon the injury suffered by the United Kingdom in consequence of the virtual exclusion from it of articles of Indian plate, in

universal demand for their artistic merit, and the perfection of their workmanship.

6. I am directed to remind you that the Committee of 1879 noted in their Report the fact that Parliament has recognised the distinction between foreign and British plate, by requiring the former to be marked with the letter F.

7. In Lord Kimberley's view, the grievance complained of by Messrs. Pare, in common with other importers of Indian silver goods, might be removed by providing either—

(A.) That hall-marking be established in India, in which case it should be enacted that goods bearing Indian hall-mark be passed at the Custom House, on payment of duty, without any assay; or

(B.) That goods from India be assayed as now, and if found to be up to the Indian standard (that is of the rupee), be marked with a special and clearly distinctive mark, and then allowed, on payment of duty, to pass into use in this country.

If the former course should commend itself to the Lords of the Treasury, it would be necessary to consult the Government of India. Lord Kimberley, however, is of opinion that the latter course would be preferable, and he earnestly recommends it for the favourable consideration of their Lordships, as it appears to him that the present state of things is wholly indefensible, and indeed a discredit to this country.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Horace Walpole.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

LETTER from the Secretary of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, dated 7th November 1883, to the Secretary of State for India.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the directors of the "Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company," to lay before your Lordship the following facts in connection with the Parcel Post System at present existing, whereby parcels, in virtue of an arrangement between the Director General of the Post Office of India and the "Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company," are received and transmitted between India and the United Kingdom, and which is known as the "Indian Parcel Post."

The arrangement in question, which has been in force for several years, and which has proved to be a great boon to the European residents in India, especially those at a distance from the seaport towns, was instituted at the request of the Director General of the Post Office of India, and was agreed to by the Directors of the "Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company," although the latter do not derive any pecuniary advantage from the system, their share of the amounts charged for conveyance of the parcels being very small, and much less than they previously received for the carriage of parcels between London and the Indian Ports, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

Parcels are at present received by the "Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company," at their offices in London, from all parts of the United Kingdom, and are transmitted weekly by their vessels to Bombay, where they are handed over to the postal authorities for delivery to the addresses throughout India. Homeward parcels are, in like manner, forwarded by the senders, by post, to Bombay, where they are handed over by the postal authorities to the agent of the "Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company," by whom they are shipped weekly for London, where, on arrival, they are cleared and despatched by carriers to the addresses.

Many of these homeward parcels contain small articles of silver plate sent by parties in India to their friends and relatives in this country, and until lately were cleared through the Customs, without any difficulty whatever, upon payment of the import duty of 1*s.* 6*d.* per ounce; but owing to a change in the law, brought about by the passing of the Revenue Act of 1883 (a copy of which is annexed), plate cannot now be passed through the Customs, nor duty paid thereon as formerly, until assayed, stamped, and marked, an exception being made in respect of plate imported for private use, and not for sale, which the Customs are allowed to pass upon receiving a declaration signed by the addressee, before a magistrate, that it is intended for his or her private use, and not for sale.

My directors, who undertake the clearance and despatch of these parcels, feel convinced that they will have great difficulty in procuring such declarations, many of the addressees being

being relatives of private soldiers in India, totally uneducated, and from whom such documents can scarcely be expected, and the effect will therefore be, should the requirements of the recent Act be insisted on, that the parcels sent from India will never reach those for whom they were intended. My directors consider there cannot be the slightest doubt that the parcels are intended simply as presents, which have always been allowed certain privileges by the Customs, and, acting on this belief, they lately addressed the Commissioners of Customs, requesting that these parcels might be exempted from the conditions of the Act, but with this request their Honors have declined to comply.

My directors, acting in the interests of the owners of the parcels, and with the view of preventing loss and inconvenience to those who are not in a position to bear either, and considering that neither loss nor injury can possibly accrue to the revenue, would venture to suggest that a representation be made by your Lordship to Her Majesty's Treasury, pointing out the hardship of the case, and requesting that articles of silver plate, shipped from India by the Parcel Post, imported by the vessels of the "Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company," should be exempt from the conditions of the Revenue Act of 1883, or that in lieu of requiring declarations to be made by the owners or addressees, the same should be accepted if made by the "Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company," to the effect that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, the plate is imported for private use, and not for sale.

I have, &c.
(signed) A. W. W. Beltimeore,
Secretary.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

LETTER from Messrs. C. B. Pare & Co., of 126, London Wall,
12th November 1883, to the Under Secretary of State for India.

IMPORTATION OF SILVER.

Sir,

WITH the intention of opening up a large trade with India for their beautiful art manufactures, we early in the year sent an experimental order, and we humbly and most respectfully ask your kind perusal of the difficulties we met with in regard to one of the most important items.

We ordered a variety of silver articles from Cashmere, which were shipped to us in August last; they have been stopped here by Her Majesty's Customs, and declared an illegal importation (under some new Act of Parliament which we had unfortunately never heard of), being made of rupee silver, which is found to be under British Standard. We are informed that unless re-exported at once they will be battered up.

We humbly beg to submit that such restrictions as this, the duty claimed, the necessity of taking out a plate license before offering for sale, and the enforced marking by the Goldsmith Company, are most prejudicial to the best interests of the silversmiths of this country; without all these obstructions a very large trade might be done with India, such as we have opened up with Japan, our imports from there in art metal goods, &c., being very extensive. This healthy competition and the introduction of good art manufactures has been most beneficial to our art metal workers and porcelain manufacturers; and whereas they feared that the large quantities of these foreign productions being imported would decrease their trade, it has been, on the contrary, the means of creating a new interest in these manufactures, arousing our people to fresh efforts, and now they are full of orders. We are quite sure that the abolition of all protection will be of immense benefit to the silversmiths of this country, and we beg your earnest endeavours in that direction.

We are, &c.
(signed) C. B. Pare & Co.

— No. 2. —

LETTER from the Under Secretary of State for India, dated 26th January 1884,
to the Secretary, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th November last, drawing attention to the manner in which the importation of Indian plate goods has been affected by the Revenue Act of 1883; and, in reply, I am to inform you that a communication on the subject was addressed to the Treasury on the 27th ultimo.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. A. Godley.

— No. 3. —

LETTER from the Treasury, dated 11th February 1884, to the Under Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury Mr. Walpole's letter of the 27th December last, dealing with various points connected with the silver plate duties and the law of compulsory hall-marking; and I am to request you to inform the Secretary of State for India in Council, that my Lords have made inquiries into the facts of the cases referred to, and have considered them with the view of doing all in their power to meet the wishes of the Secretary of State, consistently with the maintenance of the financial arrangements of this country and the restrictions judged to be necessary for other purposes.

Two specific complaints are made in the India Office letter. The first relates to the practical difficulty of obtaining for small articles of silver sent through the Indian Parcels Post, the statutory declaration that they are intended for private use. My Lords are glad to say that they see their way to removing this grievance. The Commissioners of Customs have recommended that a declaration by the agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company should be considered sufficient, and my Lords approve of this proposal, subject to reasonable limitations of the size and weight of the packets, and to such safeguards as those Commissioners may think necessary to prevent this privilege being abused. The Board of Customs will, no doubt, communicate on the subject with the Peninsular and Oriental Company. It must, of course, be understood that the requirement of a declaration from the consignee may be revived if necessary, but it will probably be in the interest of all parties concerned to escape this necessity.

The other point to which Lord Kimberley refers is the case of Messrs. Pare & Co. The statements of that firm are (as is unfortunately often the case with these complaints) incorrect in several particulars; but the facts are succinctly as follow:--

Silver goods below the English standard cannot lawfully be exposed for sale in this country. This has been the law for many years and must be well known to the trade. By the Act of last Session, the old law—that if such plate, on being presented for assay, was found below standard, it must be broken up—was so far modified as to allow the alternative of a re-exportation free of duty. Thus, even if any importers are so ill advised as to send to England plate which they must know cannot legally be exposed for sale here, the present law exempts them from all penalty for their error. My Lords, therefore, cannot admit any allegation of hardship to the importers of these goods.

Upon this branch of the question the Secretary of State points out that the English standard of fineness for silver (.925) is slightly above that of the rupee (.916), and lays much stress upon the anomaly of “requiring manufacturers in India to work in silver of a higher standard of fineness than that of the rupee coined and circulated by the British Government.” In mitigation of this plea, I am to observe (1) that, as a matter of fact, there are considerable imports from India and Burma of silver which is up to the British Standard; (2) that the Indian goods which on assay are found below standard, seldom, if ever, approach the rupee degree of fineness.

The Secretary of State proposes either that an Indian assay and hall mark should be established, and be recognised in this country, or that a special assay and mark should be established here for silver of the rupee standard, so as to legalise its use. Without going into details, I am to observe that the adoption of either of these suggestions would involve so serious a disturbance of the present system that Her Majesty's Government cannot at present undertake to consider them further. On the other hand, my Lords do not despair of a solution which will be practically sufficient for the purposes of the Government of India. They understand that the class of goods whose exclusion is complained of are of a peculiar character as regards workmanship, and are highly ornamental. If some proper definition of them could be agreed upon, legislative powers might be sought to exclude them from the obligation of being assayed, and they could thus be imported and sold freely upon payment of the Customs duty.

duty. There is reason to believe that this proposal would not be resisted by the home trade.

My Lords will consult their legal advisers with a view to the preparation of a Bill to this effect; but the Secretary of State will of course understand that any such concession could not be confined to India.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Leonard Courtney.*

— No. 4. —

LETTER from the Under Secretary of State for India, dated 13th March 1884,
to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir,

IN reply to Mr. Courtney's letter of the 11th ultimo, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to express the satisfaction with which he has learned that arrangements will be made for removing the grievance referred to in Mr. Walpole's letter of the 7th December 1883, with reference to the transmission of silver articles through the Indian Parcels Post.

His Lordship is also glad to observe that a special concession may possibly be made with regard to goods of a peculiar character, as regards art workmanship, and of a highly ornamental nature; although he fears that some difficulty may be found in laying down a satisfactory definition of such goods.

It is, however, a matter of regret to Lord Kimberley that their Lordships do not see their way to adopt either of the suggestions put forward in Mr. Walpole's letter, already referred to, with the object of facilitating the admission into this country of silver articles manufactured in India, and of settling the matter upon a basis which, it was hoped, would have been satisfactory to all parties concerned. As Mr. Courtney's intimation that Her Majesty's Government cannot at present undertake to consider the matter further, is not accompanied by any statement of the reasons which have led to this conclusion, beyond the undoubted fact that the changes proposed would disturb the present system, Lord Kimberley, being uninformed as to the difficulties which stand in the way of what would apparently be an effectual plan of putting an end to the present very objectionable system, can only adhere to the statement which he has already caused to be made to their Lordships on this subject, and repeat his regret that it should be considered impossible to take the steps necessary for removing an obstacle to the development of a not unimportant Indian industry, and for giving the public of this country free access to a varied and interesting species of art workmanship, from a knowledge of which they are now almost entirely debarred by artificial barriers raised against the importation of Indian silver goods.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. A. Godley.*

— No. 5. —

LETTER from the Under Secretary of State for India, dated 13th March 1884,
to the Secretary, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Sir,

IN continuation of the letter from this office of the 26th January, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to inform you that in a letter just received from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, it is stated that they have approved of the proposal made in your letter of the 7th November last, that a declaration by the agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, that the small silver articles imported from India into this country through the Parcel Post are intended for private

use, should be considered sufficient to exempt them from assay and hall-marking, subject to reasonable limitations of the size and weight of the packets, and such other safeguards as may be thought necessary.

Lord Kimberley understands that this decision has already been communicated to you through the Board of Customs.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. A. Godley.

— No. 6. —

LETTER from the Under Secretary of State for India, dated 13th March 1884, to Messrs. C. B. Pare & Co.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 12th November 1883, that he has been in communication with the Treasury on the subject of hall-marking, as bearing upon the importation of Indian silver goods.

His Lordship has been informed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that the disturbance of the present system consequent upon the alteration of the law, which would be required to remove the existing grievance, would be so serious that Her Majesty's Government cannot at present undertake to consider the matter further.

Their Lordships have, however, intimated to Lord Kimberley that if any definition can be agreed upon to distinguish silver goods of a peculiar character, as regards workmanship, and of a highly ornamental nature, some arrangement might be found practicable by which such goods may be admitted to this country without assay or hall-mark on payment of the usual duty.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. A. Godley.

EAST INDIA
(GOLD AND SILVER PLATE).

COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE that has arisen out of the Working of TREASURY and CUSTOMS REGULATIONS introduced last Year intended to expedite Passage through the Customs of SILVER and GOLD PLATE ARTICLES consigned for Private Use and not for Sale; of MEMORIALS or LETTERS from the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, East India Agents, or others, showing the almost insuperable Difficulties that beset the Working of the above-named Regulations; &c.

(*Sir George Balfour.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 April 1884.*

[*Price 1½ d.*]

112. *Under 1 oz.*

H.-4, 4, 84.

GOLD COINAGE (COLONIES).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 5 May 1884;—for,

RETURNS “ of the Names of the COLONIES and DEPENDENCIES of the BRITISH EMPIRE in which the GOLD COINAGE of ENGLAND, the SOVEREIGN and HALF-SOVEREIGN, is a LEGAL TENDER : ”

“ And, of the Number of MINTS out of this Country at which SOVEREIGNS and HALF-SOVEREIGNS are Coined ; the Names of the Places where they are situate, and the Average Annual Number of SOVEREIGNS and HALF-SOVEREIGNS Coined at each of these MINTS.”

Treasury, }
10 May 1884. }

LEONARD COURTNEY.

— I. —

LIST of COLONIES and DEPENDENCIES in which SOVEREIGNS and HALF-SOVEREIGNS are
LEGAL TENDER.

*Canada.	†Barbados.	†Dominica.	Cyprus.
*Newfoundland.	†St. Vincent.	‡Malta.	New South Wales.
Bermuda.	†Grenada.	§Sierra Leone.	Victoria.
†Jamaica.	†Tobago.	§Gambia.	Queensland.
†Turks Island.	†St. Lucia.	§Gold Coast.	Tasmania.
†British Honduras.	†Antigua.	§Lagos.	South Australia.
†British Guiana.	†Montserrat.	Cape of Good Hope.	Western Australia.
†Bahamas.	†St. Kitts.	Natal.	New Zealand.
†Trinidad.	†Virgin Islands.	St. Helena.	Fiji.

British Gold Coins are in circulation in Heligoland, the Falkland Islands, and Labuan ; although, as no Local Currency Act exists in these Colonies, Sovereigns and Half-Sovereigns cannot be said to be legal tender.

* There are, practically, no British Gold Coins in general circulation in the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland.
† Gold Coins actually circulate in but few West Indian Possessions, and in these only to a trifling extent.
‡ In Malta the Gold in circulation consists almost entirely of French Coins.
§ The amount of Gold Coins circulating in West African Colonies is very small.

— II. —

Sovereigns and Half-Sovereigns are coined at two Mints out of this country, viz., at Sydney and Melbourne ; and carefully detailed accounts of the transactions of these establishments are given in the Annual Reports of Mr. Fremantle, the Deputy Master of the Mint. The average annual number coined at Sydney (since 1855) has been 1,624,086 Sovereigns, and 157,276 Half-Sovereigns ; and at Melbourne (since 1872), 1,931,333 Sovereigns, and 65,500 Half-Sovereigns.

GOLD COINAGE (COLONIES).

RETURNS of the Names of the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire in which the Gold Coinage of England, the Sovereign and Half-Sovereign, is a Legal Tender; and, of the Number of Mints out of this Country at which Sovereigns and Half-Sovereigns are Coined; the Names of the Places where they are Situate, and the Average Annual Number of Sovereigns and Half-Sovereigns Coined at each of these Mints.

(*Mr. Alderman Laurence.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
27 May 1884.

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Messrs. ADAM and CHARLES BLACK, of Edinburgh;
Messrs. ALEXANDER THOM & Co., or Messrs. HODGES, FROGIS, & Co.,
of Dublin.

203. [*Price 3 d.*]

H.—17. 6. 84.

COINAGE (PRINCIPAL STATES OF EUROPE).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 22 May 1884;—for,

RETURN “showing the MILLESIMAL FINENESS of GOLD COINS, and
Amount of MINT CHARGE per CENTUM, in the PRINCIPAL STATES of
EUROPE.”

(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
22 May 1884.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HENRY HANSARD AND SON,
PRINTERS TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

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Sale Office, House of Lords ;
Messrs. ADAM and CHARLES BLACK, of Edinburgh ;
Messrs. ALEXANDER THOM and Co., or Messrs. HODGES, FIGGIS, and Co., of Dublin.

RETURN showing the MILLESIMAL FINENESS of GOLD COINS, and Amount of MINT CHARGE per CENTUM, in the PRINCIPAL STATES of EUROPE.

TABLE showing the MILLESIMAL FINENESS of GOLD COINS, and Amount of MINT CHARGE per CENT., in the PRINCIPAL STATES of EUROPE.

S T A T E.	COLD COIN.	PAR OF EXCHANGE.	FINENESS.	MINT CHARGE.
				<i>Per Cent.</i>
"LATIN" MONETARY UNION:	20 Francs - -	£. 1=Francs 25·20 - -	900	0·216
FRANCE - - - -	—	—	—	—
ITALY - - - -	—	—	—	—
BELGIUM - - - -	—	—	—	—
SWITZERLAND - - -	—	—	—	—
GERMANY - - - -	20 Reichsmarks -	£. 1=Reichsmarks 20·43 -	900	0·216
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY - - -	Ducat - - -	—	985	0·50
	8 Florins - - -	£. 1=Florins 10 - - -	900	0·30
NETHERLANDS - - - -	Double-ducat - -	—	983	0·37
	Ducat - - -	—	983	0·43
	10 Florins - - -	£. 1=Florins 12·1 - - -	900	0·337
SCANDINAVIAN UNION:	20 Crowns - - -	£. 1=Crowns 18 - - -	900	0·25
SWEDEN - - - -	10 Crowns - - -	—	900	0·33
NORWAY - - - -	—	—	—	—
DENMARK - - - -	—	—	—	—
SPAIN - - - -	Alfonso - - -	£. 1=Pesetas 25·22 - -	900	0·00
PORTUGAL - - - -	—	£. 1=Milreis 4·505 - -	916·6	0·18

TABLE showing the CHARGE for the COINAGE of BULLION in the PRINCIPAL STATES OF EUROPE.

STATE.	STANDARD.	MINT CHARGE.	REMARKS.
"LATIN" MONETARY UNION: FRANCE. ITALY. BELGIUM. SWITZERLAND.	Double standard of gold and silver.	Gold:—6 fr. 70 c. per kilo. of gold, 900 fine. (The charge is deducted from the bullion imported for coinage.)	The <i>bons de monnaie</i> delivered to importers of gold bullion are payable in coin in ten days from the date of importation. The Convention of 1878 between these Powers suspended the coinage of silver standard pieces. Formerly the charge for the coinage of silver was 1 fr. 50 c. per kilo. of silver, 900 fine.
GERMANY - - -	Single gold standard	Gold:—3 marks per pound (500 grammes) of pure gold. The pound is coined into 1,395 marks, of which 1,392 marks only are returned to the importer.	
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY -	Double standard of gold and silver.	Gold:—Ducats, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Eight-florin pieces, $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. Silver:—Florins, 1 per cent. Maria Theresa dollars (for Eastern trade), $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	
NETHERLANDS - -	Double standard of gold and silver.	Gold:—Double ducat, 983 fine, 6 florins per kilo. Ducat, 983 fine, 7 florins per kilo. Ten-florin pieces, 900 fine, 5 florins per kilo.	The coinage of silver standard coins for private persons is entirely suspended.
SCANDINAVIAN MONETARY UNION: SWEDEN. NORWAY. DENMARK.	Single gold standard	Gold:—Twenty-crown pieces, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Ten-crown pieces, $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.	Five-crown gold pieces (hitherto only coined in Sweden), and silver coins, are only struck on account of the Government.
SPAIN - - - -	Double standard of gold and silver.	Gold:—There has been no charge for the coinage of bullion since 1868.	Since 1876 the coinage of standard silver pieces has been reserved to the Crown.
PORTUGAL - - -	Single gold standard	Gold:—1,000 reis. or $53\frac{1}{2}$ d. per kilo. of gold, 916·6 fine:— (4,500 reis = 1 l.)	

Royal Mint, 21 May 1884.

C. W. Fremantle,
Deputy Master of the Mint.

COINAGE
(PRINCIPAL STATES OF EUROPE).

RETURN showing the MULTIPLE FINENESS of
Gold Coins, and Amount of MINT CHARGE
per CENTUM, in the PRINCIPAL STATES of
EUROPE.

(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*).

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
22 May 1884.*

[*Price ½d.*]

189.

H—4. & 4.

Under 1 oz.

GOLD, SILVER, AND BRONZE COINAGE.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 5 June 1884;—for,

RETURN “ of the RECEIPTS and EXPENSES of the MINT, showing the PROFIT and Loss in connection with the GOLD, SILVER, and BRONZE COINAGES for the — Ten Years ended the 31st day of December 1883.”

Y E A R.	E X P E N S E S.							R E C E I P T S.				Excess of Receipts.	Excess of Expenses.	
	Salaries and Expenses.	Superannuation Allowances.	Expenses incurred by other Departments.	Loss in Coining.		Loss on Worn Silver Coin.	Interest on Debt to Exchequer.	TOTAL EXPENSES.	Profit on Silver Coinage.	Profit on Bronze Coinage.	Miscellaneous.			TOTAL RECEIPTS.
				Gold.	Silver.									
1874 -	£. 28,104	£. 4,571	£. 5,950	£. 1,556	£. 496	£. 25,427	£. 14,358	£. 80,462	£. 53,702	£. 37,506	£. 1,331	£. 92,539	£. 12,077	£. —
1875 -	25,896	4,563	5,865	6	1,221	24,789	10,750	72,890	62,978	70,899	4,265	137,942	65,052	—
1876 -	27,879	4,856	4,768	514	507	33,259	9,875	81,658	- Nil	44,289	2,774	47,063	-	34,595
1877 -	23,261	4,725	4,014	413	176	28,744	12,500	73,833	53,753	37,797	1,825	93,375	19,542	—
1878 -	23,208	4,616	5,328	5,678	82	48,959	10,050	97,921	32,075	1,752	2,501	30,328	-	61,594
1879 -	26,457	4,483	4,953	- Nil	658	55,048	12,325	104,424	26,206	35,396	2,041	63,643	-	40,781
1880 -	26,594	4,346	5,295	3,378	284	58,695	13,875	112,467	55,440	34,291	1,202	90,933	-	21,534
1881 -	29,912	4,166	6,329	- Nil	208	54,285	16,612	111,507	167,026	16,911	4,780	188,717	77,210	—
1882 -	51,592	4,780	16,867	- Nil	196	15,541	13,937	102,913	17,061	35,161	4,687	56,909	-	46,004
1883 -	36,677	4,917	9,205	- Nil	108	49,473	11,537	111,912	224,266	17,308	6,051	247,625	135,713	—
TOTAL													£. 309,594	£. 204,508
(Ten Years) Average Annual Profit													105,086	10,508

Royal Mint,
29 May 1884.

C. W. Fremantle,
Deputy Master and Comptroller.

GOLD, SILVER, AND BRONZE
COINAGE.

RETURN of the RECEIPTS and EXPENSES of the
MINT, showing the PROFIT and LOSS in con-
nection with the GOLD, SILVER, and BRONZE
COINAGE, for the Ten Years ended 31 December
1883.

(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 June 1884.*

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of Dublin.

206. [*Price 1d.*]
H—17. 6. 84.

LEA RIVER (HUMAN CORPSES).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 31 March 1884 ;—for,

“RETURN showing the Number of HUMAN CORPSES Found in the LEA,
within the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, during the Years 1882 and 1883
(in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 257, of Session 1882).”

Home Office, }
13 May 1884. }

J. T. HIBBERT.

(*Baron Henry De Worms.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
20 May 1884.

LONDON:
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Sale Office, House of Lords ;
Messrs. ADAM and CHARLES BLACK, of Edinburgh ;
Messrs. ALEXANDER THOM and Co., or Messrs. HODGES, FIGGIS, and Co., of Dublin.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

within the METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, during the Years 1882 and 1883.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.																		YEAR.
Number of Cases in which a Verdict of "Wilful Murder" was given.						Number of Cases in which a Verdict of "Felo-de-se" or "Suicide" was given.						Number of Cases in which no Opinion was expressed as to Cause of Death.						
MALE.			FEMALE.			MALE.			FEMALE.			MALE.			FEMALE.			
Apparent Age.			Apparent Age.			Apparent Age.			Apparent Age.			Apparent Age.			Apparent Age.			
Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years and under 10.	Over 10 Years.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years and under 10.	Over 10 Years.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years and under 10.	Over 10 Years.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years and under 10.	Over 10 Years.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years and under 10.	Over 10 Years.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years and under 10.	Over 10 Years.	
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	3	13	-	-	3	1882.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	1	9	1	-	9	1883.
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	3	2	4	22	1	-	12	TOTALS.
1			-			5			3			23			13			
1						8						41						

85

SUMMARY OF CORPSES FOUND.

1882	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
1883	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
								85

19 April 1884.

C. H. Cutbush, Chief Inspector.

LEA RIVER (HUMAN CORPSES).

RETURN showing the Number of HUMAN
CORPSES Found in the Lea, within the ME-
TROPOLITAN DISTRICT, during the Years 1882
and 1883 (in continuation of Parliamentary
Paper, No. 257, of Session 1882).

(*Baron Henry De Worms.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
30 May 1884.*

[*Price ½ d.*]

182.

H.-16. 6. 84.

Under 1 oz.

DRAINAGE AND NAVIGATION.

UNDER THE ACTS 5 & 6 VIC., CAP. 89, &c.

LOUGH NEAGH DISTRICT.

REPORT of ROBERT MANNING, M.INST.C.E., Chief Engineer to H. M. Board of Public Works in Ireland, on the FLOODING of the LANDS in this DISTRICT.

I. On the 2nd day of July, 1883, I received instructions from this Board to have a careful survey made of the Lower Bann river so as to enable me to report to them on the flooding of the district and the measures which I would recommend to be adopted for the relief of lands subject thereto. The survey and necessary calculations having been completed on the first day of the present month, I now beg leave to submit the following report.

II. In the month of February, 1877, the surface of Lough Neagh rose to a much greater height; the Lower Bann river discharged a much greater quantity of water than at any time since the completion of the drainage works, and the lands were subject to very injurious flooding.

III. In the following May I was ordered to proceed to the district and report upon the causes of the flooding; on the measures which in my judgment would be necessary for the relief of the lands; and at what cost such relief could be effected.

I submitted that report to the Board on the 8th of June, 1877, and as the facts which I then collected are verified by the careful survey recently made of the river by Mr. W. J. O'Neill, C.E., and the opinions which I then ventured to express are not modified in any material point by the additional facts which that survey presents, I beg it may be taken as part of the present report.

REPORT to the BOARD of PUBLIC WORKS on the FLOODING of LOUGH NEAGH DISTRICT in the Winter of 1876-7.

1. I beg to report that by direction of the Board I proceeded to the Lough Neagh district on the 14th ult., and upon that and the three following days I examined the state of the district from Portadown to Coleraine. Although the Board are well aware of all the facts of the case up to the time when the final awards (in respect both of drainage and navigation) were made in the year 1859, I think it well in the first place, for the better understanding of this report, to give a brief description of the works as designed and executed, and the effects produced by the drainage of the district.

2. Lough Neagh, which is nearly 100,000 acres in extent, receives waters flowing from 1,865 square miles of country. Its average surface level in summer, previous to the execution of the works, was forty-eight feet above that of low water of ordinary spring tides (in the year 1826 it fell to forty-six feet); winter floods rose to a height of from six to eight feet over ordinary summer water, or from fifty-four to fifty-six feet above low water. The only outlet for the discharge of the lake is the Lower Bann river, which flows out of the lake at Toome, and after a course of thirty-two miles discharges into the tideway at the Cutts, a rocky fall a short distance above Coleraine.

3. The quantity of land flooded by the rise of the lake and river was nearly 30,000 acres, 21,000 of which are situate above the outlet of the lake at Toome. In the month of December, 1845, the late Mr. MacMahon, C.E., submitted to the Board a report on the proposed drainage of the lands and the establishment of a navigation from the sea to Lough Neagh. He estimated the volume of ordinary winter floods at 400,000 cubic feet per minute, which he proposed to discharge at Toome at a height of 47.06 feet above low water spring tides at Coleraine (being one foot above the lowest level to which the lake had ever fallen, or one foot below the ordinary summer water of the lake), and he stated that floods might rise one foot higher without injury to the low meadow lands. The navigation was to be effected by the construction of five locks, having a depth of eight feet over their sills.

4. Mr. MacMahon's design having been approved by the Board the works were commenced in the year 1847 and were completed in 1858 with little, if any, deviation from

B

the original design. Indeed the relief of the district above Portna may be dated from the completion of the weir at Toome, and the removal of the cross dams at Portglenone in January, 1856.

5. The quantity of flooded lands above Portna, exceeded 27,000 acres, and therefore the importance of the efficient execution of the works between that point of the river and Toome, is very obvious. On the 10th of March, 1859, Mr. James Barton, C.E., examined the state of the navigation works between Toome and Coleraine, which he very minutely inspected, taking the necessary soundings and levels. He reported that the specified depths had been practically carried out, and in many cases more work had been done than was originally contemplated, and he concluded his report by expressing his opinion that the navigation "works were a credit to the country as a public work," and, that, "they bear strong testimony to the skill and discretion of those who carried them out."

6. I may be permitted (after my recent inspection) to state my full concurrence in this opinion, and to add that as the excavation necessary for navigation formed a part of that required for drainage also, the efficient execution of the one, involves to a great extent that of the other.

7. But the success of the work in regard either to design or execution, is not a matter of mere opinion. Although the award was not made until the year 1859, and the works were not entirely completed till the month of May, 1861, they were so far advanced at the commencement of 1854, as to give very substantial relief from floods. A daily registry has been kept of the height of the lake from that date to the present time. For the first period of eleven years the lake did not rise above the height anticipated by Mr. MacMahon, between the 1st of March and the 1st of December, in any year, except upon two occasions, when it rose from 2 to 4 inches higher, in the months of March and November. There were only five occasions in those eleven years, when it rose as high as 6 inches, and those were in the months of December, January, and February. During the same period the maximum discharge of the lake did not exceed the estimated quantity of 400,000 cubic feet per minute, except in the months of January and February, 1860 and 1862 (years of great rainfall), and then only from 4 to 7 per cent. In the second period of ten years to May, 1874, the results of the drainage was not so efficient. In nearly every year there was more or less flooding in the months of December, January, February, and March, and on two occasions there were slight floods in the months of October and November, but in those years there was no flooding whatever between the 1st of April and 1st of October. The quantity discharged was also increased. In December and January, 1872-3, the maximum discharge was over 500,000 cubic feet per minute.

8. For the third period of three years to 1st May, 1877, the floods were greater in height than observed at any previous time.

9. In February last, the lake rose 14 feet over the upper sill of Toome lock (being 6 feet 10 inches over the lowest summer level since the execution of the works). The average discharge for the entire month of January, exceeded 600,000 cubic feet per minute, and on the 2nd and 3rd of February, it rose to 682,000 cubic feet per minute. There was not, however, any land flooded between the months of May and November, in these years. The facts, which I have thus shortly stated are given in more detail in the tables which I have prepared and annexed to this report.

10. Speaking generally it may be said that with the exception of the present year, when flooding occurred in the month of April, the lands above Toome have been completely free from floods for seven months in every year, from April to October, both inclusive. It appears, then, that, considered as an agricultural drainage, the works, even up to the present time (certainly, at least, with respect to all grass lands) have been successful; they were quite so up to the time of their completion, and with little exception for five or six years afterwards. But it is this very success that has caused the effects of the floods of last winter to be so severely felt by the occupiers. Low lands have been turned to tillage and houses built upon them. This is especially the case in the neighbourhood of Portadown—where factories and streets of artisans' dwellings have been built on ground which, previous to the drainage, must have been under water for months together.

11. Three questions naturally arise from the statement of facts which I have now laid before the Board:—

- I. What are the causes of the flooding which has occurred of late years, and from which the lands were practically free for ten years after the execution of the works?
- II. Can the lands be relieved from those floods?
- III. What will be the cost?

I.—What are the causes of the Flooding?

In all districts, great or small, there are two principal causes of flooding—one, a large rainfall, and the other, the insufficiency of the river channels to discharge it at a low level. In small districts the maximum discharge will depend on the rainfall of a single day, or, indeed, of an hour. In large districts it will depend upon that of a month, or, in some cases, several months. So far as I have been able to investigate the laws of the discharge of the Lough Neagh district, the maximum will usually take place in the month of February, and will depend upon the rainfall of the two previous months. In the present state of the district, seven inches of rain falling in two winter months (when there is little or no evaporation) will produce a discharge which will partially flood the lands. The great flood of the 2nd and 3rd of February, 1877, was preceded by a fall of 12·30 inches in the previous two months. In addition to which the rainfall at Hilltown, near the head of the Upper Bann River for the year 1876, was 66 inches, the average being about 48 inches, and the maximum in previous years being probably not more than 55 inches,* the large rainfall would sufficiently account for the great and constant floods which occurred from December to April last, but the flooding during the previous twelve years (1864 to 1876) has, in my opinion, been mainly caused by the insufficient area of the channel from Toome to Portna. This is very apparent on examination of the levels of the water above and below Toome Weir. This weir is free from back-water till the discharge reaches about 160,000 cubic feet per minute; when it increases to 260,000 cubic feet, the back-water stands 20 inches over the lowest part of the weir, and there is then a difference of only 4 inches between head and tail water. With a discharge of 360,000, the back-water stands at a height of 34 inches over the weir; and the head is reduced to 2 inches; and at the maximum height of the flood in February last, the difference of level was only 1 inch, and the back-water rose to a height of 6 feet 11 inches over the weir.

In the month of June, 1863, Mr. O'Neill, the engineer to the Board of Drainage Trustees, measured the deposit below this weir and found that a quantity of 81,000 cubic yards of sand and silt had accumulated since the completion of the works, 14,000 cubic yards of which had been deposited in the previous year. On the 15th of May, 1877, I sounded the river channel between Toome and Portna with the following results:—

	Sectional Area of Channel below the level of Summer Water.	
	15th May, 1877.	As shown on the Sections at the completion of the Works.
	Super. Feet.	Super. Feet.
Above Toome Weir,	1,400	—
Between Navigation Weir and First Eel Weir,	850	1,420
Below County Bridge,	1,100	1,740
At Southern End of Lough Beg,	800	1,660
Above Portna,	1,600	1,750

All the circumstances stated point, therefore, distinctly to the fact that the channel at present is much less efficient than at the completion of the works; and there can be little, if any, doubt that the increased height of the water in recent years has arisen mainly, if not entirely from this cause.

* Since writing this Report, Mr. J. Smith, jun., C.E., has kindly furnished me with the registries of Rain Gauges kept by him at stations near the head of the Upper Bann:—

	Rain (Inches).		
	Twelve Months, 1876.	Six Months, to 1st Feb., 1877.	Two Months, to 1st Feb., 1877.
Fofanny, near Castlewellan, 920 feet above the Sea,	82·68	72·26	35·20
Bann Reservoir, 440 feet above the Sea,	82·90	51·70	24·90

II.—*Can the Lands be relieved from Floods?*

After the best consideration I could give the subject, I am of opinion that it would be impossible (at least within the bounds of any reasonable expenditure) to free the lands from such floods as occurred during the past winter; but if works be executed to restore the channel between Toome and Portna to the state in which it was given up to the Trustees, there are reasonable grounds for the hope that the same successful results will arise as in the period of twelve years—from 1854 to 1866. In fact it appears to me to be a question of maintenance under the powers of the General Acts which have been put in force by the Board in several districts during the last few years.

III.—*What will be the Cost?*

I cannot at present report under this head; to enable me to do so it is necessary that a survey of the Lower Bann should be made. I may state, however, that in cases in which the Board has ordered the execution of works in drainage districts after total neglect for twenty years or so, the cost of putting the district in order has varied from 9 to 16 per cent. of the original cost. The cost would be probably less in this district, on parts of which, at least, a considerable annual sum has been expended in keeping the works in order.

It will be observed that the statements already made in this Report apply almost exclusively to the state of the district above Toome; between that place and Portna there are more than 6,000 acres of land subject to flood, and all, or nearly all, of which must have been flooded during the last winter. As to this, it is only necessary to say that the enlargement of the channel necessary to the drainage of the lands above Toome will also effect that of the lands last mentioned. Lower down the river, between the "Cutts" and Carnroe, a quantity of more than 2,000 acres of land is subject to flood—and was flooded during the last winter. I have no hope that any material improvement can be made in the condition of those lands. I find, on examination of the papers referred to me, that the same opinion was entertained at the time of making the award. The case appears to have been well considered, and an abatement of the drainage charge made in consequence. This will appear, on comparison of the Draft Award with the final one. It will be sufficient here to say that in the case of two of the London Companies (the Mercers and the Ironmongers), the amount of the half-yearly instalments was reduced from £183 12s. 2d. to £155 17s., which represented an abatement in cash of £307 4s. 2d.

I have not considered it necessary to enter into the case of the Upper Bann, nor of such lands, if any, as were flooded on tributaries above the influence of the lough; such an examination would have occupied more time than I could spare from other duties, it may be entered upon, should the Board decide upon having a more complete examination made of the district. Before closing this Report, I think it right to allude to opinions strongly expressed in some of the documents referred to me—namely, that an enlargement of the discharging capacity of the navigation weirs, below Toome, or the total abandonment of the Lower Bann navigation altogether, is all that is necessary for the complete drainage of the lands in the Lough Neagh district. This subject is very ably discussed in a Report of Mr. O'Neill, Engineer to the Drainage Trustees, dated the 27th of February, 1873. I beg to express my concurrence in the general principles laid down in that Report. It is right, however, to add that, although, in the present state of the river little, if any, effect would be produced in lowering the height of the flood-water at Toome during the continuance of a flood of 700,000 cubic feet per minute, an increase in the discharging powers of Portna Weir; a judicious application of sluicing power at that weir, combined with the restoration of the channel above it, to the full sectional area designed by Mr. MacMahon, may assist in retarding the rise of the floods and facilitating their more speedy discharge. This is a question, however, which does not admit of generalization. I shall be prepared whenever the Board wish it, to investigate the extent of relief which may be expected from the construction of sluices, and the cost of obtaining it. I cannot make a better conclusion to this Report, than to quote the words of Mr. Hancock in his letter to Mr. Hill, of the 5th of February, 1873:—

"However desirable or even necessary it may be to make further improvements, care must be taken that we do not hastily abandon what was so carefully and thoughtfully worked out as a final measure of relief."

(Signed), ROBERT MANNING, C.E.

June 8th, 1877.

The foregoing Report was in the nature of a preliminary inquiry into the facts and causes of the flooding of the land in the Lough Neagh district. I, therefore, stated the facts which I gathered from a study of the daily registry of the heights of water, and from which I formed the opinions stated in a general manner in the Report. Since then the subject has been much discussed by persons interested in the drainage of the lands, and has been under the consideration of the Commissioners appointed by the Queen "to inquire respecting the system of navigation which connects Coleraine, Belfast, and Limerick."

This Commission (which was presided over by Lord Monck) reported on the 8th of February, 1882, as to the effect of inland navigation on the drainage of the country; whether it was really possible to combine both objects; and if not, "whether the present use, and possible future success of the navigations should be weighed against the immediate and continuous loss to agriculture; or whether the navigations should in some cases be abandoned."

In submitting the present Report to the Board I am unwilling it should be supposed that I have treated the opinions expressed by persons having a deep interest in the drainage of the lands of the district with disrespect, or did not give them the consideration which is due to them. I therefore hope I may be permitted to discuss more fully the facts on which I founded my opinions in my former Report in connexion with those just alluded to.

First, as to the causes of the flooding. These have been attributed to various causes, viz.:—The excess in the yearly quantity of rain above that upon which the original calculations of Mr. MacMahon were made; the improvements made in arterial and thorough drainage within the watershed of the district since the works were executed thirty years ago; the insufficiency of Mr. MacMahon's estimate of the quantity of water to be discharged, and of the channel designed to discharge it—impeded as it was by navigation weirs—and the incomplete execution of the works recommended by him.

A reference to Table No. 3, attached to this Report, will show that the average yearly rain for the last twenty years has been rather less than previously; but if this were not so, but the contrary were the fact, the same table shows that in years in which the rainfall was from 42 to 43 inches there was no flooding, while in the year 1877, in which the greatest floods occurred, the rainfall was only 38 inches. The fact is that no reliable calculation of the flood-discharge can be based upon the average, yearly quantity of rainfall. I have shown in the Report of 1877 that in the present state of the Lough Neagh district it depends upon the rainfall of the previous two months. Mr. MacMahon did not base his calculations on any such data, but upon the distribution of the rainfall; observations of the actual rise of the lake in a given time; the ratio of its area to the rain-basin from which it receives its supply; the effects of increasing its range, and other matters which are necessary to be taken account of by the engineer who undertakes to control the waters of a lake the area of whose surface exceeds 150 square miles, and is supplied from a rain-basin of nearly 2,000 square miles.

With regard to the effects of arterial and thorough drainage in increasing the volume of great floods, it can be shown that in a certain combination of circumstances either one or both will do so; but a long experience has forced upon me the conclusion that, as regards Ireland at least, all drainage of the surface will increase the flood-discharge, while all thorough drainage will tend to diminish it. However this may be, the amount of arterial and thorough drainage accomplished within the watershed of Lough Neagh since the completion of the works can only have produced the most insignificant effect upon the discharge of the Lower Bann River.

As to the alleged insufficiency of Mr. MacMahon's estimate of the flood-discharge (400,000 to 500,000 cubic feet per minute), it is only necessary again to refer to Table No. 3 in order to show that it has proved practically correct until the year 1877, more than thirty years after he made it. I have already stated that such an estimate must be based, among other things, on the proposed range to be given to the lake, and consequently upon that range being maintained; whether such maintenance has been performed will presently appear when I come to consider whether Mr. MacMahon's design was carried into execution.

In "the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into Arterial Drainage in Ireland upon the Lough Neagh Drainage and Navigation District," made in the year 1858, it is stated:—"The works of the district have been carried out (with some unimportant alterations in local arrangement), in entire accordance with the principles and general design laid down in Mr. MacMahon's report." On the other hand, in a report made in the year 1881 by Mr. James Barton, M.INST.C.E., which appears in the appendix to the minutes of evidence taken by Lord Monck's committee, he comes to a different conclusion. During a survey and examination of the river made by him, he endeavoured to

discriminate between the cases where Mr. MacMahon's design was not carried out, and where the transverse area of the river had been diminished by subsequent accumulations of silt; and he estimates the latter at a quantity of 68,242 cubic yards, the removal of which, he estimates, will cost £2,579 10s. 2d. I need scarcely say that this was a very difficult task to be performed correctly, and one in which two engineers equally anxious to arrive at a true result might fairly differ with each other. It is to be observed, however, that the quantity of deposit estimated by Mr. Barton refers only to the portion of it which, in his opinion, the navigation trustees were bound to remove, and does not include the quantity deposited in the weir basins, which are to be maintained by the trustees of the drainage. So far back as the year 1863 upwards of 80,000 cubic yards had then accumulated within a few hundred yards below Toome weir, 14,000 cubic yards of which had been deposited in the previous year.

It thus appears that more silting had occurred at that early date in one weir basin alone than was estimated by Mr. Barton to have taken place up to the year 1880 (seventeen years afterwards) in the bed of the Lower Bann for a length of more than thirty miles.

There cannot be any doubt whatever that notwithstanding the large quantity of silting actually measured in the year 1863, the capacity of the river for discharging floods was even then much greater than it was in the year 1877, when the highest flood on record since the completion of the works took place.

On the 18th of March, 1864, Toome weir discharged 402,000 cubic feet per minute, the head water being 9' 1" over the upper sill of the lock, or one foot *below* the level at which Mr. MacMahon reported that the low meadow lands would not be flooded. On the 22nd of March, 1877, the weir discharged precisely the same quantity, but at a level of 10' 9", being eight inches *above* the level of the low meadow lands, the level of the backwater or surface of the Lower Bann being exactly twenty-four inches higher, and the level of the lake itself twenty inches higher in 1877 than in 1864. When it is remembered that the total range of the lake as provided for by Mr. MacMahon was only twenty-four inches, and that half of it was dissipated by neglect in maintaining the discharging channel, it is not surprising that nature provided a compensation by flooding the lands to a depth of eight inches, nor that, in the great flood of February, 1877, it was also provided, in a similar way, by the lake rising nearly four feet higher than was calculated upon.

Since the publication of my previous report various suggestions have been published for the complete drainage of the lands in the Lough Neagh district; they are all comprised in the three following proposals:—

1. To abolish the navigations, which are considered useless, and to reclaim the greater part of the area of Lough Neagh by reducing its level thirty-one feet.
2. To abolish the navigations only, by removing all the weirs, including that at Toome.
3. To lower the navigation weirs on the Lower Bann two feet, so as to reduce the navigable depth from Toome to Coleraine, which "would only bring the channels to the level of other navigations coming into Lough Neagh."

The first project was published by Mr. Charles Wilson of Cheltenham, in January, 1878, and is supported by Doctor MacCormack of Belfast, who published a letter in the month of November, 1877, giving as an example the successful drainage of *Lac Fucino* in Italy at the expense of Prince Torlonia of Rome. It is obvious that in the consideration of such a scheme as this, the purchase of the Lagan and Ulster canals, and of the Newry, Tyrone, and Upper Bann navigations must be provided for, and if the Lower Bann navigation be abolished without the consent of the ratepayers in the counties of Antrim and Londonderry (many of whom are still sanguine as to the future success of that navigation) their claims to the restitution of £37,000 contributed by them must also be taken into account. But these are not the only difficulties to be encountered. It is obvious that if the area of the lake be reclaimed it can no longer act as a regulator of floods, and the quantity of water to be dealt with will be that actually flowing into the lake at any given time. On the 7th January, 1877, that quantity amounted to 2,671,000 cubic feet per minute, and even in the years 1872–3, when the greatest quantity discharged at Toome amounted to 524,000 cubic feet in a minute, the quantity flowing into the lake on one occasion was as high as 1,790,000 cubic feet in a minute, and on several occasions it varied from 1,000,000 to 1,240,000 cubic feet per minute. I need not enter into a calculation of the expense of excavating a channel nearly four times as large as the present one, the level of which should be at least thirty feet deeper, according to this project.

As to *Lac Fucino*, a very excellent description of that great work appeared in March, 1878, in the *Annales des Ponts et Chaussées*, from the pen of M. Alfred Durand-Claye, *Ingénieur des Ponts et Chaussées*. This lake is in the Abruzzi about fifty-four miles south of Rome. It is supposed to be the crater of an extinct volcano; it had no visible outlet, and its waters were reduced only by evaporation and infiltration. In ancient times the Emperor Claudius employed 30,000 men for eleven years in driving a tunnel through Mount Salviano so as to give an outlet into the river Liri. In accomplishing this object it was necessary to sink forty shafts, some of which were 400 feet deep. M. Durand-Claye is perfectly just in saying that such a work is truly calculated to excite the astonishment of the engineer, when he reflects that those who undertook it and brought it to a successful completion had neither powder nor steam, nor any of the modern mechanical appliances at their disposal. This work fulfilled the objects expected of it for some time, but it was allowed to fall into decay, and it was only in the year 1816 that a sum of £1,700 was expended in explorations with a view to its restoration. The works undertaken by Prince Torlonia commenced in the year 1854, and were practically completed in the year 1876—a period of twenty-two years. They consisted in the enlargement and general improvement of the ancient Roman work. The tunnel is now nearly four miles in length; it has an area of about 210 square feet, and was calculated for a discharge of 100,000 cubic feet per minute, which has, however, on some occasions actually amounted to 140,000 cubic feet per minute.

The number of acres drained is about 40,000, and the total cost, exclusive of that of the ancient works, is about £2,000,000, or in round numbers £50 per acre.

The river Bann was designed to discharge from 400,000 to 500,000 cubic feet per minute, its sectional area as designed varied from 2,000 to 2,400 square feet, the number of acres drained is nearly 30,000, and the total cost for drainage was less than £160,000, or from £5 to £6 per acre.

To abolish the navigations only by removing all the weirs including that at Toome is open to the objections first mentioned under the last head of this report, and although I believe there is a desire on the part of some persons (who are interested in the drainage of the land alone) to remove all the weirs except that at Toome, I do not think there is one among them who now seriously desires the removal of that weir; and moreover the Royal Commissioners at page 13 of their report express their opinion that it should be maintained. The third project (proposed by Mr. Barton), to lower the weirs on the Lower Bann 2 feet, so as to reduce the level of the navigation below Toome, and bring it to that of the other navigations coming into Lough Neagh, is free from the objections to which the two others are liable, except that of reducing the navigable depth of the Lower Bann as proposed, and this may in my opinion be also avoided. There would be little or no advantage in lowering the summer level two feet, as the surface of the Bann from Toome to Portna is comparatively of inconsiderable extent and therefore viewed as a compensation reservoir would have no appreciable effect in reducing the volume of great floods. The winter level of the water surface at Portna is from one to three feet above that necessary for an eight-foot navigation. Mr. Barton states in his report that to reduce the height of Portna weir two feet would have the same practical effect on the height of floods at Portglenone as if it were altogether removed. Crest boards, two feet in depth, may be placed on the weir which can be easily lowered whenever the water rises over the present navigation level, or an equivalent area of sluices can be substituted; the reduction of the height of the weir is therefore unnecessary. The idea that navigation and drainage are antagonistic to each other is certainly not the case in the Lough Neagh district. The cost of excavation charged to the navigation account, and which should have been expended for drainage purposes if the navigation never existed, amounted to about £44,000, and reduced the cost of drainage by more than 25 per cent. In the appendix to the report of Lord Monck's Commission (p. 138) Mr. Barton states that there is no good case for the removal of the navigation for drainage purposes, and he estimates the cost of works which would be equivalent to the entire removal of the weirs, but would still maintain a six-foot navigation, at the sum of only £5,100. In the minutes of evidence taken before the same Commission (729 *et seq.*) one of the witnesses not only proposes the total destruction of the locks and weirs, but suggests that the cost of the maintenance of the navigation which amounts to more than £1,425 a year should in future be contributed by the rate-payers who paid £37,000 for the navigation, and should be applied to drainage purposes. I need not discuss in this place, the adequacy of Mr. Barton's estimates of the maximum quantity of water to be dealt with, nor of the cost of discharging it, my opinions on these points will appear further on.

Under the second head of my former report I ventured to express my opinion that if works were executed to restore the channel of the river to the state in which it was

given up to the Trustees the same successful results would arise as in the twelve years from 1854 to 1866.

After further inquiry into the subject, I am still of the same opinion. From a survey consisting of 283 transverse sections of the river I have estimated that in order to restore the channel to the original capacity designed by Mr. MacMahon a quantity of excavation amounting to 357,000 cubic yards will be required, and the cost at the sum of £25,400. Mr. Barton estimates the quantity of excavation (necessary for the discharge of 585,000 cubic feet per minute), at 298,000 cubic yards, and the cost at £18,433.

The difference between the two results arises from the fact of a closer survey having been made in one case than in the other.

I stated in my previous report that the cost of maintenance in drainage districts, after total neglect for twenty years or so, varied from 9 to 16 per cent.

In this case it would be, by my estimate, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and according to Mr. Barton a little over 9 per cent.

In the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (page 7), it is stated that:—

“The lands formerly under the destructive influence of floods have been relieved from all future liability to injury with the exception of about 600 acres of the bed of Portmore lake which had been found too low to receive much advantage; and some other very low-lying lands—nearly 2,000 acres on the Upper Bann and on the Tall and Callan Rivers which are yet occasionally after heavy rains for a short time subject to be inundated notwithstanding the additional advantage of outfall which in the case of the latter rivers—by a deviation in their conjoined course their joint discharge is carried five miles lower down the Blackwater River than was originally contemplated—was conferred.”

It is further stated that 4,358 acres were reclaimed from the former beds of Lough Neagh and Lough Beg and I have ascertained that 658A. 1R. and 33P. of these lands were sold by the Board (freed from all contribution whatever towards the cost of the works) for the sum of £1,445 15s. or £2 4s. an acre, and are now only liable to contribute towards the maintenance of the district. These lands were purchased in the year 1870, eleven years after the award was made.

These lands are necessarily at a very low level and are the first to suffer from floods, except perhaps where extensive turf-cutting has taken place either before or after the execution of the works, and the cut-away bog has been reclaimed.

In the report of 1877 I expressed the opinion that it would be impossible (at least within the bounds of any reasonable expenditure) to free the lands from such floods as occurred in the previous winter. The expediency or otherwise of the expenditure of money for the relief of the lands from such a flood as occurred in that year is a matter entirely for the consideration of the owners of those lands. To enable them to come to a decision I have calculated from the daily records of the height of the lake and from the calculated daily discharge over Toome weir—the maximum quantity of water to be discharged and the cost of discharging it under the level of the lands.

On the 14th of November, 1876, Lough Neagh was only 4 inches over summer level and the weir was free from back-water, except the low part in the middle for the discharge of the summer water, on which there was a depth of only 6 inches, and the weir was discharging 171,000 cubic feet per minute.

The quantity of water flowing into the lake and which produced the great flood of February, 1877, is given in the following table:—

PERIOD.	Time, Days.	Average Quantity. Cubic feet per minute.
2nd December, 1876, to 14th December, 1876, .	12	732,000
14th December, 1876, to 31st December, 1876, .	17	717,000
31st December, 1876, to 9th January, 1877, .	9	954,000
9th January, 1877, to 27th January, 1877, .	18	816,000
27th January, 1877, to 3rd February, 1877, .	7	1,000,000
	63	813,000

It therefore appears that for the above period of say two months, the average quantity of water to be dealt with by discharge over Toome weir and by storage in the lake is 813,000 cubic feet per minute. From the above data I have calculated that if the water was allowed to rise to the level of the low meadow lands along the Upper Bann and Blackwater as shown on Mr. MacMahon's section, and the capacity of the Lower Bann was capable of discharging 514,000 cubic feet per minute with the lake at summer level, the flood would have passed off without injury to the lands on the 3rd February, 1877, the lake being then quite full, and the discharge at Toome being 824,000 cubic feet per minute. I estimate that to accomplish this result would involve an expenditure of £202,700.

I stated in 1877 that so far as I had then been able to investigate the laws of the discharge of the Lough Neagh district the maximum would depend upon the rainfall of the previous two months ; from the facts just stated it appears that calculations of that discharge must be based (as might be expected) on the quantity of water flowing into the lake during a similar period.

Whether it is expedient to provide for the discharge of such a flood as that which occurred in February, 1877, and which much exceeded any other (before or since) for a period of thirty years, is a question which I am unable to answer, and must leave it for others who are more competent to decide ; but an engineer may be fairly asked to state what works for the improvement of the district he would propose to execute if left to his own judgment. After a very careful and anxious consideration of the facts now laid before the Board, I beg to make the following recommendations :—

First.—The channel of the Lower Bann should be restored to the capacity designed by Mr. MacMahon.

Secondly.—The discharge of the weirs at Toome, Portna, and the “Cutts,” should be rendered more effective by the construction of powerful sluices in each of them.

Thirdly.—Additional excavations should be made at Loughin Island ; and the lower parts of the Macosquin, Ahadowey, and Agivey tributaries should be improved and embanked.

Fourthly.—In order to moderate the effects of such a flood as that of 1877, and of other exceptional floods of less volume in a greater degree, additional excavation in rock should be made above Portna weir, so as to render the increased power of discharge by the sluices more effective.

I estimate the cost of those works as follows :—

	£		£
No. 1,	25,400		25,400
„ 2,	18,600	+ 25,400	= 44,000
„ 3,	12,000	+ 44,000	= 56,000
„ 4,	39,000	+ 56,000	= 95,000

It may be a matter of some interest if I give here the cost per acre of the drainage of this district :—

	Cost per Acre	
	Exclusive of free grant.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Original Works as designed by Mr. MacMahon,	3 14 3	5 7 2
2. Same including 30 years Maintenance (17s. per acre),	4 11 3	6 4 7
3. Original Works, Maintenance and Sluices,	5 4 1	6 17 2
4. Same as No. 3, with additional excavation at Loughin Island, &c.	5 12 2	7 5 3
5. Same as No. 4, with additional rock excavation at Portna,	6 18 4	8 11 7
6. Same as No. 5, with additional works to discharge the great flood of February, 1877.	10 11 4	12 4 5

There have been more than 150 districts drained in Ireland, great and small, under the provisions of the Drainage Acts, the results of which clearly show the general fact that, as the size of the district increases, so does the cost per acre. I need not make individual comparisons here ; if such are desired, they can be made by an inspection of the appendix to the Board's annual reports presented to Parliament. It is enough to say that the expenditure per acre on the Lough Neagh district has been much less than in most, if not all others, whatever their size.

I cannot close this Report without acknowledging the valuable assistance which I have received from Wm. J. O'Neill, C.E., in making the survey, and in placing at my disposal the many valuable facts which he had collected during the many years in which he has acted as engineer to the Drainage Trustees ; nor can I refrain from expressing the great gratification it has given me to find that the respect which I entertained as a very young man, long years ago, for the opinions of Mr. MacMahon, and the able men with whom he was associated, was not misplaced, but has had a remarkable confirmation in the results disclosed by the searching investigations which it has been my duty to make in preparing this Report for the consideration of the Board.

ROBERT MANNING.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS, DUBLIN,
March 18, 1884.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the Height of Water in Lough Neagh, above the Upper Sill of Toome Lock, and the Rainfall of the previous Two Months and Previous Years.

Height.		Date.	Rainfall.	
			Two Months.	Twelve Months.
Ft.	In.			
10	11	February, 1865,	6.42	34.82
11	1	„ 1869,	7.99	29.59
11	1	December, 1862,	7.89	37.34
11	2	January, 1860,	6.76	30.12
11	2	February, 1862,	8.37	43.20
11	4	January, 1878,	6.94	37.95
11	5	February, 1866,	9.03	37.93
11	10	December, 1875,	10.97	28.73
12	2	February, 1867,	9.71	34.10
12	6	„ 1873,	9.36	39.66
12	8	„ 1883,	7.37	39.65
14	0	„ 1877,	12.30	33.25

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the Discharge from Lough Neagh at Toome, and the Height of the Water over the Upper Sill of the Lock for Seven Months, September, 1876, to March, 1877, both inclusive.

	Discharge Cubic Feet per Minute.			Height of Gauge.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
1876.						
September, . . .	75,000	17,000	47,000	7.9	7.2	7.6
October, . . .	282,000	75,000	205,000	9.3	7.9	8.8
November, . . .	273,000	158,000	225,000	9.2	8.4	8.10
December, . . .	446,000	264,000	392,000	11.6	9.1	10.8
1877.						
January, . . .	635,000	498,000	605,000	13.9	12.3	13.4
February, . . .	682,000	514,000	557,000	14.0	12.5	12.10
March, . . .	514,000	397,000	444,000	12.5	10.8	11.5

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the dates at which the discharge at Toome exceeded 400,000 Cubic feet per Minute, and the quantities discharged in thousands of Cubic feet per Minute between May, 1854, and May, 1877; also the Rainfall at Armagh.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Rain at Armagh.	
													Inches.	Average Rain.
Period of 11 years to May, 1864.														
1854,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.61	34.69
1855,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.79	
1856,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.20	
1857,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.61	
1858,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.01	
1859,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.12	
1860,	427	416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.19	
1861,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.20	
1862,	427	416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.05	
1863,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.00	
1864,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.82	
Period of 10 years to May, 1874.														
1865,	-	412	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.93	31.38
1866,	441	427	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.10	
1867,	436	490	407	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.78	
1868,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.59	
1869,	-	421	402	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.64	
1870,	416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.29	
1871,	-	412	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.40	
1872,	412	446	431	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	524	39.66	
1873,	524	490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.68	
1874,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	416	28.73	

LOWER BANN RIVER DRAINAGE AND NAVIGATION.

REPORT of Mr. MANNING, Chief Engineer
to the Board of Works in Ireland, on
the Flooding of Lands in the Lough
Neagh District.

*(Presented to the House of Commons by
Her Majesty's Command.)*

Printed by ALEX. THOM & Co. (Limited), Abbey-street, Dublin,
The Queen's Printing Office.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

LUNATICS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons,
dated 8 August 1883;—for,

“RETURN of the Number of LORD CHANCELLOR’S LUNATICS, specifying the Number in each of the last TEN Years, together with the Amount received for each of these Years, from the Per-centage on those LUNATICS’ ESTATES; stating also, the Expenditure on those LUNATICS in each of those TEN Years; and, showing the Annual Balance either way.”

	Number of Lunatics.	Amount of Per-centage on Lunatics’ Estate.	Amount Expended on these Lunatics.	Excess of Receipts over Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.
		£.	£.	£.	£.
1873 - - - -	867	12,783	21,434	- -	8,651
1874 - - - -	909	12,660	21,788	- -	9,128
1875 - - - -	946	14,952	21,583	- -	6,631
1876 - - - -	969	17,335	21,534	- -	4,199
1877 - - - -	1,020	15,354	21,317	- -	5,963
1878 - - - -	1,050	21,728	21,221	507	—
1879 - - - -	1,074	21,140	21,079	61	—
1880 - - - -	1,111	20,500	22,994	- -	2,494
1881 - - - -	1,133	27,060	23,002	4,058	—
1882 - - - -	1,142	20,479	22,687	- -	2,208
1883 - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	10,220	183,991	218,639	- 4,626	39,274

TOTAL Excess of Expenditure over Receipts - - - £. 34,648.

Note.—The Return does not include the year 1883, the materials being incomplete.

In addition to the Lunacy per-centage, fees are collected by Judicature Stamps on certain Lunacy proceedings, which may be estimated at from 1,500 *l.* to 2,000 *l.* a-year during the ten years. The amount of such fees for the year ending 31st March 1883 was 2,137 *l.*

The expenditure includes the salaries of the Masters, Visitors, and Registrar in Lunacy, and their Clerks; the travelling expenses of the Masters and Visitors, Scrivenery, &c., and rent of the Masters and Visitors’ Offices until their removal in 1879 to the New Courts. The expenditure also includes superannuation allowances as follows :—

- One Master until his death in July 1880.
- One Master from December 1879.
- One Visitor from December 1875.
- One Registrar from April 1880.
- Two Clerks from July 1879 and July 1880 respectively.

15 August 1883.

John Stewart.

LUNATICS.

RETURN of the Number of LORD CHANCELLOR'S
LUNATICS, specifying the Number in each of the last
Ten Years, together with the Amount received for
each of these Years, from the Per-centage on those
LUNATICS' Estates; stating also, the Expenditure
on those Lunatics in each of those Ten Years; and
showing the Annual Balance either way.

(*Mr. Montagu Scott.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 August 1884.*

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of Dublin.

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H.—8. D. 84.

MIGRATORY LABOURERS (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 16 June 1884;—for,

COPY “of REPORT made by the Registrar General for *Ireland*, showing the Result of the Inquiries made at the Request of the Irish Government by the Local Government Board for *England*, and the Board of Supervision for the Relief of the Poor in *Scotland*, as to the Diminution in the Number of MIGRATORY LABOURERS from *Ireland* visiting certain Districts in *Great Britain*.”

(*Mr. Trevelyan.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 June 1884.

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PRINTED BY HENRY HANSARD AND SON,
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Messrs. ALEXANDER THOM and Co., or Messrs. HODGES, FIGGIS, and Co., of Dublin.

COPY of a REPORT made by the Registrar General for *Ireland*, showing the Result of the Inquiries made at the Request of the Irish Government by the Local Government Board for *England*, and the Board of Supervision for the Relief of the Poor in *Scotland*, as to the Diminution in the Number of MIGRATORY LABOURERS from *Ireland* visiting certain Districts in *Great Britain*.

The Registrar General for Ireland to the Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant for Ireland.

General Register Office, Charlemont House,
Dublin, 15 November 1883.

Sir,

IN accordance with the arrangement come to at our interview on the 24th of September I have carefully examined the various reports on Irish Migratory Labourers furnished by the Local Government Board of England, and have had them tabulated in a uniform manner in Table I., appended to this Report. The Returns from the Board of Supervision in Scotland were arranged in a somewhat different way from those furnished by the English Board. In order that the information for Scotland might be arranged on the same principle as that for England, it was found necessary to enter into a special correspondence with the Scotch Board, and make inquiries into a considerable number of particulars not at first furnished in the Report of the Board. The Scotch Department has kindly furnished all the necessary particulars, and I am thus enabled to present the following Report and Abstract for the information of the Chief Secretary.

At the request of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, inquiries were instituted in the months of May and June 1883 by the Local Government Board for England and the Board of Supervision for Scotland, respecting the causes of the decrease of the employment of Irish agricultural labourers in the North of England and the South of Scotland.

In England, the required information was sought through the Local Government Inspectors, from boards of guardians, farmers, land agents, &c., in 10 northern counties; in Scotland, the inquiries were addressed to a large number of chairmen of parochial boards in 13 counties south of the Forth and Clyde, the gentlemen filling the office of chairmen being as a rule large landowners in their parishes.

To secure uniformity, identical forms were used in both countries, the points of inquiry being—

- (1.) Whether any decrease in the number of Irish migratory labourers has been observed during recent years.
- (2.) Whether the decrease, if any, is attributable to a lessened demand for such labourers, or to a falling off in the supply.
- (3.) In cases of decrease from lessened demand, whether such decrease is likely to be temporary or permanent.
- (4.) Observations generally.

In a few instances the term "Irish Migratory Labourer" would appear to have been misunderstood, the remarks made being applicable to those persons only who reside in some neighbouring locality and seek temporary employment at farming work during harvest and seed time; and in some cases the answers show that, as was perhaps unavoidable, the forms were addressed to persons living in districts into which "migratory labourers" never penetrated in any appreciable numbers.

Setting

Setting aside the replies which come under either of those categories, we find that there are 291 localities (211 in England and 80 in Scotland), respecting which the queries were answered either wholly or in part. From 251 of the 291 (180 in England and 71 in Scotland) it is reported that there has been a decrease in the number of migratory labourers in recent years, and in the remaining 40 (31 in England and 9 in Scotland) no decrease has been observed.

As regards the second query, whether the decrease, if any, is attributable to lessened demand or to falling off in the supply, there are 137 reporters (76 in England and 61 in Scotland) who state that it is due to lessened demand; 38 (34 English and 4 Scotch) who say that it is owing to falling off in the supply; and 42 (39 in England and 3 in Scotland) who consider that both of these causes have contributed to the decrease, whilst 34 of the 251 gentlemen who report a decrease (31 in England and 3 in Scotland) do not give any opinion as to whether it should be set down to lessened demand or to falling off in the supply.

Of the 251 persons who report a decrease, 22 (18 in England and 4 in Scotland) state that it is likely to be but temporary; 153 (96 English and 57 Scotch) regard it as likely to be permanent, and 76 (66 in England and 10 in Scotland) omit answering the query.

The primary causes of the decrease are adverted to by about 190 of the 251 gentlemen in whose districts there has been a decline in the number, and classifying the opinions expressed on this subject, we find that in 101 instances (65 in England and 36 in Scotland) the substitution of machinery and labour-saving implements is the sole cause assigned, and that in 51 other cases it is given as a factor, being combined with bad seasons or depreciation in the value of produce in 20 returns, with depreciation and low wages owing to the supply of home labour available from depression of trade in seven (all in England), with preference for English and Scotch hands in nine (six in England and three in Scotland); with decrease in tillage, increase in pasture, &c., in 13 (all but one in England), and with employment of local labour in two.

The comparatively few cases in which the writers who refer to the causes of decrease do not include the substitution of machinery in the causes assigned by them, comprise 15 in which the explanation of the decline comes under the head of "Bad seasons, low wages, or depressed state of agriculture," four which attribute it to "Idleness, dishonesty, misconduct," &c., on the part of the labourers, and four in which it is ascribed to the fact that Irish families sufficient to supply the demand have settled in the neighbourhood; and there are seven writers who consider that "emigration" accounts for the reduced supply.

There are 13 cases (all in England) in which prejudice against Irishmen is assigned as the sole reason of the lessened demand, or as one of the causes thereof, while on the other hand, there are 13 writers who (although an expression of opinion on the subject was not asked for in the inquiry forms) record their approval of the Irish labourer, and express their regret at his disappearance from amongst them.

A Table is appended which shows the details for the several counties under each of the principal headings referred to in the foregoing abstract. It exhibits the results of the inquiry in so far as the various facts and opinions put forward in the returns can be tabulated in convenient form, but scattered through the numerous returns are interesting observations on special or local features which are unsuitable for tabular statement. Many of these are quoted or referred to in the Reports furnished by the Local Government Board Inspectors in England, and in the letter of the 18th June 1883, from the Board of Supervision, Scotland, in which reports and letter are able digests of the information received from the several groups of districts over which the inquiry extended.

A general review of the circumstances affecting the subject would appear to give the following results:—

Compared with, say 25 years since, there has been a great diminution in the number of Irish migratory labourers in the north of England, and the south of Scotland (to which the inquiry was limited), consequent on the greatly lessened demand

demand for their services, mainly owing to the introduction and gradually extending use of machinery and labour-saving implements, and in part due to the following among other causes,—the laying down of arable land in permanent pasture; the settlement of Irish labourers in England and Scotland; the tendency to equalization of wages in Ireland and Great Britain; and, in Scotland, the introduction of the system by which a good deal of summer field work as well as potato planting and lifting is performed by contractors with bands of workers from the neighbouring towns.

As regards recent years (and here it may be observed that the term “recent” is variously interpreted by the writers) the returns are not unanimous. In the great majority of districts there has been a decrease more or less marked, while in some localities there has not been any appreciable variation, but speaking generally, the demand may be said to have greatly lessened, the chief causes assigned being improvements in agricultural machinery and labour-saving implements (“a constantly growing factor”), and the consequent reduction in the amount of manual labour; the depreciation in the value of cereals and other agricultural produce which induced many farmers to abandon tillage, and compelled all to practice economy in the management of their holdings at the sacrifice, in many instances, of that careful farming formerly the rule; depression in trade by which, especially near manufacturing and mining centres, a large number of hands (male and female) are free for agricultural work, and owing to the low wages for which they can be had, are largely availed of, especially as the work to be done when machinery is used does not require “skilled or powerful labourers,” or that familiarity with farming operations otherwise necessary.

It is evident that in times of commercial and manufacturing activity the supply of local labour for agricultural work would be very much reduced, and the demand for Irish migratory labourers would be proportionately brisk. In some of the returns also, attention is drawn to the restrictions on the employment of child labour imposed by the Education Acts, and several gentlemen refer to the difficulty of getting the smaller number of migratory labourers now required in their districts compared with the facility with which a large supply could be obtained in former years.

While, therefore, there would seem to be no prospect of a renewal of that extensive employment for the “migratory labourer” which existed some years since, and while the avocation is now much more precarious, still it is clear that there are many localities in which the services of a limited number are always gladly availed of, and there can be no doubt that in some seasons the demand will be much more general.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thos. W. Grimshaw,*
Registrar General.

The Under Secretary,
Dublin Castle.

TABLE I.

ANALYSIS of REPORTS on IRISH MIGRATORY LABOURERS obtained in the Months of May and June 1883, through the Inspectors of the Local Government Board, from Boards of Guardians, Land Agents, Farmers, &c., in various Districts in TEN Northern Counties of *England*, the subjects of Inquiry being:—(1.) Whether there has been any Decrease in the Number of such Labourers in recent Years; (2.) Whether the Decrease if any, is attributable to Lessened Demand or to falling off in Supply; (3.) If to the Former Cause, whether the Decrease is likely to be “Temporary” or “Permanent”; (4.) General Observations, under which many of the Writers give their Opinions as to Causes of Lessened Demand.

Number of cases in which the forms were filled either wholly or in part -	211
Number in which it is stated that there has been a decrease in recent years -	180
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - no decrease - ditto -	31
Cases in which the decrease is attributed to lessened demand - - -	76
Ditto - - ditto - - - falling off in supply - - -	34
Cases in which the decrease is attributed to both lessened demand and reduced supply - - - - -	39
Cases in which the decrease is returned as “likely to be temporary” - -	18
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto “likely to be permanent” - -	96
Causes of decrease of demand:—	
Substitution of machinery and labour-saving implements - - -	65
Machinery and implements, combined with depreciation in value of produce	12
Machinery and implements; depreciation; and low wages owing to supply of English labour available from depression of trade - - -	7
Machinery and implements, and preference for English hands - -	6
Machinery and implements, decrease in area under cultivation, increase of pasture, &c. - - - - -	12
TOTAL cases in which machinery is given as a factor - - -	102
Bad seasons and depreciation in value of agricultural produce - - -	12
Idleness, dishonesty, &c. - - - - -	3
Prejudice against Irish assigned as the sole reason, or as one of the causes	13

TABLE II. - - - - -

ANALYSIS of REPORTS on IRISH MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOUREERS obtained in the vision, *Scotland*, from Boards of Guardians, Parochial Boards, Agents, Farmers, &c., in various

C O U N T Y.	Number of Returns Tabulated.	Number of Cases in which it is stated that there has been		Number of Cases in which the Decrease is attributed to			Number of Cases in which the Decrease is returned as likely to be		
		A Decrease in recent Years.	No Decrease in recent Years.	Lessened Demand.	Falling Off in Supply.	Both Lessened Demand and Reduced Supply.	Temporary.	Permanent.	
ENGLAND :									
CHESHIRE - - -	14	8	6	4	1	1	- -	6	1
CUMBERLAND - - -	7	6	1	5	- -	- -	- -	6	2
DERBY - - - -	19	19	- -	9	4	3	- -	12	3
DURHAM - - - -	7	6	1	2	- -	1	- -	- -	4
LANCASHIRE - - -	48	38	10	20	7	7	7	19	5
NORTHUMBERLAND - -	17	16	1	6	1	5	- -	11	6
SHROPSHIRE - - -	5	5	- -	3	- -	1	- -	3	7
STAFFORD - - - -	9	8	1	3	2	3	- -	6	8
WESTMORELAND - - -	3	3	- -	1	1	1	- -	2	9
YORK - - - - -	82	71	11	23	18	17	11	31	10
TOTAL - - -	211	180	31	76	34	39	18	96	11
SCOTLAND :									
AYR - - - - -	9	7	2	4	- -	1	- -	6	12
BERWICK - - - -	10	9	1	9	- -	- -	1	6	13
DUMFRIES - - - -	5	4	1	4	- -	- -	1	3	14
EDINBURGH - - - -	7	7	- -	5	2	- -	1	4	15
HADDINGTON - - - -	10	10	- -	10	- -	- -	1	9	16
KIRKCUDBRIGHT - - -	6	5	1	5	- -	- -	- -	5	17
LANARK - - - - -	7	6	1	6	- -	- -	- -	6	18
LINLITHGOW - - - -	4	4	- -	3	- -	1	- -	3	19
PREEBLES - - - - -	4	3	1	1	2	- -	- -	1	20
RENFREW - - - - -	5	4	1	3	- -	1	- -	2	21
ROXBURGH - - - - -	4	4	- -	4	- -	- -	- -	4	22
SILKIRK - - - - -	1	- -	1	-	-	-	-	-	23
WIGTOWN - - - - -	8	8	- -	7	- -	- -	- -	8	24
TOTAL - - -	80	71	9	61	4	3	4	57	25
TOTAL ENGLAND and SCOTLAND - - }	291	251	40	137	38	42	22	153	26

* In addition to the tabulated cases there are in the Scotch Returns four where the cause of decrease is given as and one which comes under

TABLE II.

Months of May and June 1883, by the Local Government Board, *England*, and the Board of Super-Districts in TEN Northern Counties in *England* and THIRTEEN Southern Counties in *Scotland*.

Assigned Causes of Decrease.*									Prejudice against Irish assigned as the Sole Reason or as one of the Causes.
Substitution of Machinery and Labour-Saving Implements.	Machinery and Implements combined with				TOTAL of the foregoing Cases in which Machinery and Implements are given as a Factor.*	Bad Seasons, Low Wages, or Depressed State of Agriculture.	Idleness, Misconduct, Dishonesty, &c.		
	Bad Seasons or Depreciation in Value of Produce.	Depreciation, and Low Wages owing to Supply of Home Labour available from Depression of Trade.	Preference for English and Scotch Hands.	Decrease in Tillage, Increase of Pasture, &c.					
1	3	1	- -	1	1	6	2	- -	1
2	5	- -	- -	- -	1	6	-	-	-
3	6	2	1	- -	1	10	2	1	2
4	1	- -	- -	- -	-	1	-	-	-
5	15	1	3	3	3	25	- -	1	5
6	11	- -	1	- -	- -	12	-	-	-
7	3	1	1	- -	- -	5	-	-	-
8	3	1	1	- -	2	7	-	-	-
9	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	-	-	-
10	16	6	- -	2	4	28	8	1	5
11	65	12	7	6	12	102	12	3	13
12	6	- -	- -	1	- -	7	-	-	-
13	4	5	- -	- -	- -	9	-	-	-
14	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	-	-	-
15	2	- -	- -	- -	1	3	- -	1	-
16	4	2	- -	- -	- -	6	2	-	-
17	2	1	- -	1	- -	4	-	-	-
18	3	- -	- -	1	- -	4	-	-	-
19	4	- -	- -	- -	- -	4	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	4	- -	- -	- -	- -	4	-	-	-
22	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	5	- -	- -	- -	- -	5	1	-	-
25	36	8	- -	3	1	48*	3	1	-
26	101	20	7	9	13	150*	15	4	13

* Irish families resident, two in which it is "Machinery and employment of labourers from neighbourhood,"
 "Land turned into pasture."

MIGRATORY LABOURERS (IRELAND).

COPY of REPORT made by the Registrar General for *Ireland*, showing the Result of the Inquiries made at the Request of the Irish Government by the Local Government Board for *England*, and the Board of Supervision for the Relief of the Poor in *Scotland*, as to the Diminution in the Number of MIGRATORY LABOURERS from *Ireland* visiting certain Districts in *Great Britain*.

(*Mr. Trevelyan.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 June 1884.

[*Price 1 d.*]

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R-11, 7. 84.

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OF

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1884.

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TREASURY MINUTE.

4982.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall,
13th March 1884.

The First Lord and the Chancellor of the Exchequer call the attention of the Board to the Treasury Circular of 3rd June 1873,* and to the Treasury Minute of 6th February 1875,* respecting the unauthorized communication to the public press of information obviously derived from official sources.

They remind the Board that the communications against which these cautions are directed are not confined to matter still under discussion, but include also the unauthorized disclosure of matter finally decided on, but as to which the manner and the time of publication may be not less important than the matter itself. An irregularity of this latter kind would be, the unauthorized communication to the public press of an official document presented, or about to be presented, to Parliament, but not yet actually circulated.

The First Lord and the Chancellor of the Exchequer state to the Board that, in their opinion, in all these cases, *the publication, without authority, of official information* constitutes the offence; and that the danger, to which all Governments are equally exposed by it, cannot be adequately guarded against if distinctions are allowed to be drawn between one kind of unauthorized publication and another.

They advise the Board, therefore, that the foregoing interpretation of the Treasury Circular of 1873 and Minute of 1875 be communicated to the Public Departments, as that which the Treasury means to adopt in Departments under its own control, and as that which my Lords recommend to the Heads of Departments for adoption generally throughout the Civil Service.

My Lords approve.

Let copies of this Minute be circulated accordingly to the Public Departments, and presented to Parliament with copies of the Treasury Circular of 1873 and of the Treasury Minute of 1875, printed as an appendix to it.

* See Appendix.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

8466.

Treasury Chambers,
3rd June 1873.

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to state that their attention has been called to certain cases which have recently occurred in which information derived from official sources has been communicated without authority to the public press, apparently by members of the Civil Service.

My Lords have entire confidence that this irregular conveyance of information is a practice to which the great body of the Civil Service would not stoop. But however

few may be the officers in fault, their acts cause extensive mischief by sowing suspicion and by discrediting the service.

My Lords are of opinion that such breaches of official confidence are offences of the very gravest character which a public officer can commit, and they will not hesitate, in any case where they themselves possess the power of dismissal, to visit such an offence with this extreme penalty.

My Lords, in communicating their views upon this subject to the Heads of Departments, do so in full confidence that they are representing the public opinion of the Service itself, which may be trusted to check practices injurious to its character for fidelity and honour, as soon as attention has been called to their existence.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

No. 2.

2836.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall,
6th February 1875.

The First Lord and the Chancellor of the Exchequer state to the Board that the attention of Her Majesty's Government has recently been directed to a number of instances in which information, obviously derived from official sources, has been communicated to the newspapers and other periodicals without the sanction of the Heads of the offices from which the information has come.

They further call the attention of the Board to the fact that several members of the Civil Service have openly connected themselves with the public press, either as editors or members of the staffs of newspapers, or as Directors of a Company which has undertaken the publication of a periodical much engaged in the discussion of matters relating to the Civil Service.

They bring to the notice of the Board the rule of the Service that no official information may be communicated to the public journals without the sanction of the responsible heads of Departments, and that any gentleman infringing this regulation renders himself liable to instant dismissal.

My Lords are strongly convinced of the necessity of enforcing the observance of this rule, and desire that notice may be given throughout the various offices under the authority of the Treasury that it will in future be strictly acted upon.

A caution should at the same time be given to gentlemen who have connected themselves with the press in the manner above noticed.

The inconvenience which may arise from such connection is obvious. Gentlemen taking upon them editorial duties can hardly fail to place themselves in a false position, and to expose themselves to suspicions and misrepresentations, which, however unmerited they may be, must disturb the confidence which ought to subsist between them and their official superiors.

It should be intimated to these gentlemen that they must in future be held personally responsible for any breach of official confidence committed by the writers or correspondents of the periodicals with which they are connected.

My Lords desire that a copy of this Minute be sent to all the Departments of State, and that they be invited to co-operate with my Lords in their endeavours to enforce this Regulation.

REPORT OF THE PROGRESS
OF THE
ORDNANCE SURVEY,

To the 31st December 1883.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON:
PRINTED BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE.

To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from any of the following Agents, viz.,
Messrs. HANSARD and SON, 13, Great Queen Street, W.C., and 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster ;
Messrs. EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, and Sale Office, House of Lords ;
Messrs. ADAM and CHARLES BLACK, of Edinburgh ;
Messrs. ALEXANDER THOM and Co., or Messrs. HODGES, FIGGIS, and Co., of Dublin.

1884.

[C.—3953.] Price 3s. 9d.

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Section I.

General Account of the Ordnance Survey.

England and Wales.—The trigonometrical survey was commenced in 1791, and some years later it was decided to prepare a topographical map of the country on a scale of 1 inch to a mile based on the triangulation. Maps on this scale were accordingly made and published of the whole of the southern and central counties of England, including Wales. When the survey reached Yorkshire and Lancashire, the scale was increased (in 1841) to 6 inches to a mile, and those counties have been published on that scale, as well as on the 1-inch scale. The scale was then, on the recommendation of a committee in 1854–5, further increased to that of 25 inches to a mile for the cultivated districts, and on this scale the remaining counties of England (Cumberland, Durham, Westmorland, and Northumberland) and the Isle of Man were published, as well as on the 6-inch and 1-inch scales.

When the whole of England was completed it was thought necessary that a re-survey on the 25-inch scale should be made of those counties of which no survey larger than that on 1 inch to a mile existed. This applies to the whole of England and Wales south of Lancashire and Yorkshire; and in determining the order in which the counties should be re-surveyed, preference has been given to the mineral districts, the metropolitan counties, and those parts of the country of which surveys are required for military purposes.

The sheets on the scale of 25 inches to a mile are reduced by photography to that of 6 inches to a mile, and a map is published on that scale.

A new series of the 1-inch map of England is in course of preparation. This map is published in two forms, one with contours only, the other with hill features. The map will comprise 360 sheets, of which 116 have been published with contours, and 74 with hills.

For the state of the publication of the maps of the different counties of England, see Section VI.

Scotland.—The survey of Scotland is finished, and maps on the 6-inch scale have been published of the whole country, but on the $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale there are the following exceptions, viz., the counties of Edinburgh, Fife, Haddington, Kinross, Kirkcudbright, and Wigton, and the Isle of Lewis, which were all published on the 6-inch scale before the $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale was adopted, and the uncultivated portions of the Highlands and of some of the islands, for which the 6-inch scale has been considered sufficient.

The 1-inch map of Scotland is in progress, and is being published, like that of England, in two forms, one in outline with contours only, and the other with hill features. It consists of 131 sheets, of which 91 have been published in outline with contours, and 77 with hills.

For details of the Scotch Survey, see Section VII.

Ireland.—The survey of Ireland is finished, and maps on the 6-inch scale have been published of the whole country. The revision of these maps is being proceeded with at the request of the Valuation Department, and during the past year it has been in progress in King's County, Leitrim, Queen's County, and Sligo. Re-surveys have also been made of several of the principal towns. A 1-inch map in outline, consisting of 205 sheets has been completed. The engraving of the hill features on this map is in progress, and 160 sheets have been finished. The sheets can be obtained in both forms.

For details of the Irish Survey, see Section VIII.

Towns.—Until 1855 large towns were surveyed on a scale of 5 feet to a mile, with the exception of some which were surveyed on special scales for the Board of Health. After that date a scale of about 10 feet to a mile ($\frac{1}{500}$) was adopted for towns having more than 4,000 inhabitants. For names of towns, see Sections VI., VII., and VIII.

Section II.

General Statement of Progress during the Year 1883.

During the year 1883 the survey has been carried on from 10 different centres, in the counties of Brecknock, Cambridge, Carmarthen, Cornwall, Devon, Gloucester, Hereford, Leicester, Montgomery, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, Rutland, Salop, Somerset, Stafford, Suffolk, Warwick, Wilts, and Worcester. The survey of the entire counties of Cornwall, Gloucester, and Salop, has been completed, and the work is proceeding in the other counties named above. In addition to these it is expected that the survey will extend during the ensuing year into Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Cardiganshire, and Merionethshire. The only counties that will then remain to be taken up are Anglesea, Carnarvon, Dorset, Pembroke, and Radnor.

The area surveyed during the year 1883 was greater than in any preceding year, having amounted to 2,586,087 acres, and the rate of progress now attained is sufficient to ensure the survey of the whole country being finished by 1888, and to admit, therefore, of the publication of the maps being completed in 1890, in accordance with the arrangements made by desire of Her Majesty's Government, provided the necessary funds be from time to time forthcoming.

In order to accomplish this object, it has been necessary to double the number of surveyors that were employed before the acceleration of the work was ordered; and the staff of draughtsmen and other office assistants has been increased commensurately, in order that the preparation of the plans may follow as closely as possible on the completion of the field survey. A considerable amount of time and labour has necessarily been spent in instructing all these new assistants in their various duties.

As soon as the plans are drawn on the $\frac{1}{25000}$ scale in the division offices they are forwarded to Southampton, where they are at once reduced to the 6-inch scale and published by the photozincographic process, so that the results of the survey may be in the hands of the public at the earliest moment. We are now, in fact, enabled in many cases to place the 6-inch map in the hands of the public within a few weeks of the completion of the 25-inch manuscript plan. This method of producing the 6-inch maps, approved by the Treasury on 28th February 1881, is being successfully carried out, and maps of parts of the counties of Bedford, Cornwall, Devon, Derby, Gloucester, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, Salop, Stafford, Suffolk, and Worcester, have been already published on that scale by photozincography. When the 6-inch reduced maps have been photozincographed, the original plans on the $\frac{1}{25000}$ scale are completed and published on that scale.

Section III.

Acceleration of the Survey.

The attention of the Country and of Parliament having been called to the necessity for the early completion of the survey, by the report of a committee in 1879, appointed to consider the question of transfer and titles of land, the Government decided to increase the staff of the department in order that the work might be finished by the year 1890.

The arrangements which were made by my predecessor, Major-General Cooke, to give effect to this decision by employing and training additional assistants, have up to the present time been perfectly successful, and will, if fully carried out, be sufficient to accomplish the object.

But the progress of the Survey is exactly in proportion to the amount of the money voted by Parliament for its prosecution, and unless annual grants are given, sufficient to admit of the further gradual increase of the staff in accordance with the plan arranged, as well as to provide office accommodation for the necessary number of employes, and storage room for the maps as they are produced, the efforts that are being made to complete the work in the allotted time will be defeated.

It must be clearly understood, therefore, that if the sum allowed for the work in the coming and each succeeding year be not equal to the amount on which the progress has been calculated, there must be ultimate delay in finishing the publication of the survey.

Section IV.

Revision of the Plans.

As in consequence of the alterations that are constantly being made in the face of the country, it will be necessary to make a periodical revision of the published plans in order to keep them up to date, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have approved of some revisional surveys being made as an experiment, with the view of ascertaining the probable cost and difficulties of such work, and two districts have been chosen for the purpose, viz. :—

- (1.) A small part of Yorkshire and Lancashire, including the town of Clitheroe, surveyed in 1844–49. The plans of the town, which were drawn on the scale of 5 feet to a mile ($\frac{1}{1056}$), are being revised for that scale, but those of the remainder of the district, which were drawn on the scale of 6 inches to a mile, are being revised for the $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale, on which the cadastral survey is now executed.
- (2.) The other district being revised is an area of about 25,000 acres in Cornwall, being part of a district which was surveyed prior to 1860 for military purposes. These plans are on the $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale.

The work is drawing to a close, and will afford valuable data for estimating the cost of revisional surveys.

Section V.

Scales of the Ordnance Survey Maps, and methods of production.

Scales of the Survey.—The scales now adopted are as follows :—

25·344 inches to a mile ($\frac{1}{2500}$) for parish maps, 6 inches to a mile ($\frac{1}{1056}$) for county maps, 1 inch to a mile ($\frac{1}{63360}$) for map of the country, 10·56 feet to a mile ($\frac{1}{300}$) for maps of towns with population over 4,000.

The maps on the $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale are exact proportions of those on the 6-inch scale, 16 of the former being equal to one of the engraved 6-inch sheets. The 6-inch sheets produced by photozincography being one quarter the size of the engraved sheets represent, severally, the area of four 25-inch plans.

The maps on the $\frac{1}{300}$ scale are exact proportions of those on the $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale, 25 of the former making up one of the latter.

Triangulation.—The primary triangulation was commenced in 1791. It consists of a net-work of triangles extending over the whole of Great Britain, having sides of an average length of 35·4 miles; the longest, which is from Slieve Donard to Sca Fell, has a length of 111 miles. The instruments used were 3-feet, 2-feet, and 18-inch theodolites.

Astronomical observations were begun soon after the commencement of the triangulation and continued up to the year 1850, for determining the directions of meridians at certain places, and ascertaining the latitudes of various stations used in the trigonometrical survey. The principal instruments employed in these operations were Ramsden's Zenith Sector, which was destroyed in the fire at the Tower of London in 1841, and Airy's Zenith Sector, an instrument of improved construction designed by the late Astronomer Royal.

The first base line was measured on Hounslow Heath by Major-General Roy in 1784; its object being to establish a triangulation for ascertaining the differences of longitude between the Observatories at Greenwich and Paris. It was measured by

Ramsden's steel chain, by trussed deal rods, and by glass rods, with the following results:—

By chain	-	-	27,404·55 feet.
By deal rods	-	-	27,404·31 feet.
By glass rods	-	-	27,404·0843 feet.

In 1791, this base was again measured by a chain, with a result of 27,404·3155 feet. The agreement in the results of the measurements with the three different apparatus is very remarkable, but it appears to be in a great measure due to a balance of errors.

Four other base lines were measured with steel chains, viz., on Romney Marsh in 1787; on Salisbury Plain in 1794; on Misterton Carr, near Doncaster, in 1801; and on Belhalvie Sands, Aberdeenshire, in 1816.

Some time after this, General Colby, who was then Director of the Ordnance Survey, invented the compensation bars which bear his name, and in which, by an ingenious arrangement, the expansion and contraction caused by heat and cold on metals are nullified. In 1826–27, a base line was measured on the shore of Lough Foyle in Ireland with this apparatus, and in 1849 the base line on Salisbury Plain was remeasured by the same.

The base lines from which all the primary triangulation has been carried on, and the sides of the triangles calculated, are those on Salisbury Plain, 6·97 miles long, as remeasured, and at Lough Foyle, 7·89 miles long, and the accuracy of all the operations will be seen by the fact that the difference of the length of the base line at Lough Foyle, as actually measured and as calculated from the triangulation carried from the Salisbury base, was only 5 inches.

The results obtained from the other bases measured by the steel chain were almost equally good, and seem to point to the fact that there is not much practical difference in accuracy between the compensation bar and the steel chain.

The primary triangulation is broken up into a secondary triangulation, whose sides are about 5 miles in length, and this again into the parish triangulation, with sides of about 1 to 1½ miles. The instruments used in the secondary and parish triangulations are 12-inch and 7-inch theodolites. These triangulations are carried on a little ahead of the actual detail survey.

Production of the Manuscript Plan.—The original survey and manuscript plan are made on the $\frac{1}{25000}$ scale (about 25 inches to the mile). The great distinction between these operations as carried on on the Ordnance Survey and as performed by Civil Engineers is that all the operations are done on the Ordnance Survey by different persons, who, therefore, form a check upon each other.

Each triangle of the parish triangulation is allotted to a surveyor, who measures on the ground with a chain all the detail contained in the triangle. He is ignorant of the actual lengths of the sides of the triangle as obtained by calculation. A second assistant lays down the lines on the plan. He sees that the lengths of the main lines, as measured, agree with their lengths as calculated; if the discrepancy exceeds a certain amount, the line is sent back to the surveyor to be remeasured. This second assistant also lays down the subsidiary lines, and if they will not plot within a certain limit of accuracy, they are also returned to the surveyor to be remeasured. A third assistant plots the detail on the plan. A fourth assistant makes a tracing from the detail, which is given to a fifth assistant, who examines the work on the ground, and corrects any error. This assistant also collects the names and investigates the spelling. He enters the names in a book, giving three authorities for each. A sixth assistant draws the fair plan. A seventh assistant computes the area of each enclosure on the plan. These are collected together into parishes, and published in parish area books.

These operations are carried on in offices, which are scattered over the country, in positions convenient for the work. All the documents are then sent in to the Southampton Office, where they undergo a thorough examination. Thus, independent of the final examination at Southampton, there are seven persons employed in the production of the plan, who form mutual checks on each other. All errors, also, which may be made in the survey of a triangle, are strictly confined to that triangle, and have no tendency to spread into the adjoining work.

There is a distinct office in London where the boundaries are ascertained. For this purpose, the boundary of each parish or other division is perambulated by an assistant from the Ordnance Survey, who is accompanied by meresmen appointed to point out the boundaries of each parish by the justices of the peace. The tithe maps and other available documents are consulted to check the boundaries as pointed out by the meresmen, and a sketch map of the boundary is then made and exhibited in some

convenient place in the neighbourhood, notice of the exhibition being given in the newspapers, so as to enable those interested to inspect them and point out any errors that may have been made. The sketch map is then given to the draftsman for the insertion of the boundary on the fair plan.

The difficulty of dealing with the boundaries is greatly increased by the large number of detached portions of counties and parishes which sometimes exist and which give rise to great complications. Legislation has been lately directed to this point, and the Local Government Board are making every effort to get the several cases dealt with before the Ordnance Survey plans are drawn, by which a great saving of cost and labour will, it is hoped, be effected.

There are, besides, separate offices for carrying on the levelling and contouring operations, and the sketching of the hill features for the 1-inch map.

Zincography of the $\frac{1}{2500}$ Maps.—As soon as the manuscript $\frac{1}{2500}$ plans have been examined and passed, they are traced in transfer ink on transfer paper, and the traces are laid down on zinc. Copies are then printed for publication. The reason why zinc plates are used instead of stones is, that the former are so much more easily handled. The weight and bulk of the latter, taking into consideration the great number required, would render their employment impracticable.

Production of 6-inch plans by the old process.—The 6-inch plans used to be produced by engraving on copper in the following manner: A photograph is taken on a scale of 6 inches to the mile from the manuscript plan on $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale. This is traced on tracing paper with a composition of lamp-black and gum and water, and the tracing is laid down on a copper-plate. The work is then engraved on the copper plate, and printed for publication. The cost and slowness of this process have led to the adoption of a new method of producing the 6-inch plans.

Production of the 6-inch plans by the new process.—The 6-inch plans are now produced direct from the manuscript $\frac{1}{2500}$ plans by the process of photozincography.

The difficulty in adapting this process to so large a reduction of scale as that from 25 inches to 6 inches was, that the names and ornament when so reduced were often illegible. To obviate this they are now drawn in the manuscript plan, when necessary, on an exaggerated scale, so that when reduced they shall be of a suitable size, and such ornament, &c., as would crowd the detail too much on the reduced scale are drawn on the manuscript plan in cobalt, which is not reproduced by photography. The sheets have not, of course, the finish of the old engraved sheets, but they are perfectly legible, and form an excellent map. The advantages of the process are threefold. 1. Any possibility of error in reduction is eliminated. 2. The operation is much quicker; a sheet, the engraving of which took months, can now be produced in a few hours. 3. There is a great saving in cost; it is estimated that the total saving will exceed 100,000*l*.

Production of the 1-inch map.—A reduction to the 1-inch scale is made from the 6-inch map by the pentagraph, only so much of the detail being reduced as can be shown on the 1-inch map without impairing its distinctness. A tracing of this is laid down on copper and engraved. Attempts have been made to effect the reduction by photography, instead of by the pentagraph, but they have not as yet been successful.

As soon as the engraving of the outline is completed, a matrix is taken of the plate, and a duplicate plate made from this matrix. The contours are added on to the duplicate plate, and it is used for printing the copies which are sold in outline, without the hill features.

The hill features are then added to the original plate in the following manner:—A photograph of the 6-inch map is made on the 1-inch scale. This is taken to the field, and the hill features are sketched on it.* A finished brush drawing is then made from the sketch to serve as a guide to the engraver. The hills are put on the plate partly by a graver, and partly by etching. The great difficulty in engraving the hill features is to keep the different ranges of hills in proper subordination. This has been very successfully carried out, and it may be claimed that the 1-inch map of Scotland is unsurpassed by the production of any country in the world. The 1-inch maps are sold in both forms, *i.e.*, with hill features and with contours. The latter seem to be more favoured by the public as the sale of them is far greater than that of the former.

Production of the Town Maps.—The maps of towns whose population exceeds 4,000 are published on a scale of about 10 feet to the mile ($\frac{1}{500}$). The processes employed are analogous to those of the 25-inch scale ($\frac{1}{2500}$).

* In some portions of England the hill sketching is done on the 6-inch scale, and until lately, it was done in Scotland on the 2-inch scale.

Section VI.

Detailed State of the Survey and Publication of Maps of England and Wales.

AREA of England and Wales, about 59,470 square miles.

1. Counties of which the detail is surveyed on the ground, and those for which the survey is in progress (vide Index Map, No. 1).

County.	Area Square Miles.	Surveyed Square Miles.
Bedford -	465	
Berks -	723	
Bucks -	745	
Chester -	1,027	
Cumberland -	1,579	
Denbigh -	663	
Durham -	1,026	
Essex -	1,614	
Flint -	289	
Glamorgan -	852	
Hants -	1,675	- 27,477*
Hertford -	634	
Kent -	1,630	
Lancaster -	2,074	
Middlesex -	285	
Northumberland -	2,031	
Oxford -	756	
Surrey -	759	
Sussex -	1,483	
Westmorland -	790	
York -	6,150	
Isle of Man -	227	
Brecknock -	733	- 212
Cambridge -	851	- 51
Carmarthen -	948	- 262
Cornwall -	1,382	- 1,382
Derby -	1,030	- 1,030
Devon -	2,595	- 908
Gloucester -	1,413	- 1,413
Hereford -	825	- 57
Leicester -	813	- 508
Lincoln -	2,771	- 25
Merioneth -	676	- 63
Monmouth -	560	- 560
Montgomery -	791	- 329
Norfolk -	2,100	- 1,568
Northampton -	991	- 938
Nottingham -	835	- 793
Pembroke -	623	- 167
Rutland -	154	- 152
Salop -	1,328	- 1,328
Somerset -	1,656	- 825
Stafford -	1,152	- 1,141
Suffolk -	1,470	- 1,366
Warwick -	917	- 106
Wilts -	1,360	- 1,136
Worcester -	698	- 630
Other counties -	3,321	- 24
Total	59,470	44,451

The area surveyed during the year 1883 was 4,040 square miles.

* Plans of the whole of these counties have been published.

2. PUBLICATION OF THE PARISH MAPS ON THE $\frac{1}{2500}$ SCALE.
(Vide Index Map, No. 1.)

The counties of which the parish maps have been published are Berks, Bucks, Chester, Cumberland, Denbigh, Durham, Essex, Flint, Glamorgan, Hants, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, Monmouth, Northumberland, Oxford, Surrey, Sussex, Westmorland, besides the Isle of Man and those parts of Devon, Dorset, and Pembroke which were surveyed for military purposes, and the parts of Brecknock and Carmarthen which contain mineral districts.

The counties of which the publication is in progress are Bedford, Cornwall, Derby, Devon, Gloucester, Leicester, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, Salop, Stafford, Suffolk, Wilts, and Worcester.

The total area for which maps on the $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale were published during the year was 1,175 square miles, making a total of 25,111 square miles in England and the Isle of Man published on this scale.

3. PUBLICATION OF THE COUNTY MAPS ON THE SCALE OF SIX INCHES TO A MILE.
(Vide Index Map, No. 1.)

The 6-inch maps have been published of the following counties: Chester, Cumberland, Denbigh, Durham, Essex, Flint, Hants, Kent, Lancaster, Middlesex, Northumberland, Surrey, Sussex, Westmorland, and York, besides the Isle of Man and some small parts of other counties which were surveyed for military purposes. The publication of the maps of Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Cornwall, Derby, Devon, Glamorgan, Gloucester, Hertford, Leicester, Monmouth, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, Oxford, Salop, Stafford, Suffolk, Wilts, and Worcester is in progress.

The area published during last year on the 6-inch scale was 3,093 square miles; and the total area of England published on this scale amounts to 26,875 square miles.

4. PUBLICATION OF THE MAP OF THE KINGDOM ON THE SCALE OF ONE INCH TO A MILE.
(Vide Index Maps, Nos. 2 and 3.)

The map of the whole of England and Wales, including the Isle of Man, is completed and published; and new railways opened during the year have been engraved on the plates.

Of the new 1-inch map of England and Wales, which is being prepared as the Cadastral Survey advances, the area published in outline is 18,051 square miles, and with hills 11,492 square miles. Of these areas 432 square miles in outline were published during the year.

5. TOWNS.

Plans of the following towns have been published during the year, viz.: Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Biggleswade, Derby, Dudley, Nottingham, and Thetford.

Plans of the following towns have been drawn during the year, but are not yet published, viz.: Bristol, Bromsgrove, Bury St. Edmunds, Clevedon, Droitwich, Evesham, Gloucester, Gorleston, Kidderminster, Loughborough, Lowestoft, Norwich, Redditch, Tamworth, Tavistock, and Tewkesbury.

The state of the progress of the survey of towns in England and the Isle of Man is now as follows, viz.:—

TOWNS PUBLISHED, WITH THEIR SCALES.

The scale of $\frac{1}{5280}$ is 1 foot to a mile.

„ $\frac{1}{2640}$ is 2 feet „

„ $\frac{1}{1056}$ is 5 „ „

„ $\frac{1}{528}$ is 10 „ „

„ $\frac{1}{500}$ is 10·56 „ „

London - { Published in block, on scales of 5 feet, 12 inches, and
6 inches to a mile.
Published with details complete, on scales of $\frac{1}{2500}$,
and 5 feet to a mile.

—	Scale.	—	Scale.
Aberdare - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Aldershot - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Abergavenny - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Alnwick . . . {	$\frac{1}{2640}$
Abingdon - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$		and
Accrington - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$		$\frac{1}{528}$

	Scale.		Scale.
Altrincham	300	Darlington	1056
Andover	300	Dartford	300
Appleby	300	Deal	300
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	328	Denbigh	300
Ashford	300	Derby	300
Ashton-under-Lyme	1056	Devonport	300
Aylesbury	300	Dewsbury	1056
Bacup	1056	Doncaster	1056
Banbury	300	Dorking	300
Barnard Castle	328	Dover	300
Barnsley	1056	Durham	300
Barrow-in-Furness	300	Douglas (Isle of Man)	300
Basingstoke	300	Dudley	300
Belper	300	Dunstable	300
Berkhampstead	300	Eastbourne	300
Beverley	1056	East Dereham	300
Biggleswade	300	Eton	1056
Bingley	1056	Exeter	300
Birkenhead	300	Falmouth	300
Bishop Auckland	328	Farnham	300
Bishop's Stortford	300	Faversham	300
Blackburn	1056	Fleetwood	1056
Blyth	300	Folkestone	300
Bodmin	300	Gateshead	300
Bolton	1056	Glossop	300
Bournemouth	300	Gosport	300
Bradford	1056	Gravesend	300
Braintree	300	Great Marlow	300
Brentford	1056	Guildford	300
Brentwood	300	Halifax	1056
Bridlington	1056	Halstead	300
Brighton	300	Hanley	300
Brixham	300	Hartlepool	300
Buckingham	300	Harwich	300
Burnley	1056	Haslingden	1056
Burslem	300	Hastings	300
Buxton	300	Hemel Hempstead	300
Bury	1056	Henley-on-Thames	300
Camborne	300	Hertford	300
Canterbury	300	Hexham	300
Cardiff	300	Heywood	1056
Carlisle	300	High Wycombe	300
Chatham	300	Hitchin	328
Chelmsford	328	Holywell	300
Chertsey	300	Horsham	300
Chester	300	Howden	1056
Chesterfield	300	Hucknall Torkard	300
Chesterton	300	Huddersfield	1056
Chichester	300	Hull	1056
Chorley	1056	Hyde	300
Christchurch	300	Ilkeston	300
Cirencester	300	Keighley	1056
Clitheroe	1056	Kendal	300
Cockermouth	300	Kew	1056
Colchester	300	Kidsgrove	300
Colne	1056	Kingston-on-Thames	1056
Congleton	300	Knaresborough	1056
Cowes	300	Lancaster	1056
Crewe	300	Leeds	1056
Croydon	300	Leek	300

	Scale.		Scale.
Leighton Buzzard	500	Romsey	500
Lewes	500	Rotherham	1056
Liskeard	500	Runcorn	500
Liverpool	1056	Ryde	500
Llanelly	500	Rye	500
Long Eaton	500	Saffron Walden	500
Longton	500	St. Albans	500
Luton	500	St. Austell	500
Lymington	500	St. Helens	500
Macclesfield	500	St. Ives	500
Maidenhead	500	Salisbury	500
Maidstone	500	Sandwich	500
Maldon	500	Scarborough	1056
Malton	1056	Selby	1056
Manchester	1056	Sevenoaks	500
Mansfield	500	Sheerness	528
Margate	528	Sheffield	1056
Maryport	500	Shrewsbury	500
Merthyr Tydfil	528	Skipton	1056
Middleton	1056	Slough	500
Middlesborough	1056	Shields, North	528
Mold	500	Shields, South	528
Monmouth	500	Southampton	500
Morpeth	500	Stafford	500
Nantwich	528	Staleybridge	1056
Neath	500	Stockport	1056
Newbury	500	Stockton-on-Tees	528
Newcastle-on-Tyne	500	Stoke-upon-Trent	500
Newcastle-under-Lyme	500	Stone	500
Newport (Isle of Wight)	500	Stonehouse	500
Northwich	500	Strood	500
Nottingham	500	Sunderland	528
Oldham	500	Sutton-in-Ashfield	500
Ormskirk	1056	Swansea	500
Oswestry	500	Thetford	500
Oxford	500	Todmorden	1056
Pembroke	500	Torquay	500
Pembroke Dock	500	Tring	500
Penrith	500	Truro	500
Penzance	500	Tunbridge	500
Petersfield	500	Tunbridge Wells	500
Petworth	500	Tunstall	500
Plumstead	528	Tynemouth	528
Plymouth	500	Ulverstone	1056
Pontefract	1056	Uxbridge	528
Pontypool	500	Wakefield	1056
Portsmouth	500	Waltham Abbey	500
Prescot	1056	Ware	528
Preston	1056	Warrington	1056
Ramsay (Isle of Man)	500	Watford	500
Ramsgate	500	Wellington	500
Reading	500	Weymouth	500
Redhill	500	Whitby	1056
Redruth	500	Whitchurch	500
Reigate	500	Whitehaven	500
Rhyl	500	Wigton	500
Richmond	1056	Winchester	500
Ripon	1056	Windsor	1056
Rochdale	1056	Wigan	1056
Rochester	500	Withington	500
Romford	500	Wokingham	500

—	Scale.	—	Scale.
Woodbridge - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Worthing - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Woolwich - - -	$\frac{1}{528}$	Wrexham - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Workington - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	York - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$

Towns drawn but not yet published.

—	Scale.	—	Scale.
Beccles - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Lichfield - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Bedford - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Loughborough - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Bridgnorth - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Lowestoft - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Brierley Hill - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Newport (Monmouth) - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Bristol - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Norwich - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Bromsgrove - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Oldbury - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Burton-on-Trent - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Redditch - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Bury St. Edmunds - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Silchester - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Clevedon - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Silverdale - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Droitwich - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Stourbridge - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Evesham - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Stroud - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Gloucester - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Sudbury - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Gorleston - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Tamworth - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Ipswich - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Tavistock - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Kidderminster - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Tewkesbury - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$

Other Towns drawn for the Boards of Health.

These plans were drawn for the Boards of Health, and in part paid for by the several towns : they have not been published.

Coventry - - -	-	-	-	-	} $\frac{1}{528}$ and $\frac{1}{3840}$ scales.
Knighton - - -	-	-	-	-	
Rugby - - -	-	-	-	-	
Sandgate - - -	-	-	-	-	
Stratford-upon-Avon - - -	-	-	-	-	
Warwick - - -	-	-	-	-	

Section VII.

Detailed State of the Survey and Publication of Maps of Scotland.

AREA of Scotland, 30,902 square miles.

1. SURVEY (vide Index Map, No. 4).

The survey of the whole of Scotland has been completed.

2. PUBLICATION OF THE PARISH MAPS ON THE $\frac{1}{3500}$ SCALE.
(Vide Index Map, No. 4.)

Maps of Parishes on the $\frac{1}{3500}$ scale have been published for the cultivated portions of the counties of Aberdeen, Argyll, Ayr, Banff, Berwick, Bute, Caithness, Clackmannan, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Elgin, Forfar, Inverness, Kincardine, Lanark, Linlithgow, Nairn, Orkney Islands, Peebles, Perth, Renfrew, Ross and Cromarty, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Shetland Islands, Stirling, and Sutherland.

The total area published on this scale amounts to 12,687 square miles.

3. PUBLICATION OF THE COUNTY MAPS ON THE SCALE OF SIX INCHES TO A MILE.
(Vide Index Map, No. 4.)

The 6-inch maps have now been published of the whole of Scotland.

4. PUBLICATION OF THE MAP OF THE KINGDOM ON THE SCALE OF ONE INCH TO A MILE. (Vide Index Map, No. 5.)

The area published on the 1-inch scale in outline is 27,013 square miles, and with hills 21,735 square miles. Of these areas 1,197 square miles with hills were published during the year.

5. TOWNS.

The survey of the towns in Scotland is completed. The following list shows the scales on which the plans have been published :—

TOWNS PUBLISHED, WITH THEIR SCALES.

The scale of $\frac{1}{1056}$ is 5 feet to a mile.

„ $\frac{1}{528}$ „ 10 „
„ $\frac{1}{500}$ „ 10·56 „

—	Scale.	—	Scale.
Aberdeen - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Irvine - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Airdrie - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Jedburgh - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Alexandria and Bonhill - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Kelso - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Alloa - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Kilmarnock - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Annan - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Kirkcaldy - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Arbroath - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Kirkcudbright - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Ayr - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Kirkintilloch - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Berwick - - -	$\frac{1}{528}$	Kirriemuir - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Brechin - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Lanark - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Campbelton - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Linlithgow - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Coatbridge - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Maybole - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Cupar - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Montrose - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Dalkeith - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Musselburgh - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Dumbarton - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Nairn - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Dumfries - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Oban - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Dundee - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Paisley - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Dunfermline - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Peebles - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Edinburgh - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Perth - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Elgin - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Peterhead - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Falkirk - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Port Glasgow - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Forfar - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Rothsay - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Forres - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Rutherglen - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Galashiels - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Selkirk - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Girvan - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	St. Andrew's - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Glasgow - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Stonehaven - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Greenock - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Stranraer - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Haddington - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Strathavon - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Hamilton - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Stirling - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Hawick - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Wick - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Inverness - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Wigton - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$

Section VIII.

Detailed State of the Survey and Publication of Maps of Ireland.

AREA of Ireland, 32,813 square miles.

1. The whole country has been surveyed, and the plans are published on the scale of six inches to a mile.

2. REVISION OF THE SIX-INCH MAPS (vide Index Map, No. 6).

The counties of which the maps have been revised and of which new editions have been published are :—

Antrim.	Down.	Longford.
Armagh.	Dublin.	Louth.
Carlow.	Fermanagh.	Monaghan.
Cavan.	Kildare.	Tyrone.
Donegal.	Londonderry.	Westmeath.

These counties contain an area of 11,367 square miles.

The revision of King's County, Leitrim, Queen's County, and Sligo is in progress; and the engraving of the revised maps of Meath is being proceeded with.

3. PUBLICATION OF THE MAP OF THE KINGDOM ON THE SCALE OF ONE INCH TO A MILE. (Vide Index Map, No. 7.)

The whole of this map is engraved and published in outline. The sketching of the hill features has been completed, and the engraving is being proceeded with. The area published with the hills is 24,710 square miles, of which 452 square miles were completed during the year.

4. TOWNS.

The plans of Wexford on the $\frac{1}{500}$ scale, and of Bandon, Greystones, Kinsale, and Rathmines on the $\frac{1}{1056}$ scale have been published during the year, and the plans of Strabane on the $\frac{1}{500}$ scale, and of Cavan on the $\frac{1}{1056}$ scale are in hands for publication. Revised plans of Belfast on the $\frac{1}{1056}$ scale are also being published.

Plans have been drawn during the year of Cashel and Enniscorthy, but they are not yet published. The field survey of Thurles has been completed, and the revision of the plans of Dublin is in progress.

TOWNS PUBLISHED, WITH THEIR SCALES.
The scale of $\frac{1}{5280}$ is 12 inches to a mile.

"	$\frac{1}{3168}$	"	20	"	"
"	$\frac{1}{2640}$	"	2 feet	"	"
"	$\frac{1}{1056}$	"	5	"	"
"	$\frac{1}{528}$	"	10	"	"
"	$\frac{1}{500}$	"	10·56	"	"

	Scale.		Scale.
Athlone	$\frac{1}{500}$	Kildare	$\frac{1}{500}$
Athy	$\frac{1}{500}$	Kilkeel	$\frac{1}{500}$
Ardglass	$\frac{1}{500}$	Kilkenny	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Armagh	$\frac{1}{500}$	Killyleagh	$\frac{1}{500}$
Bagenalstown	$\frac{1}{500}$	Kingstown	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Ballybay	$\frac{1}{500}$	Kinsale	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Ballymena	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Leighlinbridge	$\frac{1}{500}$
Ballynahinch	$\frac{1}{500}$	Limerick	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Banbridge	$\frac{1}{500}$	Lisburn	$\frac{1}{500}$
Bandon	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Londonderry	$\frac{1}{500}$
Bangor	$\frac{1}{500}$	Lurgan	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Belfast	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Mallow	$\frac{1}{500}$
Blackrock	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Markethill	$\frac{1}{500}$
Boosterstown	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Maynooth	$\frac{1}{500}$
Bray	$\frac{1}{500}$	Monaghan	$\frac{1}{500}$
Carlow	$\frac{1}{500}$	Mullingar	$\frac{1}{500}$
Carrickmacross	$\frac{1}{500}$	Naas	$\frac{1}{500}$
Castleblayney	$\frac{1}{500}$	Nenagh	$\frac{1}{500}$
Celbridge	$\frac{1}{500}$	Newbridge	$\frac{1}{500}$
Clones	$\frac{1}{500}$	New Ross	$\frac{1}{500}$
Clonmel	$\frac{1}{500}$	Newry	$\frac{1}{500}$
Coleraine	$\frac{1}{500}$	Newtownards	$\frac{1}{500}$
Comber	$\frac{1}{500}$	Newtownhamilton	$\frac{1}{500}$
Cork	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Omagh	$\frac{1}{500}$
Donaghadee	$\frac{1}{500}$	Parsonstown	$\frac{1}{500}$
Downpatrick	$\frac{1}{500}$	Passage West	$\frac{1}{500}$
Drogheda	$\frac{1}{500}$	Pembroke township	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Dromore	$\frac{1}{500}$	Portadown	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Dublin	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Portaferry	$\frac{1}{500}$
Dundalk	$\frac{1}{500}$	Queenstown	$\frac{1}{500}$
Dungannon	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Rathfriland	$\frac{1}{500}$
Dungarvan	$\frac{1}{500}$	Rathmines	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Ennis	$\frac{1}{500}$	Sligo	$\frac{1}{500}$
Enniskillen	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Tanderagee	$\frac{1}{500}$
Fermoy	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Tipperary	$\frac{1}{500}$
Galway	$\frac{1}{500}$	Tralee	$\frac{1}{500}$
Gilford	$\frac{1}{500}$	Tullow	$\frac{1}{500}$
Graystones	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Warrenpoint	$\frac{1}{500}$
Hillsborough	$\frac{1}{500}$	Waterford	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Holywood	$\frac{1}{500}$	Wexford	$\frac{1}{500}$
Keady	$\frac{1}{500}$	Youghal	$\frac{1}{500}$

Towns drawn but not published.

	Scale.		Scale.
Adare - - - -	$\frac{1}{3168}$	Killaloe - - - -	$\frac{1}{3168}$
Antrim - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Kilrush - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Ardfelt - - - -	$\frac{1}{3168}$	Killyshandra - - - -	$\frac{1}{3168}$
Askeaton - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Kings Court - - - -	$\frac{1}{3168}$
Augher - - - -	$\frac{1}{5280}$	Larne - - - -	$\frac{1}{5280}$
Balbriggan - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Lisnaskea - - - -	$\frac{1}{5280}$
Ballina - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Listowel - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Ballinasloe - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Longford - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Ballygawley - - - -	$\frac{1}{5280}$	Loughrea - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Ballymacarret - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Lucan - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Ballymoney - - - -	$\frac{1}{5280}$	Macroom - - - -	$\frac{1}{3168}$
Ballymote - - - -	$\frac{1}{3168}$	Magherafelt - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Ballyshannon - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Maguiresbridge - - - -	$\frac{1}{5280}$
Baltinglass - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Maryborough - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Belturbet - - - -	$\frac{1}{5280}$	Middleton - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Boyle - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Michelstown - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Caherciveen - - - -	$\frac{1}{3168}$	Mountmellick - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Cahir - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Mountrath - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Carlingford - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Navan - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Carrick-on-Shannon - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Newcastle - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Castlebar - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Newton Stewart - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Charleville - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Portarlington - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Clogher - - - -	$\frac{1}{5280}$	Rathkeale - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Clonakilty - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Roscommon - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Cookstown - - - -	$\frac{1}{5280}$	Roscarberry - - - -	$\frac{1}{3168}$
Cootehill - - - -	$\frac{1}{3168}$	Roscrea - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Dingle - - - -	$\frac{1}{3168}$	Stewartstown - - - -	$\frac{1}{5280}$
Dunmanway - - - -	$\frac{1}{3168}$	Swineford - - - -	$\frac{1}{3168}$
Fethard - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Templemore - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Fintona - - - -	$\frac{1}{5280}$	Thomastown - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Graigine, Kilkenny - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Trim - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Granard - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Tuam - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Gort - - - -	$\frac{1}{3168}$	Tullamore - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Irvinstown - - - -	$\frac{1}{5280}$	Westport - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Johnstown - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Wicklow - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Kanturk - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Williamstown - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Kells - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$		

Towns surveyed but not yet published.

	Scale.		Scale.
Arklow - - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Enniscorthy - - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Carrickfergus - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Killarney - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Carrick-on-Suir - - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$	Strabane - - - -	$\frac{1}{500}$
Cashel - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$	Thurles - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$
Cavan - - - -	$\frac{1}{1056}$		

Section IX.

Photozincography of Ancient MSS.

The preparation of facsimiles of Ancient Manuscripts by photozincography, a process invented at this Office in 1859, which is peculiarly adapted to the reproduction of documents in facsimile, has been continued by authority of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

The following is a list of the volumes that have been already published :—

Domesday Book, published by counties, and also in two volumes like the original.
National MSS. of England in 4 Parts.

Do. Scotland in 3 do.

Do. Ireland in 3 do.

The Black Letter Prayer Book of 1636 (two editions).

Anglo-Saxon Charters, Vol. I., Canterbury Collection.

Do. Vol. II., Westminster, Exeter, Wells, Winchester, Worcester, and other public and private collections.

The preparation of a third volume, comprising the valuable collection of the Earl of Ashburnham is in progress, and will be published with the transcripts and translations of the documents, which are being prepared by Mr. W. Basevi Sanders of H.M. Record Office. These documents consist of charters, wills, deeds, and reports of synodal proceedings, ranging in date from A.D. 694 to A.D. 1040.

Section X.

Services for other Government Departments, &c. in 1883.

ADMIRALTY.

Trigonometrical data have been supplied for the Admiralty Survey of Belfast Lough.

CENSUS OFFICE.

Various information relative to the extent and areas of parishes, townships, and places has been supplied for the purposes of the Census Returns.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The results of the Geological Survey have been engraved on 26 plates of the maps of Great Britain, and on three of those of Ireland; besides which additional information has been engraved on many other plates of Great Britain and Ireland.

HOME OFFICE.

A manuscript plan on the $\frac{1}{1056}$ scale of Pentonville prison has been made for the use of the Director of Convict Prisons.

STATIONERY OFFICE.

One hundred facsimile copies of the Westminster Charter, and 1,020 copies of a map to illustrate a military publication, have been supplied.

WAR OFFICE.

Various maps of Aldershot on the $\frac{1}{2500}$, and 6-inch scales, and on the 3-inch scale showing the hill features, have been prepared.

Maps on the scales of 1 inch and 4 inches to a mile of the ground chosen for the Volunteer Review at Brighton were made, and 200 copies supplied.

Special plans of War Department property in the Western District have been in course of preparation.

A plan of land at Norwich showing contour lines has been furnished.

Models of ground have been made for the use of the Instructor in Military Topography at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Several other maps of a special character and tracings of various localities, required for military purposes, have been prepared.

EXCHEQUER OFFICE, EDINBURGH.

The boundaries of parishes have been coloured out on a number of 1-inch scale maps of Scotland for the use of this office.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Maps of parts of Dublin were made at the request of this office, and 700 copies have been printed.

LAND COMMISSION, IRELAND.

The survey of one estate, containing 1,549 acres, has been completed, and the plans and reports supplied to the Land Branch; and surveys of two glebes, containing 78 acres, have been made, and the plans and reports supplied to the Church Property Department.

LAND JUDGES COURT, IRELAND.

Maps of 111 estates, containing 66,295 acres, were completed for the Land Judges Court, and 52,574 maps were supplied, the whole of the cost being charged against the estates.

VALUATION DEPARTMENT, IRELAND.

The tenement boundaries and numbers have been inserted on 9 maps on the scale of 6 inches to a mile, and 225 impressions have been supplied.

Section XI.

Prices and Sale of Maps.

The maps are sold at the following prices:—

Scale.	Description of Map.	Dimensions.	Price.
1-inch	England and Wales, old series, full sheets - -	in. in. 36 × 24	s. d. 2 6
"	" " quarter sheets - -	(about) 18 × 12	1 0
"	" " new series - -	18 × 12	1 0
"	Scotland - - - - -	24 × 18	1 9
"	Ireland - - - - -	18 × 12	1 0
6-inch	Great Britain and Ireland, full sheets - -	36 × 24	2 6
"	" " partly blank - -	36 × 24	2 0
"	England and Wales, on the new system - -	18 × 12	1 0
25-inch	Great Britain and part of Ireland (Dublin County) -	38 × 25	*From 2s. 6d. to 22s. *From 2s. to 15s. } According to the amount of colouring.
$\frac{1}{800}$	Towns - - - - -	38 × 25	
10-feet	" - - - - -	36 × 24	
5-feet	" - - - - -	36 × 24	

There are depôts for the sale of maps in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, which are supplied from the general depôt at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, and from these depôts issues are made to the agents, publishers, and the general public. Agents are appointed in all the principal towns.

The agents and mapsellers are allowed 25 per cent. discount; and the former are allowed to keep a running account. For list of depôts and agents, see Section XVIII.

RETURN showing the NET AMOUNT of the SALE of ORDNANCE MAPS and BOOKS, including the value of those supplied to Public Departments, Public Institutions, Public Libraries, Government Educational Establishments, Foreign Governments, and under the Provisions of the Copyright Act, between the 1st January and 31st December 1883.

		£	s.	d.
England	One-inch scale - - - - -	2,111	2	10
	Surrey, &c. Hills, six-inch scale - -	5	16	3
	Six-inch scale - - - - -	2,209	14	7½
	$\frac{1}{800}$ scale with area books - -	5,048	7	9
	Town maps on various scales - -	1,378	13	0¼
	Survey of Jerusalem - - - - -	8	4	
	Survey of Sinai - - - - -			
	Sundry Maps and Books - -	1,213	6	3¼
Total, including 2,631l. 14s. 3½d. to Public Departments, Institutions, &c., and under the provisions of the Copyright Act - - - - -		11,967	9	1

* Ucoloured impressions of all these can be procured at 2s. 6d. for the 25-inch plans and 2s. for the town plans.

		£	s.	d.
Scotland	One-inch scale - - - - -	474	5	7½
	Six-inch scale - - - - -	701	3	1
	$\frac{1}{2500}$ scale with area books - - - - -	471	8	9
	Town Maps on various scales - - - - -	91	17	4½
Total, including 425 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 7½ <i>d.</i> to Public Departments, Institutions, &c., and under the provisions of the Copyright Act - - - - -		1,738	14	9½
Ireland	One-inch scale - - - - -	277	2	4½
	Six-inch scale - - - - -	2,204	6	7½
	$\frac{1}{2500}$ scale with area books - - - - -	29	4	10½
	Town Maps on various scales - - - - -	173	17	10½
Total, including 1,065 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 9½ <i>d.</i> to Public Departments, Institutions, &c., and under the provisions of the Copyright Act - - - - -		2,684	11	9½
Total net amount -		£16,390	15	8

ABSTRACT.				£	s.	d.
Sold - - - - -	-	-	-	12,267	15	0
Presented—				£	s.	d.
Copyright Act - - - - -	-	-	-	1,229	3	2½
Public Departments - - - - -	-	-	-	2,530	12	0½
Public Institutions - - - - -	-	-	-	31	13	6
Public Libraries - - - - -	-	-	-	165	9	1½
Government Educational Establishments - - - - -	-	-	-	63	16	6
Foreign Governments - - - - -	-	-	-	102	6	3½
				4,123	0	8
Total net amount -				£16,390	15	8

Section XII.

RETURN of SUMS expended for and received from the LAND JUDGES COURT, IRELAND, in the Year ending 31st December 1883.

		Expended (including Regimental Pay).	Received.
	1883.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
March Quarter - - - - -	-	890 6 3	385 11 9
June „ - - - - -	-	1,087 13 10	545 14 10
September „ - - - - -	-	934 10 7	1,813 17 4
December „ - - - - -	-	805 18 10	853 17 3
Total - - - - -	-	£3,718 9 6	£3,599 1 2

N.B.—The cost of the surveys is repaid out of the sales of the properties, &c.

Section XIII.

Distribution of the Officers and Divisions.

HEAD-QUARTERS, SOUTHAMPTON.

Major T. P. White is in charge of the correspondence and accounts, and of the issue of the maps, and carries on, under the orders of the Director, the general administrative duties of the Department.

Captain E. R. Hussey is assistant to Major White.

Major G. H. Bolland is in charge of the examination of all MSS. plans, their reduction to smaller scales by photography, and the drawing of the one-inch map for engraving, as well as of the photozincographing, zincographic printing, and letter-press printing departments.

Major J. Fellowes has charge of the trigonometrical branch of the work.

Captain E. W. Creswell is in charge of the tracing for zincography, the engraving of the maps of Great Britain, the copper-plate printing, and the coloring of maps.

Lieutenant M. H. P. R. Sankey is in charge of the stores and workshops, and of the electrotyping of duplicates of copper-plates.

LONDON.

Lieut.-Colonel R. O. Jones, assisted by Captain M. W. Skinner, has charge of the Boundary Department of England.

The localities of the Survey Divisions during the ensuing year will be as follows:—

ENGLAND.

Major Coddington (at Clifton). To continue the survey of Somersetshire.

Major Macpherson, assisted by Captain Barker (at Bedford). To continue the survey of South Leicestershire and Warwickshire, and complete that of Northamptonshire.

Captain Washington (at Norwich). To continue the survey of Norfolk.

Captain Morgan, assisted by Captain Du Boulay, (at Hereford). To continue the survey of Brecknockshire, complete the survey of Worcestershire, and commence the survey of Herefordshire.

Captain Johnston, assisted by Captain Hellard, (at Derby). To continue the survey of North Leicestershire and South Staffordshire, complete the survey of Nottinghamshire and Rutlandshire, and commence that of Lincolnshire.

Captain Gosset, assisted by Captain Thompson, (at Plymouth). To continue the survey of Devonshire, and complete the plans of Cornwall.

Captain Sykes (at Ipswich). To continue the survey of Cambridgeshire, complete the survey of Suffolk, and commence that of Huntingdonshire.

Captain Wilkinson, assisted by Lieutenant Mackean, (at Chester). To continue the survey of Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, complete the plans of Shropshire, and commence the survey of North Cardiganshire.

Captain Dewing (at Tenby). To continue the survey of Carmarthenshire.

Captain Bor, assisted by Lieutenant Elrington (at Clifton). To complete the survey of Wiltshire and the plans of Gloucestershire.

Captain Jessep (at Clifton) has charge of the levelling, contouring, and hill sketching in the western division of England, and

Captain Lake (at Reading) has charge of the same duties in the eastern division of the country.

IRELAND.

Colonel Sir C. W. Wilson, K.C.M.G., C.B., assisted by Captain Purchas, (at Dublin) has charge of the engraving and publication of the maps at the office in the Phoenix Park, together with the revision surveys, and the surveys for the Land Judges Court and Land Commission.

Section XIV.

NUMERICAL DISTRIBUTION of the FOUR SURVEY COMPANIES (13th, 14th, 16th, and 19th)
of ROYAL ENGINEERS.

—	Serjeant Majors.	Quarter Master Serjeants.	Company Serjeant Majors.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	2nd Corporals.	Paid Lance- Corporals.	Sappers.	Buglers and Boys.	Total.
England - -	1	1	8	31	32	29	8	175	6	291
Ireland - -	1	-	-	3	4	9	—	49	2	68
General Total -	2	1	8	34	36	38	8	224	8	359

Section XV.

STATEMENT of the PAY and ALLOWANCES of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of the ROYAL ENGINEERS charged to the grant for the SURVEY. (These are in addition to their regimental pay.)

	£	s.	d.
Pay of the Director-General - - - - -	870	0	0
Pay and allowances of 1 colonel, and 1 lieutenant-colonel, at 30s.; 5 majors, at 24s.; 18 captains, at 13s. 6d.; 3 lieutenants, at 13s. 3d.; and 1 quartermaster, at 8s. 6d.: each - - -	8,600	6	3
Working pay of 118 non-commissioned officers, at rates varying from 2s. 8d. to 4s., and of 241 sappers and buglers, at rates varying from 9d. to 4s. - - - - -	14,488	0	0
	<u>£23,958</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>

Section XVI.

STATEMENT of the NUMBERS and RATES of PAY of the CIVIL ASSISTANTS and LABOURERS employed on the ORDNANCE SURVEYS.

Rates of Pay.	England.		Scotland.		Ireland.		Total.
	Civil Assistants.	Labourers.	Civil Assistants.	Labourers.	Civil Assistants.	Labourers.	
Above 20s. and not exceeding 25s.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
" 15s. " " - 20s.	6	-	-	-	2	-	8
" 10s. " " - 15s.	55	-	-	-	10	-	65
" 8s. " " - 10s.	80	-	-	-	16	-	96
" 6s. " " - 8s.	194	-	-	-	20	-	214
" 4s. " " - 6s.	437	5	1	-	32	-	475
" 2s. " " - 4s.	649	895	1	-	11	41	1,600
" 2s. and under - - -	298	2	-	-	9	7	316
Total - - -	1,720	902	2	-	100	51	2,775

The annual charge arising from the pay of civil assistants and labourers as above enumerated is (approximately)—

Civil Assistants	-	-	-	£132,000
Labourers	-	-	-	40,000

Section XVII.

OFFICE BUILDINGS.

The office buildings at Southampton are in a satisfactory condition, but there is very urgent need of additional accommodation for draftsmen and printers, as well as of additional store rooms for plans and copper plates, in order to prevent serious delay in publishing the results of the survey, which is already arising.

At Dublin the office buildings are in a satisfactory state, but more storage accommodation is required. New quarters for soldiers are likewise very necessary, the present quarters being in a defective and unsanitary condition.

Ordnance Survey Office,
Southampton, 16th February 1884.

RICHARD H. STOTHERD,
Colonel Royal Engineers,
Director General.

Section XVIII.

Government Depôts for the Sale of Ordnance Maps.

ENGLAND: LONDON—1, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square.

SCOTLAND: EDINBURGH—Ordnance Survey Office, General Post Office.

IRELAND: DUBLIN—Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park.

AGENTS for the SALE of ORDNANCE SURVEY PUBLICATIONS in ENGLAND and WALES.

Name of Place.	Agent.	Address.	Name of Place.	Agent.	Address.
LONDON -	Mr. H. Allnutt - Messrs. Bacon & Co. Messrs. R. J. Cook & Hammond. Messrs. E. Daw & Co. Messrs. Johnston -	200, Fleet Street. 127, Strand. Broadway, West- minster, S.W. 36, Fetter Lane, E.C. 6, Paternoster Build- ings.	DARLINGTON -	Mr. H. Penney.	
	Messrs. Letts, Son, & Co. (Limited). Messrs. M'Cor- quodale & Co. (Limited). Messrs. Philip & Son Messrs. Smith & Son Mr. Stanford - Messrs. Vacher & Son	33, King William Street, E.C. St. Thomas' Street, Southwark. 32, Fleet Street. 63, Charing Cross. 55, Charing Cross. 29, Parliament St.	DERBY -	Messrs. Bemrose and Sons.	
			DEVONPORT -	Mr. A. H. Swiss -	112, Fore Street.
			DURHAM -	Messrs. Andrews & Co.	
			EXETER -	Mr. H. S. Eland -	236, High Street.
			FAREHAM -	Messrs. G. & H. J. Sutton.	
			GLOUCESTER -	Mr. J. Bellows.	
ABERGAVENNY -	Messrs. Seargeant, Brothers.	Booksellers, &c.	HARTLEPOOL -	Mr. G. Pearson -	21, High Street.
	Mr. W. Sheldrake	Steam Printing Offices.	HEREFORD -	Messrs. Jakeman & Carver.	4, High Town.
ALDWERSHOT -	Mr. M. Smith.		HORSHAM -	Mr. S. Price -	West Street.
ALNWICK -	Mr. J. Whitehead.		IPSWICH -	Messrs. Pawsey & Hayes.	Booksellers, &c., Ancient House.
APPLEBY -	Mr. W. J. Thompson	The Library.	KENDAL -	Messrs. Atkinson & Pollitt.	
ASHFORD -	Mr. J. Davies -	5, Abbey Church- yard.	LANCASTER -	Messrs. E. & J. L. Milner.	"Guardian" Office.
BATH -	Messrs. F. Thomp- son & Son.	20, High Street.	LEEDS -	Mr. R. Jackson -	18, Commercial St.
BEDFORD -	Messrs. Broom & Walmsley.	1, Hamilton Square.	LISKEARD -	Mr. J. Philp -	Printer.
BIRKENHEAD -	Messrs. Britten, Bros.	52, New Street.	LIVERPOOL -	Mr. W. Potter -	30, Exchange Street, E.
BIRMINGHAM -	Messrs. Cornish, Bros.	37, New Street.		Messrs. G. Philip, Son, & Nephew.	49 & 51, South Castle Street.
BISHOP AUCKLAND -	Mr. M. Braithwaite.		LONGTON -	Mr. F. S. Wright.	
BOLTON -	Mr. A. E. Cokayne	18, Deansgate.	LUDLOW -	Mr. G. Woolley -	Bookseller, &c., 2, Bull Ring.
BRADFORD -	Mr. H. Gaskarth -	Sun Bridge Bldgs.	MAIDSTONE -	Mr. F. Bunyard -	29, Week Street.
BRIGHTON -	Messrs. J. Beal & Co.	55, East Street.	MANCHESTER -	Mr. J. E. Cornish	16, St. Ann's Square.
BRISTOL -	Mr. John Lavars -	Broad Street Hall.		Mr. T. J. Day -	53, Market Street.
	Messrs. P. Munro & Son.	Land Surveyors, &c., Bank Chambers, Corn Street.	MANSFIELD -	Mr. J. King -	10, Leeming Street.
BUCKINGHAM -	Mr. W. Carter -	Market Square.	MARKET DRAY- TON.	Messrs. Bennion & Horne.	Booksellers, &c.
CAMBRIDGE -	Mr. W. P. Spalding	43, Sydney Street.	MONMOUTH -	Messrs. Avisa & Jarrett.	Booksellers, &c., Agincourt Square.
CANTERBURY -	Mr. H. J. Goulden.		NANTWICH -	Mr. E. H. Griffiths	Stationer, &c.
CARDIFF -	Mr. W. Lewis -	22, Duke Street.	NEWCASTLE-ON- TYNE -	Messrs. Lambert & Co.	42 to 50, Grey Street.
CARLISLE -	Messrs. Thurnam & Sons.			Messrs. Mawson Swan & Morgan.	24, Grey Street.
CHATHAM (Old Brompton).	Messrs. Gale & Polden.		NEWPORT (Isle of Wight).	Messrs. J. & W. Gubbins.	
CHELMSFORD -	Mr. T. B. Arthy.		NEWPORT (Mon.)	Messrs. H. Mullock & Son.	Printers, &c.
CHELTENHAM -	Mr. Edwards -	Stationer, High Street.	NEWPORT (Salop)	Messrs. Bennion & Horne.	Booksellers, &c.
CHESTER -	Messrs. Phillipson & Golder.	Eastgate Row.	NORTHAMPTON -	Mr. W. Mark -	Bookseller, &c.
CHESTERFIELD -	Mr. J. Brayshaw -	Low Pavement.	NORTH SHIELDS	Messrs. J. Philipson & Sons.	3, Tyne Street.
CONGLETON -	Mr. R. Head -	11, High Street.	NORWICH -	Messrs. Jarrold & Sons.	London Street.
CORWEN (Merio- nethshire).	Mr. R. Roberts -	Map & Globe seller.	NOTTINGHAM -	Mr. R. B. Earp -	3, Market Street, Long Row.
CREWE -	Mr. Wilmot Eardley	Chester Bridge.	OSWESTRY -	Mr. James Davies -	Plasnewydd, Llan- rhaiadr.
			OXFORD -	Messrs. Parker & Co.	Broad Street.
			PEMBROKE -	Mr. R. H. Treweeks	Bookseller, &c.
			PORTSMOUTH -	Mr. W. H. Charpen- tier.	High Street.

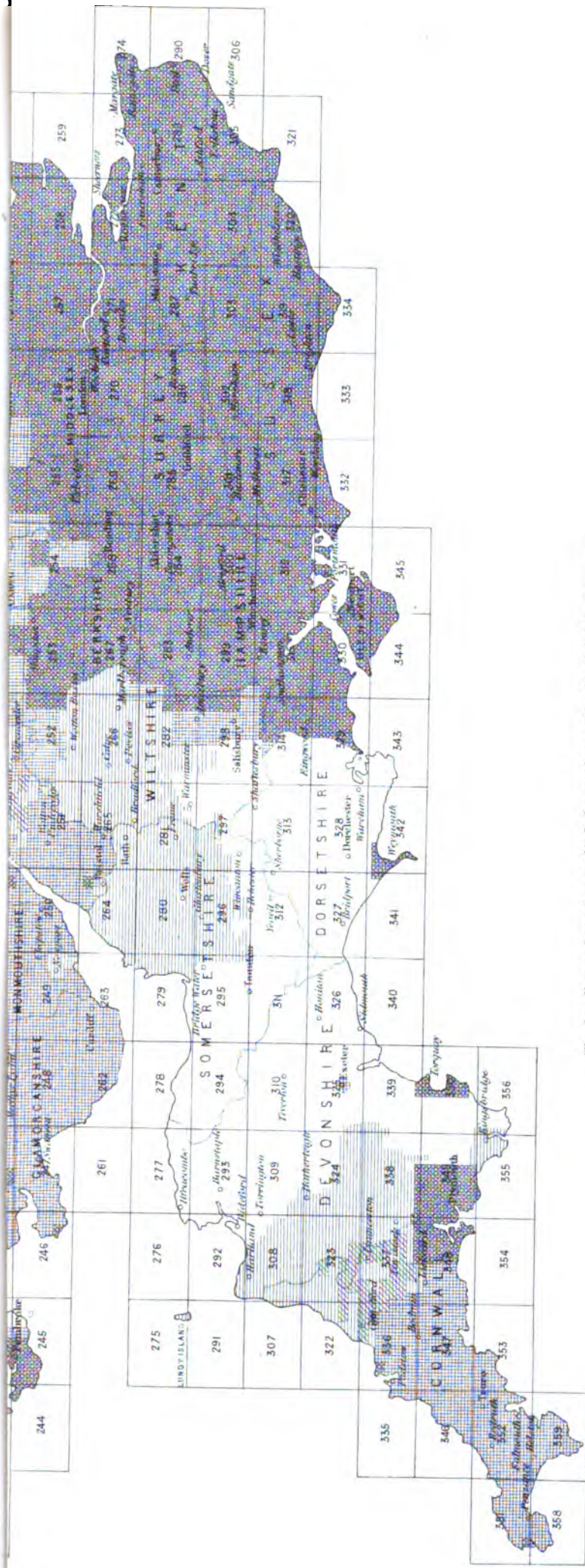
Name of Place.	Agent.	Address.	Name of Place.	Agent.	Address.
PLYMOUTH -	Mr. S. Bowering.	15, Chapel Street.	SUNDERLAND -	Messrs. Hills & Co.	Worcester Chambers. Booksellers, &c.
PRESTON -	Messrs. Myres, Veevers, & Myres.		SWANSEA -	Mr. J. Roberts -	
READING -	Mr. G. Lovejoy.	7, Cross Street.	TEURO -	Messrs. Heard & Sons.	The Parade.
RYDE (Isle of Wight).	Mr. J. Mason -		TUNBRIDGE WELLS.	Mr. R. Pelton -	
SALISBURY -	Messrs. Brown & Co.	Booksellers, &c.	WAKEFIELD -	Mr. W. H. Milnes -	Market Place. Stamp Office.
SETTLE (Yorks.)	Messrs. Wildman & Son.		WALSALL -	Mr. W. H. Robinson	
SHEFFIELD -	Messrs. Pawson & Brailsford.	Church Gates, High Street.	WARWICK -	Messrs. H. T. Cooke & Son.	Booksellers, &c., 9, High Street.
SHEREWSBURY -	Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton.	150, High Street.	WHITEHAVEN -	Messrs. Callender & Dixon.	2, Standishgate.
SOUTHAMPTON -	Messrs. Gutch & Cox.		WIGAN -	Mrs. Hannah Platt	
SOUTH SHIELDS	Mr. David Brown -	House and Estate Registry Office, 4, Market Place.	WINDERMERE -	Mr. J. Garnett.	"Hampshire Chronicle" Office. Queen Square.
STAMFORD -	Mr. Jno. H. Howard	Bookseller, &c., St. Mary's Hill.	WINCHESTER -	Mr. H. Johnson -	
			WOLVERHAMPTON	Messrs. J. Steen & Co.	18 & 19, High Street. 9, Coney Street.
			WREXHAM -	Mr. R. Potter -	
			YORK -	Mr. J. Glaisby -	

IN SCOTLAND.

Name of Place.	Agent.	Address.	Name of Place.	Agent.	Address.
AYE -	Mr. W. M. Dick -	38, Sandgate Street.	GREENOCK -	Messrs. J. McKelvie & Sons.	34, Hamilton Street.
ABERDEEN -	Messrs. D. Wyllie & Son.	167, Union Street, & 1, Bridge Street.	HADDINGTON -	Mr. C. Patterson.	20, Square.
ANNAN -	Messrs. W. Cuthbertson & Son.	Post Office.	INVERNESS -	Mr. J. Melven.	
BANFF -	Mr. R. Leash.		KELSO -	Mr. J. H. Rutherford	Albert Street.
BERWICK-ON-TWEED.	Mr. A. Henderson.	10, Castle Street.	KILMARNOCK -	Mr. J. McKie.	
DUMBARTON -	Mr. G. Longlands -		KIRKWALL -	Messrs. Peace & Son.	"Shetland Times" Office.
DUMFRIES -	Messrs. J. Maxwell & Son.	Murray Street. North Bridge Street.	LERWICK -	Mr. C. & A. Sandison.	
DUNDEE -	Messrs. Winter Duncan & Co.		LINLITHGOW -	Mr. G. Waldie.	High Street. 29, George Street.
DUNOON -	Mr. T. Scotland.	16, South St. Andrew's Street.	MONTROSE -	Mr. G. Walker -	
DUNSE -	Mr. J. Williamson		OBAN -	Mr. D. Cameron -	4, Moss Street. 32, St. John Street.
EDINBURGH	Messrs. A. & C. Black	12, Hanover Street. 159, High Street.	PAISLEY -	McDougal, Brothers	
	Messrs. Johnston -		PERTH -	Mr. John Christie.	35, King Street.
ELGIN -	Messrs. Menzies & Co.	129, West George Street, & 40, Renfield Street.	ROTHESAY -	Mr. J. McKinlay.	
FALKIRK -	Mr. J. Watson -		ST. ANDREWS -	Messrs. Fletcher and Son.	Stafford Place.
FORFAR -	Mr. C. Jeffrey.	20, Queen Street.	STIRLING -	Mr. R. S. Shearer -	
GLASGOW	Mr. W. Shepherd.		THURSO -	Mr. J. Malcolm.	
	Messrs. J. Smith & Son.		WICK -	Mr. W. Rae -	
	Messrs. J. Lumsden & Son.				

IN IRELAND.

Name of Place.	Agent.	Address.	Name of Place.	Agent.	Address.
BELFAST -	Mr. J. Magill -	2, Donegal Place.	LIMERICK -	Messrs. Z. M. Ledger & Son.	27, George Street.
CARLOW -	Mr. J. McQuaide.	70, Patrick Street.	LONDONDERRY -	Mr. J. Hempton.	4, Ratcliffe Street. Merchants' Quay.
CLONMEL -	Mr. J. W. Cooper.		SLIGO -	Mr. A. W. Gillmor	
CORK -	Mr. F. Guy -	104, Grafton Street.	WATERFORD -	Mr. N. Harvey -	
DUBLIN -	Messrs. Hodges, Figgis, & Co.		WEXFORD -	Mr. T. Prendergast.	
GALWAY -	Mr. M. Clayton.				



The sheet lines and numbers on this Index are those of the One Inch Map, new series.

Scale 30 Miles to One Inch

REGENT'S CANAL (HUMAN CORPSES).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 31 March 1884;—*fer*,

“RETURN showing the Number of HUMAN CORPSES Found in the
REGENT'S CANAL, within the METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT,
during the Years 1882 and 1883 (in continuation of Parliamentary
Paper, No. 257, of Session 1882).”

Home Office, }
13 May 1884. }

J. T. HIBBERT.

(*Baron Henry De Worms.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
20 May 1884.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HENRY HANSARD AND SON,
PRINTERS TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from any of the following Agents, viz.,
Messrs. HANSARD, 13, Great Queen-street, W.C., and 32, Abingdon-street, Westminster ;
Messrs. EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding-street, Fleet-street, and
Sale Office, House of Lords ;
Messrs. ADAM and CHARLES BLACK, of Edinburgh ;
Messrs. ALEXANDER THOM and Co., or Messrs. HODGES, FIGGIS, and Co., of Dublin.

METROPOLITAN POLICE. - - - - -

RETURN showing the Number of HUMAN CORPSES Found in the REGENT'S CANAL,

Y E A R.	NUMBER OF CORPSES FOUND.									RESULT OF							
										Number of Cases in which a Verdict of " Accidental Death " was given.							
	MALE.			FEMALE.			TOTAL.			MALE.			FEMALE.				
	Apparent Age.			Apparent Age.			Apparent Age.			Apparent Age.			Apparent Age.				
	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years and under 10.	Over 10 Years.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years and under 10.	Over 10 Years.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years and under 10.	Over 10 Years.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years and under 10.	Over 10 Years.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years and under 10.	Over 10 Years.		
1882 - - -	7	5	23	4	-	9	11	5	32	2	3	6	1	-	-		
1883 - - -	4	3	23	3	1	11	7	4	34	-	3	6	-	-	-		
TOTALS - -	11	8	46	7	1	20	18	9	66	2	6	12	1	-	-		
			65			28			93			20			1		
															21		

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

within the METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, during the Years 1882 and 1883.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.																		YEAR.
Number of Cases in which a Verdict of "Wilful Murder" was given.						Number of Cases in which a Verdict of "Felo de se" or "Suicide" was given.						Number of Cases in which no Opinion was expressed as to Cause of Death.						
MALE.			FEMALE.			MALE.			FEMALE.			MALE.			FEMALE.			
Apparent Age.			Apparent Age.			Apparent Age.			Apparent Age.			Apparent Age.			Apparent Age.			
Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years and under 10.	Over 10 Years.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years and under 10.	Over 10 Years.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years and under 10.	Over 10 Years.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years and under 10.	Over 10 Years.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years and under 10.	Over 10 Years.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years and under 10.	Over 10 Years.	
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5	2	2	13	1	-	4	1882.
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	4	2	-	12	2	1	7	1883.
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	4	2	25	3	1	11	TOTALS.
2			2			9			9			31			15			
2						18						46						

87

SUMMARY OF CORPSES FOUND.

1882	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
1883	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
								87
Stillborn cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
								93

C. H. Cutbush, Chief Inspector.

REGENT'S CANAL (HUMAN CORPSES).

RETURN showing the Number of HUMAN CORPSES Found in the REGENT'S CANAL, within the METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, during the Years 1882 and 1883 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 257, of Session 1882).

(*Baron Henry De Worms.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
20 May 1884.*

[*Price $\frac{1}{2}$ d.*]

181.

H-27. 6. 84.

Under 1 oz.

THAMES CONSERVANCY.

GENERAL REPORT of the CONSERVATORS of the RIVER THAMES, from the 1st January 1883 to the 31st December 1883, with ACCOUNTS of MONEYS RECEIVED and EXPENDED by them, for the Year ending 31st December 1883.

GENERAL REPORT of the PROCEEDINGS of the CONSERVATORS of the RIVER THAMES from the 1st January 1883 to the 31st December 1883.

THE moorings throughout the river have been maintained in an efficient condition, so as to secure the safety of the vessels lying at them.

The steamboat piers have been kept in proper order and repair.

Two new 400-ton lifting lighters of improved construction have been built.

Forty-four sunken vessels have been raised during the year 1883; of these, five were steam vessels measuring 3,466 tons, four sailing ships measuring 2,746 tons, and 35 barges measuring 1,348 tons.

The new steam dredger, constructed for the purpose of deepening the river between Staines and Teddington, is now completed, and at work.

The weir at Teddington has been considerably enlarged, and the weir at Molesey entirely re-constructed, with a greatly increased waterway.

The Explosives Act and bye-laws have been duly enforced by the Conservator's officers, and four convictions for infractions of this Act and the bye-laws have been obtained.

The revised fishery bye-laws are now in force, and have given satisfaction to the various angling societies, and to other persons interested in the fishing on the river.

All Bills affecting the river have been watched, and where necessary amendments and clauses have been inserted at the instance of the Conservators, in order to protect the public rights and interests connected with the River Thames.

The Act of 1883 increases the penalties for improper navigation, and by the registration of steam launches gives the Conservators additional control over these vessels.

Where sufficient evidence has been forthcoming, the Conservators have taken proceedings in every case of unskilful or improper navigation, and seven convictions have been obtained.

Twenty-two convictions have been obtained against persons for throwing rubbish, mud, or other refuse into the river, and in eight cases of illegal dredging the persons complained of have been fined.

UPPER NAVIGATION, STAINES TO CRICKLADE.

A loan of 100,000 *l.* having been obtained from the Bank of England on moderate terms, the Conservators were enabled to pay off the balance of the debt due to the Public Works Loan Commissioners, and also to repay a large advance made from the lower to the upper fund. A balance of about 48,000 *l.* then remained, which is being applied to the repair and reconstruction of locks, weirs, and bridges still uncompleted.

The following are some of the works done in the course of the year.

Sutton Courtney and Mapledurham Weirs have been partially rebuilt, and a large extra weir constructed at Hambleden.

In several places it has been found necessary, in order to maintain the communication along the towing path, to repair the banks at considerable expense.

In conjunction with the Thames Valley Drainage Commissioners, several

important flood works have been carried out in the district between Oxford and Clifton Hampden.

The new weir at Sandford has been completed, and the construction of additional weirs at Abingdon and Sutton Courtney has been commenced.

A large amount of dredging has also been done, in removing shallow places, and enlarging the channel of the river.

In order to understand the position of the sewage pollution question, it is necessary to suppose the river divided into three districts.

The first is the most important as regards this question, and it extends from Cricklade to the sources of the London water supply near Hampton.

There is still a trifling discharge of sewage at Henley, now being remedied, and part of the sewage at Staines still flows into the river; against this local authority three convictions have been obtained by the Conservators, and in consequence the evil is about to be remedied.

With these two not very important exceptions the whole of the sewage from the various towns and smaller places above the London water supply has been diverted from the river.

In the next district, passing down the river from below the sources of the London water supply near Hampton, to the limit of the metropolitan area below Chiswick, sewage from all the towns except Twickenham and Chiswick still passes into the river.

The places thus polluting the river are included in the Lower Thames Valley Main Sewerage Board's District, the penalties of the purification clauses in the Conservancy Acts having been suspended in their favour by an Act of Parliament, confirming a Provisional Order granted by the Local Government Board.

In the third district, from Chiswick to the Metropolitan Sewage Outfalls at Barking and Crossness, ordinary sewage is exempted from the operation of the Conservancy Acts, and the sewage works are under the control of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

A Royal Commission is still inquiring into the effects produced on the river by these sewage works, which deal with the bulk of the sewage of the Metropolis.

It will thus be seen that the Conservators are powerless as regards the pollution of the Thames in the two last-named districts, but above the intakes of the water companies the sewage has been efficiently dealt with by all the large towns, and at Henley and Staines the unimportant effluents still passing into the river will shortly be diverted from it or purified.

F. W. E. Nicolson, Deputy Chairman.

E. Burstal, Secretary.

P.S.—Although the above Report refers to the proceedings of the Conservators up to the end of last December, the state of the river has during the past few weeks attracted so much public attention that the Conservators deem it desirable to add the following remarks with reference to the two lower districts of the river.

During the last few weeks the river for some distance, both above and below the sewage outfalls at Barking and Crossness, has been in a very foul condition. Of this serious state of the river the Royal Commissioners and the Metropolitan Board of Works have been made aware, and the latter body are endeavouring to mitigate the evil.

With regard to the district from below the intakes of the water companies at Hampton, to the upper or western boundary of the Metropolis, a Committee of the House of Commons has thrown out the Bill brought forward to enable the Lower Thames Valley Sewerage Board to deal with the sewage of that district; consequently the sewage from this district will pass into the river until some remedy has been provided.

Thames Conservancy,
21 July 1884.

F. W. E. Nicolson, Deputy Chairman.
E. Burstal, Secretary.

THAMES CONSERVANCY.—LOWER NAVIGATION.

AN ACCOUNT of MONEYS Received and Expended by the Conservators of the River Thames, for the Year ending 31st December 1883, under the Thames Conservancy Acts of 1857 and 1864.

Dr.				Cr.			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To Balance, 30th December 1882	5,394	6	11	By Cash, Salaries to Secretary and Clerks, 41, Trinity-square	2,496	14	4
To Balance received from the Corporation of London, as per Revenue Act, 1883, 46 & 47 Vict. c. 55, sec. 16	82	14	1	By Cash, Stationery and Postages, 41, Trinity-square	235	14	2
				By Cash, Wages to Housekeeper and Messengers, Rates, Taxes, Coals, and Expenses and Repairs to Office, 41, Trinity-square	1,010	1	10
To Cash received for Tonnage Dues	39,307	8	-	By Cash, Salaries to Engineer, Surveyors, Draughtsman and Clerks, and Wages to Watermen	2,869	2	7
To Cash received for Tolls	8,948	7	6	By Cash, Wages to Foremen	825	4	-
To Cash received for Pier Dues	7,527	18	6	By Cash, Stationery for Engineer's Office, and Expenses	301	13	9
To Cash received from Water and Canal Companies	2,500	-	-	By Cash, Salaries to Harbour Masters, Inspectors of Explosives, Wages to Watermen, Rents and Taxes on Offices, Stores, and Repairs to Vessels			
To Cash received for Rents above Teddington	318	19	9	By Cash, Salary to Foreman of Moorings, Wages to Workmen employed in Lighters, and at the Port of London Wharf			
To Cash received for Rents for Accommodation	6,873	11	4	By Cash, Expenses in connection with Dredging	14,538	10	6
To Cash received for Fines for ditto	2,744	-	-	By Cash, Dredging above Bridge	6,395	4	9
To Cash received for Ballast Licenses:				By Cash, Salaries to Collectors of Tonnage Dues, Tolls and Rents, and Wages to Lock-keepers	2,234	18	4
Westward of London Bridge	£. 460	15	-	By Cash, Salaries to River Keepers and Inspectors, and their Travelling Expenses	988	2	10
Eastward of London Bridge	746	18	11	By Cash, Screws, Chains, and Buoys for Moorings and Repairs	5,306	10	7
Royalty on Ballast	484	7	-	By Cash, Material and Wages to Labourers for Repairs to Locks, Weirs, Towing Paths, &c.	10,326	18	2
	1,692	-	11	By Cash, Material and Wages to Labourers for Repairs to Causeways and Foreshores	522	4	9
To Cash received for Sale of Ballast	140	5	11	By Cash, Law and Parliamentary Expenses	3,163	15	7
To Cash received for Dividends on Stock (less Income Tax)	2,142	14	4	By Cash, Raising and Removing Wrecks and Obstructions	11,380	17	4
To Cash received for Raising and Removing Wrecks and Obstructions	2,740	3	6	By Cash, Pensions	956	6	11
To Cash received for laying down and Repairs to Moorings, and Hire of Mooring Chain Service Craft	2,097	15	7	By Cash, Repairing and Maintaining Steamboat Piers	4,182	14	4
To Cash received for Assessors' Fees	269	6	6	By Cash, Wages to Pier Masters and Men	5,490	8	6
To Cash received for Interest on Banker's Balance	157	15	7	By Cash, Interest on Navigation Bonds (including Income Tax, and amount unclaimed at this date, 221 l. 14s. 8d.)	3,584	-	-
To Cash received for Penalties inflicted on Offenders under the Thames Conservancy Acts	110	2	8	By Cash, Travelling Expenses on Surveys	129	-	6
To Cash received for Hire of Tug	535	-	-	By Cash, Allowance to the Conservators	2,100	-	-
To Cash received for Balance of Loans to the Upper Navigation	28,400	-	-	By Cash, Sundry Donations, Expenses, and Compensations	347	19	10
To Cash received for Interest on Loans to the Upper Navigation	862	14	-	By Cash, Assessors' Fees	166	19	-
To Cash received for Sale of Stock	10,142	15	3	By Cash, Expenses of Elections	103	-	5
	£. 122,994	-	4	By Cash, Maintenance of Beacons and Tide Gauges	74	6	5
				By Cash, Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, One-third of Rents, 1882	2,143	19	6
				By Cash, Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, One-third of Fines, 1882	589	13	4
				By Cash, Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, Composition in lieu of One-third of Ballast Licenses, 1882	500	-	-
				By Cash, Wages to Crew and Expenses of Steam Tug	807	2	-
				By Cash, Loans to the Upper Navigation	3,000	-	-
				By Cash, Purchase of Stock	15,154	18	-
				By Cash, Inspection of River	397	11	7
				By Cash, Royal Commission on Sewage	543	18	8
				By Balance carried forward	10,775	3	9
					£. 122,994	-	4

We hereby certify that the above is a correct Account of Receipts and Application of Moneys which have been received by the Conservators of the River Thames, for the Year ending 31st December 1883.

F. W. E. Nicolson, Deputy Chairman.
E. Burstal, Secretary.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 31st December 1883.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To Cash borrowed on the Security of Tolls on the Navigation of the River Thames westward of London Bridge	102,400	-	-	By Amount of Reduced Three per Cent. Stock	72,370	19	7
				By Amount of New Three per Cent. Stock (Hopper Barges Insurance Fund)	3,389	4	6
					£. 75,760	4	1

28 February 1884.

Examined and Approved,
T. J. Regent, Auditor.

THAMES CONSERVANCY.—UPPER NAVIGATION.

AN ACCOUNT of MONIES Received and Expended by the Conservators of the River Thames, under the Thames Navigation Act, 1866, for the Year ending 31st December 1883. Cr.
Dr.

	Capital.	Revenue.	TOTAL.		Capital.	Revenue.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance, 30th December 1882	-	-	214 8 9	By Cash, Law Expenses	-	817 10 4	-
" Cash, Tolls	-	4,471 1 10	-	" Wages to Lock-keepers and Ferry-men, and Expenses	-	1,913 11 -	-
" Contributions from Water Companies	-	12,050 - -	-	" Superintendence and Inspection of the River and its Tributaries	-	956 18 11	-
" Ballast Licences and Sale of Ballast	-	187 10 6	-	" Wages to Labourers, and Material for Building and Repairing Locks	2 8 6	1,569 17 7	-
" Sundries	-	136 6 8	-	" Wages to Labourers, and Material for Building and Repairing Weirs	5,986 11 4	1,335 10 1	-
" Loan from the Thames Conservancy (Lower) Fund	-	3,000 - -	-	" Wages to Labourers, and Material for Repairing Town-paths and Banks	2,018 13 2	1,508 9 8	-
" Loan from the Bank of England	70,000 - -	-	-	" Plant for Dredging purposes and Repairs to ditto	1,623 1 11	23 10 8	-
" Thames Valley Drainage Commissioners Contribution towards Works executed and for use of Plant	3,298 9 10	-	-	" Dredging and removing Obstructions below Oxford	-	616 16 10	-
" Percentage on ditto for Engineering Expenses	-	80 14 2	-	" Stationery and Advertising	-	335 5 6	-
	73,228 9 10	19,925 13 2	93,154 3 -	" Travelling Expenses	-	39 1 2	-
				" Survey of River	-	190 15 6	-
				" Rent of Premises at Oxford and at Day's Lock, &c.	-	64 1 -	-
				" Conservators' Allowance	-	65 1 5	-
				" Sundries	-	700 - -	-
				" Public Works Loan Commissioners, being Balance of Loan of 40,000 £.	-	183 12 8	-
				" Public Works Loan Commissioners, Interest on Loans	-	27,324 9 9	-
				" Compensation Annuities	-	814 6 10	-
				" Townpath Rents	-	57 6 5	-
				" Thames Conservancy (Lower) Fund Interest on Loan	-	139 1 1	-
				" Thames Conservancy (Lower) Repayment of Loans (Balance)	-	862 14 -	-
				" Purchase of Stock	-	28,400 - -	-
				" Works executed under Agreements with the Thames Valley Drainage Commissioners (in addition to the sum of 1,686 £. 6 s. 9 d. expended in 1882 under the Charge of 1,712 £. 10 s. for Dredging below Oxford, &c.)	-	10,062 10 -	-
				By Balance	5,731 5 4	-	93,222 10 8
					15,312 - 3	77,910 10 5	146 1 1
							93,368 11 9

We hereby certify that the above is a correct Account of Receipts and Application of Monies which have been received by the Conservators of the River Thames, for the Year ending 31st December 1883.

F. W. E. Nicolson, Deputy Chairman.
E. Burstall, Secretary.

Examined and Approved,
T. J. Egmont, Auditor.

28 February 1884.

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE on CAPITAL ACCOUNT from 6th August 1866 to
31st December 1883.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Amount Expended to 31st December 1882, as per previous Statement - - - - -	- - -	- - -	85,331 8 1
By Rebuilding Wall at side of Folly Lock (further payment) - - - - -	- - -	2 8 6	
By Rebuilding Hambleden Weir - - - - -	2,366 6 10		
By Rebuilding Sutton Courtney Weir and Bank (further payment) - - - - -	670 4 5		
By Rebuilding Tumbling Bay above Sandford Weir -	351 4 11		
By Rebuilding Tumbling Bay and Bridge above Abingdon Weir - - - - -	171 4 10		
By Rebuilding Mill Bucks at Hurley - - - - -	921 18 11		
By Rebuilding Mapledurham Weir (further payment) -	1,389 3 5		
By Rebuilding Temple Weir (further payment) - -	3 13 3		
By Repairing Sandford Weir - - - - -	35 14 11		
By Repairing Whitchurch Weir - - - - -	20 19 10		
		5,936 11 4	
By Building Camp Shedding at Runnymede - - -	600 15 10		
By Rebuilding St. John's Bridge, Lechlade (further payment) - - - - -	568 2 6		
By Building Tow-path Bridge at Culham - - -	396 2 8		
By Building Tow-path Bridge above Sandford Lock -	158 12 2		
By Repairing Bank at Marsh - - - - -	300 - -		
		2,018 18 2	
By Dredging at Wallingford - - - - -	- - -	1,623 1 11	
By Works executed under Agreements with the Thames Valley Drainage Commissioners (in addition to the sum of 1,586 £. 6 s. 9 d. expended in 1882, under the charge of 1,712 £. 10 s. for Dredging below Oxford, &c.)	5,731 5 4		
Less,—Amount received on Account of ditto - -	3,228 9 10		
		2,502 15 6	
			12,083 10 5
		£.	97,414 18 6
By Amount of Consols - - - - -	- - -	- £.	10,000 - -

28 February 1884.

Examined and Approved,
T. J. Begent, Auditor.

THAMES CONSERVANCY.

GENERAL REPORT of the CONSERVATORS
of the RIVER THAMES, from 1st January 1883
to 31st December 1883, with ACCOUNTS of
MONEYS RECEIVED and EXPENDED by them,
for the Year ending 31st December 1883.

(Presented pursuant to Act 20 & 21 Vict. (L. & P.) c. 147, s. 163.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 July 1884.*

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THAMES NAVIGATION

(EAST AND WEST OF LONDON BRIDGE).

Return prepared by the Auditor of the Accounts of the Thames Conservancy Board, showing the Income and Expenditure on Account of the River from 1777 to 1882.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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1884.

[C.—3908.] Price 6d.

NAVIGATION OF THE RIVER THAMES EAST AND WEST OF LONDON BRIDGE.

Accounts from the Years 1777 to 1882.

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Under the management of the Corporation of London.

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Under the management of the Thames Conservators.

ACTS relating to the NAVIGATION EAST OF
LONDON BRIDGE to YANTLET CREEK, in
the COUNTY OF KENT.

39 GEO. 3, CAP. 69, YEAR 1799.

The Corporation of London were empowered for the purpose of rendering more convenient, and for better regulating, the Port of London to make a canal across the Isle of Dogs out of advances from the Consolidated Fund, and to appoint harbour masters. Compensation to be paid from the same fund was directed to be made to the owners of, and persons employed in, certain quays, wharfs, &c. which might be rendered less valuable by reason of the intended works, such claims to be investigated by Commissioners of Compensation appointed by the Act. Tonnage duties for vessels using the Port of London were granted to His Majesty for 14 years from the 1st August 1799 to be paid to the Commissioners of Customs and by them transferred to the Exchequer, to be applied in maintaining the mooring chains, paying the salaries of the harbour masters, and replacing advances from the Consolidated Fund with interest at 5*l.* per cent. per annum. Transit rates, in addition to the tonnage duties, were made payable to the Corporation of London for vessels passing through the canal, commencing three years after its completion. Advances not exceeding 72,000*l.* were also authorised to be made to the Corporation from the Consolidated Fund for the purchase of land, and in making and maintaining the canal, &c. The Chamberlain of London was directed to lay before each House of Parliament a yearly account of all sums received and paid by the Corporation under the Act.

39 & 40 GEO. 3, CAP. 47, YEAR 1800.

Arbitrators were appointed to ascertain the amounts to be paid to His Majesty, Lord Gwydir, and others, for their interest in certain mooring chains between London Bridge and Bugsby's Hole, the amount of the awards to be advanced out of the Consolidated Fund to be repaid out of the tonnage duties imposed by the Act of 1799.

Further advances to the Corporation from the Consolidated Fund for the purpose of carrying on the service were authorised as follows:—

	£
42 GEO. 3, CAP. 49, YEAR 1802 -	50,000
43 GEO. 3, CAP. 124, YEAR 1803 -	100,000
45 GEO. 3, CAP. 63, YEAR 1805 -	60,000
47 GEO. 3, CAP. 31 (SES. 2), YEAR 1807	45,000

This Act also authorised an advance from the Consolidated Fund of 30,000*l.* to the West India Dock Company for the purpose of building a wall on the south side and at each end of the export dock for the protection of the revenue, and offices and buildings for the accommodation of revenue officers, and barracks for officers and soldiers on duty at the docks.

The Act of 1803 authorised the imposition of additional tonnage duties from the 1st of August 1803, equal in amount and similar to those granted by the Act of 1799. Such duties to cease when advances from the Consolidated Fund were paid off, and the accumulation of the surplus dues was sufficient to pay the expenses of the service.

ACTS relating to the NAVIGATION WEST OF
LONDON BRIDGE to the CITY STONE above
STAINES, in the COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

14 GEO. 3, CAP. 91, YEAR 1774.

Recites that the Corporation of London were willing to apply the sum of 10,000*l.* out of their own estates towards carrying into execution the improvement of the navigation without levying any toll on persons navigating the river within the above jurisdiction. The Act gave the necessary authority for carrying out these improvements.

17 GEO. 3, CAP. 18, YEAR 1777.

Recites that the Corporation had proceeded to carry the Act of 1774 into execution whereby the navigation had been greatly improved, the passage for boats and barges rendered more expeditious, and the expenses of the navigation considerably reduced. That the Corporation had applied nearly 10,000*l.* in the service, that other works were necessary for completing the improvements estimated at 8,000*l.* over and above a considerable expense to be annually incurred in repairing and supporting the works. Power was given to the Corporation to purchase the old tolls and duties taken for barges, &c., navigating the river, and to buy land for the purpose of erecting toll houses, &c. In consideration of these expenses new tolls were granted to the Corporation from and after the 1st of May 1777; and they were empowered to borrow at interest, or to raise by the sale of life annuities, 15,000*l.* upon the credit of the tolls granted by the Act. An account of the tolls and duties was ordered to be laid before Parliament annually.

50 GEO. 3, CAP. 204, YEAR 1810.

Authorises the Corporation to make and maintain Chertsey, Shepperton, Sunbury, and Teddington Locks, and also such weirs between Richmond Bridge and the Stone above Staines Bridge as they should think proper. The tolls granted by the Act of 1777 were repealed, and new tolls in excess thereof were authorised to be levied by the Corporation from and after the 30th of June 1810. An account of the application of all money received was to be presented to each House of Parliament by the Chamberlain. The tolls to be reduced when more than sufficient for the purposes of the Act. The Corporation were empowered to borrow 40,000*l.* upon the credit of the tolls at interest, or to be raised by the sale of life annuities.

52 GEO. 3, CAP. 46, YEAR 1812.

Authorised the alteration of the intended situation of Chertsey Lock and to make another lock at Moulsey.

The tolls granted by the Act of 1810 were repealed and new additional tolls imposed from and after the 30th of June 1812. Further powers were given to borrow 75,000*l.* by the sale of life annuities or by borrowing at interest upon the credit of the tolls.

ACTS relating to the NAVIGATION EAST OF
LONDON BRIDGE—*cont.*

10 GEO. 4, CAP. 124, YEAR 1829.

Amends the Act of 1799 as to the appointment of harbour masters, &c.

10 GEO. 4, CAP. 130, YEAR 1829.

The Commissioners of the Treasury were empowered to contract for the sale of the City Canal to the West India Dock Company.

The tonnage duties were released from paying interest on the advances from the Consolidated Fund in consequence of such dues being insufficient for that purpose.

4 & 5 WILLIAM 4, CAP. 32 (PUBLIC),
YEAR 1834.

Recites that it was estimated that all sums advanced from the Consolidated Fund would be repaid in the month of July 1834, and directs, therefore, that the tonnage dues imposed by the Acts of 1799 and 1803 should cease. Reduced duties were granted to His Majesty, and placed under the management of the Commissioners of Customs, to be applied in paying the expenses of the service incurred by the Corporation of London, any overplus to be laid out for the purpose of meeting any future deficiency. Power was given to the Treasury to reduce the tonnage rates if found, after three years, to be more than sufficient to defray the cost and charges of the service. The Act further directs the Chamberlain of London to keep accounts of receipts and disbursements, and lay an annual statement thereof before both Houses of Parliament.

12 & 13 VICT., CAP. 90, PUBLIC, YEAR 1849.

Sec. 41 repeals the provision of the Act of 1834 as to the duties being under the management of the Commissioners of Customs. Sec. 42 enacts that such duties shall from and after the passing of the Act (1st August 1849) be managed by the Corporation of London.

ACTS relating to the NAVIGATION WEST OF
LONDON BRIDGE—*cont.*

54 GEO. 3, CAP. 223, Year 1814.

Authorised the Corporation to make a lock at Penton Hook and the imposition of additional tolls for vessels using that lock. The Corporation was authorised to reduce the tolls on barges laden with iron, stone, coal, &c. Further power was granted to borrow 70,000*l.* upon the credit of the tolls as before. The Act also directed a sinking fund account to be established for the purpose of discharging the moneys raised by that Act and the Acts of 1777, 1810, and 1812. Such account to be included in the annual return to be presented to Parliament.

5 GEO. 4, CAP. 123, YEAR 1824.

The Corporation were empowered to pay off the balance due on the loans charged on tolls by previous Acts (167,500*l.*) and to raise 170,000*l.* at interest not exceeding 4*l.* per cent. per annum.

8 VICT., CAP. 1, YEAR 1845.

Recites that the Corporation had advanced 25,500*l.* to the fund, and authorises the Corporation to pay off loans under previous Acts and to raise 141,100*l.* at interest not exceeding 4*l.* per cent. for that purpose. The Act further gives power from time to time to borrow money to pay off existing debts at reduced interest.

ACTS relating to the NAVIGATION EAST and WEST OF LONDON BRIDGE from YANTLET, in the
COUNTY OF KENT, to the CITY STONE above STAINES BRIDGE, in the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX.

20 & 21 VICT., CAP. 147, YEAR 1857.

After reciting that a suit had been instituted on behalf of Her Majesty against the Corporation for the purpose of ascertaining and determining the rights of Her Majesty and the Corporation in the ground or soil and bed of the river so far as the tide flows and re-flows, the Act transfers all the estate of the Corporation from Staines in the County of Middlesex, to Yantlet in the County of Kent, and also the estate to which Her Majesty was entitled in right of Her Crown of, in, and to the bed and soil and shores of the river to a Board of Conservators appointed by the Act. The Conservators are to send annual accounts of the foreshore receipts to the Office of Woods, and to pay to the Commissioners one third of the proceeds. Tolls are authorised to be taken for steamboats using the piers. Authority is given to raise 100,000*l.*, and directs a sinking fund to be provided after the expiration of three years from the time of borrowing for the gradual payment of the debt.

The Act further directs that the surplus of the Conservancy Fund, after the payment of all debts, is to be applied in reduction of money raised. The Conservators are to present to both Houses of Parliament a report of their proceedings and an annual account of the Conservancy Fund. The Act gives permissive power for the appointment of an auditor.

27 & 28 VICT., CAP. 113, PUBLIC, 1864.

Provides for the addition of six elective Conservators, fixes the remuneration to be paid to the members of the Board, and amends the Act of 1857 as to the appointment of an auditor. Power is given to the Conservators to supply ballast to vessels, paying one-third of the net profit to the Commissioners of Woods.

ACTS relating to the UPPER AND LOWER NAVIGATION of the RIVER from YANTLET CREEK, in the COUNTY OF KENT, to the CITY STONE above STAINES BRIDGE, and from thence to CRICKLADE, in the COUNTY of WILTS.

29 & 30 VICT., CAP. 89 (PUBLIC) YEAR 1866.

The Act transfers to the Conservators the powers granted to the Upper Navigation Commissioners by the under-mentioned Acts, and appoints five additional Conservators and increases the remuneration payable to them. It gives power to take tolls and to borrow 130,000*l.* secured thereon. Separate accounts are to be kept under this Act, which are to be subject to the same provisions as to the accounts under the Conservancy Acts, and it requires certain Metropolitan Water Companies to make annual payments to the Conservancy Board.

24 GEO. 2, CAP. 8, YEAR 1751.

Commissioners appointed who were authorised to settle the rates payable for the use of towing paths and for the carriage of goods by vessels westward of London Bridge to Cricklade, but not to interfere with the power of the Corporation of London. Part of the River Kennet put under the management of the Commissioners.

11 GEO. 3, CAP. 45, YEAR 1771.

Deals with the appointment of Commissioners. Divides the navigation into six districts, viz. :—1. City of London to City Stone above Staines Bridge ; 2. City Stone above Staines Bridge to Boulter's Lock ; 3. Boulter's Lock to Maple Durham ; 4. Maple Durham to Shillingford ; 5. Shillingford to Oxford ; 6. Oxford to Cricklade. The Act gives power to raise 50,000*l.* by loan or life annuities for the purpose of improving the navigation.

15 GEO. 3, CAP. 11, YEAR 1775.

Amends the Acts of 1751 and 1771 concerning the navigation of the river.

28 GEO. 3, CAP. 51, YEAR 1788.

Recites that the Commissioners have raised 38,900*l.* out of the 50,000*l.* authorised by the Act of 1771, and authorises the Commissioners to borrow a further sum of 25,000*l.* for improving the 6th District of the Navigation. The Act limits the amount of tolls to be charged.

35 GEO. 3, CAP. 106, YEAR 1795.

Recites that the Commissioners have borrowed 53,700*l.* under the powers of the previous Acts. Power is given to purchase and erect pound locks and towing paths. New Commissioners were appointed, and an annual account of receipts and disbursements was directed to be presented to both Houses of Parliament.

52 GEO. 3, CAP. 47, YEAR 1812.

Recites that the Commissioners have borrowed to that date 66,800*l.*, and authorises them to make a navigable canal, &c. in the parish of Egham, and to raise a further sum of 25,000*l.*

30 VICT., CAP. 101, YEAR 1867.

The Act makes provision for an annual fixed payment for ballast obtained from the bed of the river to the Commissioners of Woods in lieu of the payment directed by the Acts of 1857 and 1864.

33 & 34 VICT., CAP. 149, YEAR 1870.

Imposes tolls on pleasure boats passing through the locks and otherwise amends the Conservancy Acts.

41 & 42 VICT., CAP. 216, YEAR 1878.

Deals with advances from the Lower Navigation Fund for the purposes of the Upper Navigation, and gives power to raise 50,000*l.* for the improvement of that navigation and of the Thames down to the western boundary of the Metropolis. Increases the annual amount payable by the Metropolitan Water Companies, amends the schedule of tolls to be taken for pleasure boats, and transfers the buoys for marking shoals in the river to the Corporation of the Trinity House.

Acts above referred to.

Westward of

	Tolls.	Fines for River Accommodation.	Rents for River Accommodation.	Rent of Surplus Land.	Sale of Life Annuities secured on Tolls.	Borrowed on credit of Tolls.	Grand Junction Canal Company's Compensation for loss of Toll.	Grand Surrey Canal and Surrey Iron Railway Companies' Compensation for loss of Toll.	Receivables Canal Company's Compensation for loss of Toll.	Casual Receipts.	Total Receipts.
Year to— September (from 1 May) 1777	£ s. d. 535 14 2	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	—	£ s. d. 5,600 0 0	£ s. d. —	—	—	—	—	£ s. d. 6,125 14 2
1778	1,518 19 5	—	—	—	5,140 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	6,658 19 5
" " 1779	1,637 15 2	—	—	—	600 0 0	2,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	4,237 15 2
" " 1780	1,840 16 11½	—	—	—	—	2,500 0 0	—	—	—	—	4,340 16 11½
" " 1781	2,023 17 7½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,023 17 7½
" " 1782	1,917 8 4½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,917 8 4½
" " 1783	2,012 4 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,012 4 7
" " 1784	1,954 5 6½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,954 5 6½
" " 1785	982 0 4½	—	—	—	—	7,500 0 0	—	—	—	—	8,482 0 4½
" " 1786	1,819 9 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,819 9 3
" " 1787	1,841 15 6½	52 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,894 5 6½
" " 1788	2,018 2 5½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,018 2 5½
" " 1789	1,920 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,920 15 0
" " 1790	1,833 1 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,833 1 11
" " 1791	2,046 18 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,046 18 5
" " 1792	2,035 1 3½	—	400 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,435 1 3½
" December 1793	2,213 3 2	—	243 7 9½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,556 10 11½
" " 1794	2,283 15 4½	—	755 2 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,038 17 11½
" " 1795	1,871 5 4½	—	564 14 5½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,435 19 10
" " 1796	2,069 12 11	—	616 12 4½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,706 5 3½
" " 1797	2,209 11 5½	—	245 16 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,455 7 5½
" " 1798	2,257 17 4½	—	400 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,657 17 4½
	40,842 11 9	52 10 0	3,325 13 2½	—	11,240 0 0	12,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	67,560 14 11½

London Bridge.

			Repairs to Locks, Wages to Lock-keepers, &c. Raising Ballast and repairing Towing-paths therewith.	Improvements of Navigation.	Engineering, Surveying, &c.	Salaries to Officers.	Law and Parliamentary Expenses.	Rent of Land.	Purchase of Land.	Interest on Debt.	Incidental Expenses.	Payment of Life Annuities.	Debt repaid.	Total Expenditure.	Transferred to Sinking Fund.
Year to— September (from 1 May)			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1777	—	—	2,300 0 0	381 10 0	—	250 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,931 10 0	—
"	"	1778	—	—	4,500 0 0	—	81 11 0	100 0 0	—	4,607 7 6	—	18 0 0	612 16 7	9,919 15 1	—
"	"	1779	—	—	2,279 2 3	300 0 0	505 0 0	253 7 6	—	89 8 9	62 3 8	55 11 0	930 19 5	4,475 12 7	—
"	"	1780	—	—	1,933 0 0	—	510 5 0	—	—	10 10 0	123 7 3	148 7 1	947 0 0	3,671 9 4	—
"	"	1781	—	—	1,525 6 0½	—	—	—	—	51 10 0	222 5 4	—	975 0 0	3,374 1 4½	—
"	"	1782	—	—	2,979 5 4	—	—	—	—	160 0 0	195 0 0	—	837 10 0	3,291 15 4	—
"	"	1783	—	—	1,000 0 0	—	582 4 1	—	—	149 11 3	195 0 0	—	1,013 0 0	2,939 15 4	—
"	"	1784	—	—	769 0 9½	—	276 6 2	—	—	—	195 0 0	351 18 0	878 0 0	2,470 4 11½	—
"	"	1785	—	—	1,965 13 6	—	197 6 2	72 12 4	—	120 19 4	195 0 0	207 10 6	844 15 0	3,603 16 10	—
"	"	1786	—	—	1,082 12 11	—	188 15 2	—	—	—	195 0 0	21 8 4	748 0 0	3,235 16 5	—
"	"	1787	—	—	988 7 4½	—	243 11 2	46 10 0	—	138 17 10	195 0 0	19 2 8	663 10 0	3,294 19 0½	—
"	"	1788	—	—	1,190 0 6½	—	194 5 10	66 2 6	—	51 2 10	195 0 0	3 5 0	678 0 0	3,377 16 8½	—
"	"	1789	—	—	1,019 7 5½	—	185 15 2	124 1 0	6 17 6	—	195 0 0	—	597 0 0	3,126 1 1½	—
"	"	1790	—	—	737 14 6½	—	160 0 4	32 3 2	6 17 6	—	195 0 0	—	594 0 0	1,715 15 6½	—
"	"	1791	—	—	1,008 12 10½	—	170 1 0	40 10 4	31 17 10	—	195 0 0	30 14 4	494 0 0	3,020 16 4½	—
"	"	1792	—	—	1,291 17 6	—	75 0 6	73 11 0	6 17 6	—	195 0 0	23 10 8	440 0 0	2,105 17 2	—
"	December	1793	—	—	1,108 15 1	—	265 2 2	90 15 0	6 17 6	—	195 0 0	—	572 10 0	3,238 19 9	—
"	"	1794	—	—	992 17 9	—	293 19 8	—	6 17 6	—	195 0 0	180 17 3	413 10 0	2,083 2 2	—
"	"	1795	—	—	1,219 9 0½	—	175 1 4	229 6 6	—	1,533 6 8	195 0 0	22 19 10	385 0 0	3,320 3 4½	—
"	"	1796	—	—	1,551 16 7½	—	175 1 0	170 16 6	—	66 13 4	195 0 0	19 18 2	334 0 0	2,513 5 7½	—
"	"	1797	—	—	1,536 6 0½	168 2 0	175 1 0	98 12 6	20 10 6	—	195 0 0	62 13 10	270 0 0	2,522 5 10½	—
"	"	1798	—	—	1,299 2 11	—	175 1 4	411 3 0	6 17 6	—	195 0 0	166 14 0	223 10 0	2,473 8 9	—
			—	—	33,369 8 7	949 12 0	4,619 8 1	2,119 11 4	63 12 4	6,979 7 6	3,721 16 3	1,332 10 8	13,477 1 0	67,212 8 9	—

Eastward of

	Year to December 1799 (from 1st August).	Year to December 1800.	Year to December 1801.	Year to December 1802.	Year to December 1803.	Year to December 1804.	Year to December 1805.	Carried forward.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Receipts by the Exchequer in repayment of advances:								
Port of London dock dues received at Her Majesty's Customs.	7,612 12 0	14,918 17 7½	12,966 10 6½	21,096 9 1½	27,784 0 6½	23,550 19 3	31,965 17 5½	154,904 6 4½
Proceeds of sale of lands and premises in the Isle of Dogs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repayment by West India Dock Company.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest on advance to West India Dock Company.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sale of City Canal to West India Dock Company, per Act 10 Geo. 4. cap. 120, sec. 1.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of certain goods upon the premises sold to the West India Dock Company.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receipts by the Chamber of London:								
Rents for canal lands, &c.	—	155 0 0	166 0 2	97 7 0	264 12 6	60 0 0	344 5 6	1,077 11 2
Transit duty for shipping passing through the canal.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rates for ships and vessels laying up in the canal.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sale of old materials and casual receipts.	—	—	—	—	—	1,575 0 0	1,023 4 5	2,608 4 5
Advance by Corporation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount received for sale of land and premises in the Isle of Dogs in excess of expenditure.	564 6 0	—	—	—	—	12,218 7 0	2,365 17 6	16,133 10 6
Repayment of law and parliamentary expenses.	—	—	—	—	—	4,342 5 7	2,302 17 2½	6,545 2 9½
	8,176 18 0	15,073 17 7½	13,132 16 6½	21,193 16 1½	28,038 12 0½	27,756 11 10	37,597 2 1	181,268 15 2½

Westward of

	Brought forward.	Year to December 1799.	Year to December 1800.	Year to December 1801.	Year to December 1802.	Year to December 1803.	Year to December 1804.	Year to December 1805.	Carried forward.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tolls.	40,842 11 9	2,068 18 9½	2,260 18 7½	2,470 9 8	2,230 2 5	2,260 6 9	2,452 7 8	1,702 12 11	56,428 8 6
Fines for river accommodation.	52 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52 10 0
Rents for river accommodation.	3,325 12 2½	692 9 10½	100 0 0	574 16 7	470 10 10	74 18 4	675 16 0	111 0 0	6,084 18 10
Rent of surplus land.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sale of life annuities secured on tolls.	11,340 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,340 0 0
Borrowed on credit of tolls.	12,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,000 0 0
Grand Junction Canal Company, compensation for loss of tolls.	—	2,162 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	450 0 0	5,512 0 0
Grand Surrey Canal and Surrey Iron Railway Companies, compensation for loss of tolls.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Casual Receipts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	67,560 14 11½	4,942 8 7	2,960 18 7½	3,645 6 3	3,400 12 2	2,965 5 1	3,727 17 8	2,263 12 11	91,467 17 4

London Bridge.

	Year to December 1799.	Year to December 1800.	Year to December 1801.	Year to December 1802.	Year to December 1803.	Year to December 1804.	Year to December 1805.	Carried forward.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Advances to the Corporation of London:								
Out of tonnage dues	—	—	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	21,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	—	38,000 0 0
From Consolidated Fund	20,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	22,000 0 0	35,000 0 0	55,000 0 0	—	65,000 0 0	327,000 0 0
	20,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	28,000 0 0	41,000 0 0	76,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	65,000 0 0	266,000 0 0
Amount issued to the West India Dock Company pursuant to Act 47 Geo. 3. cap. 31, sec. 4.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Compensation for surrender of interest in certain mooring chains under the Act 39 Geo. 3. cap. 69, ss. 35 & 36 as under:								
The Crown	—	—	70,833 11 4	—	—	—	—	70,833 11 4
Lord Gwydir (Crown lessee)	—	—	48,266 3 6	—	—	—	—	48,266 3 6
Other persons	—	—	17,195 13 2	—	—	—	—	17,195 13 2
Expenses in ascertaining the amount to be paid for compensations as above.	—	—	2,497 12 0	—	—	—	—	2,497 12 0
Compensations for losses under the Acts for the improvement of the Port of London, 39 Geo. 3. cap. 69, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salaries and expenses of the establish- ment of the Compensation Commission.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fees payable to the Exchequer on com- pensations for surrender of interest in mooring chains.	—	—	3,344 10 6	—	—	—	—	3,344 10 6
Fees payable to the Exchequer on com- pensations for losses under the Act for the improvement of the Port of Lon- don.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fees payable to the Exchequer on salaries of Compensation Commission.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payments by the Chamber of London:								
Fees payable to the Exchequer on ad- vances to Corporation.	1,000 5 0	750 5 0	700 15 0	1,026 3 0	1,850 15 6	226 9 6	1,633 7 0	7,196 0 0
Raising and removing mud at Black- wall, deepening river, providing mooring chains, and removing Black- wall rock.	—	—	—	—	12,785 17 2	17,413 6 8	13,156 16 6	43,336 0 4
Purchase of land in the Isle of Dogs	—	30,549 14 9½	440 4 8	10,954 8 4	687 2 4	—	—	42,610 10 1½
Expenses of constructing City Canal	50 4 1	4,810 17 0	14,451 0 7	10,370 3 2	14,507 14 11	20,916 15 7	41,333 5 6	103,440 0 10
Cost of canal establishment, towing horses, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raising and removing mud from the canal, its locks, and entrances.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repairs and alterations of canal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering and surveying	1,000 2 0	4,774 3 6	1,710 10 0	4,488 13 8	2,106 0 7	2,164 5 10	1,633 0 3	17,895 15 10
Law and parliamentary expenses	1,700 5 0	6,931 4 4	1,100 3 0	5,034 9 3	900 3 0	650 0 0	200 0 0	16,516 4 7
Salaries to harbour masters	—	—	1,300 7 6	1,500 8 6	2,645 15 8	1,925 0 0	2,235 0 0	9,606 11 8
Expenses of harbour service and moor- ings.	—	—	3,755 13 3	3,531 0 0	3,590 4 8	2,638 9 3½	1,796 14 3	15,612 1 5½
Cost of mooring chains, buoys, anchors, &c.	—	—	—	446 9 1	13,061 10 6	929 5 1	—	14,437 4 8
Repayment of advance by Corporation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest on advance by Corporation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Incidental expenses	—	1,527 4 10	1,365 11 10	1,864 2 8	1,406 12 11	1,818 9 8	2,718 2 3	11,790 4 2

Year.	Amount transferred from above Account.	Dividends on Stock purchased.	Carried forward	Cash received.
1814-15	1,000 0 0	46 15 0	—	£ s. d. 1,046 15 0
1815-16	500 0 0	62 14 10	—	665 14 10
1816-17	500 0 0	82 13 6	—	685 13 6
1817-18	500 0 0	87 14 0	—	685 14 0
1818-19	500 0 0	98 13 7	—	181 2 7
1819-20	500 0 0	98 13 7	—	2,942 0 11

Sinking Fund

Year.	Amount transferred from above Account.	Dividends on Stock purchased.	Carried forward	Cash received.
1814-15	1,000 0 0	46 15 0	—	£ s. d. 1,046 15 0
1815-16	500 0 0	62 14 10	—	665 14 10
1816-17	500 0 0	82 13 6	—	685 13 6
1817-18	500 0 0	87 14 0	—	685 14 0
1818-19	500 0 0	98 13 7	—	181 2 7
1819-20	500 0 0	98 13 7	—	2,942 0 11

quence of the alterations of the rates authorised by Parliament from time to time for tonnage dues the total annual receipts for this uniform, therefore the following statement, giving the number of vessels and tonnage entered into and cleared out at that port has been asured by the Treasury Chambers, 5th February 1884.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of VESSELS and of TONNAGE entered INWARDS

	INWARDS.					
	Colonial and Foreign Trades.				Coasting Trade.	
	British.		Foreign.		British.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Balance transferred from Upper Navigation Commissioners.						
Tolls on barges, &c. (from August 1886).						
Contributions from Companies.						
Ballast licenses.						
Penalties inflicted under Conservancy Acts.						
Sundries.						
Sale of land (capital).						
Contribution towards buoys (capital).						
Contribution towards buoys (capital).						
Contribution towards buoys (capital).						
Loan from Public Works Commission (capital).						
16	2,327	513,587	792	115,463		
Advanced from lower navigation fund.						
17	3,222	640,517	880	131,513		
18	4,083	750,287	2,198	272,656		
19	3,331	661,645	1,048	158,882		
20	3,354	655,239	856	122,619		
21	3,000	585,994	571	89,073		
22	3,230	603,167	597	106,099		
23	3,081	611,451	865	161,705		
24	3,133	607,106	1,643	264,098		
25	3,989	758,565	1,743	302,122		
26	3,495	675,026	1,586	215,254		
27	4,012	769,102	1,534	221,008		
28	4,084	767,212	1,303	195,929		
29	4,108	784,070	1,300	215,605		
30	3,910	744,229	1,268	207,500		
31	4,140	780,988	1,557	269,159		
32	3,274	640,051	886	154,514		
33	3,421	678,289	1,061	175,883		
Balance transferred from Corporation of London.						
Tonnage dues.						
Tolls on barges, &c.						
Pier dues.						
Water and canal companies.						
Dividends on stock.						
Interest on bankers' balance.						
Penalties inflicted under Thames Conservancy Act.						
Repayment of expenses of clearing and removing wrecks and obstructions.						
Repayment of expenses of providing and repairing moorings and sale of old materials.						
Repayment of Assessor's charges.						
Repayment of expenses of damage to craft.						
Loan of dredger.						
Rents above Teddington.						
Foreshore receipts:						
Rents for accommodation.						
Fines for accommodation.						
Ballast licenses, royalty.						
Ballast licenses, eastward London Bridge.						
Ballast licenses, westward London Bridge.						
Ballast, royalty.						
Material raised from the bed by the dredgers.						
Sale of land above Teddington.						
Sale of premises at St. Martin's.						
Sundry receipts.						
Rent of No. 3, Savage Garden.						
Compensation received on account of No. 41, T. Square.						
Corporation of London for moving stone from Blackfriars pier.						
Transferred from capital account towards repairs Blackfriars pier.						
Received for sale of stock.						
6,261	1,524,219	5,502	1,069,894	20,832	3,191,449	

Coasting Trade Returns not published for these years.

service as shown above do not represent the increase of the trade of the Port of London so readily as would have been the case if the rates had compiled from the Returns presented to the House of Commons by the Registrar-General of Shipping.

and cleared OUTWARDS at the PORT of LONDON in the under-mentioned Years.

OUTWARDS.							YEAR.
Colonial and Foreign Trades.				Coasting Trade.			
British.		Foreign.		British.			
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.		
2,297	489,101	780	129,722	Coasting Trade Returns not published for these years.		1816	
2,504	511,516	907	143,339			1817	
2,780	565,930	2,008	269,585			1818	
2,415	490,071	1,143	184,960			1819	
2,399	499,739	789	122,505			1820	
2,300	480,555	511	94,899			1821	
2,182	444,372	533	108,139			1822	
2,165	482,925	818	164,293			1823	
1,999	460,956	1,630	275,469			1824	
2,136	482,096	1,540	286,706			1825	
2,149	487,544	1,486	214,110			1826	
2,450	542,700	1,567	239,272			1827	
2,956	632,788	1,156	184,080			1828	
3,245	666,310	1,393	230,287			1829	
2,739	578,774	1,273	213,267			1830	
3,100	653,596	1,512	272,529			1831	
2,727	584,758	940	166,080			1832	
2,687	581,362	1,097	182,798			1833	
2,840	600,421	1,327	226,630			1834	
2,884	630,910	1,092	197,491			1835	
2,964	662,445	1,444	257,120	1836			
2,908	666,314	1,557	236,608	1837			
3,294	785,547	1,684	272,413	1838			
3,364	801,331	2,359	357,597	1839			
3,364	810,678	2,116	340,917	1840			
3,195	772,386	1,852	292,276	11,832	1,081,530	1841	
3,044	740,313	1,525	262,034	12,113	1,111,602	1842	
3,140	778,994	1,472	263,839	12,045	1,120,698	1843	
3,247	781,156	1,978	327,054	12,621	1,158,225	1844	
3,326	825,744	2,262	360,622	12,410	1,141,692	1845	
3,381	857,135	2,415	381,773	12,117	1,104,020	1846	
3,940	1,033,716	2,998	477,218	11,705	1,052,324	1847	
3,491	953,616	2,642	391,021	10,959	1,010,797	1848	
3,767	948,504	2,869	416,542	10,715	971,676	1849	
3,470	907,429	3,053	477,254	9,701	954,276	1850	
3,500	923,460	3,329	650,795	9,386	997,884	1851	
3,418	960,405	3,599	683,455	9,517	1,010,197	1852	
3,807	1,060,408	4,954	946,684	9,286	984,484	1853	

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of VESSELS and of TONNAGE entered INWARDS

YEAR.	INWARDS.					
	Colonial and Foreign Trades.				Coasting Trade.	
	British.		Foreign.		British and Foreign.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1854	6,151	1,654,284	4,792	1,013,589	*20,328	3,155,412
1855	5,745	1,528,497	4,025	892,089	19,040	2,852,223
1856	6,164	1,699,428	3,758	945,860	18,989	2,923,550
1857	6,570	1,808,854	4,189	1,025,253	17,990	2,996,606
1858	6,804	1,888,261	4,368	1,073,048	17,538	2,951,037
1859	6,368	1,777,905	4,401	1,059,791	18,701	3,097,300
1860	6,320	1,828,911	4,857	1,152,499	18,365	3,154,561
1861	6,675	1,982,585	4,292	1,180,557	17,406	3,171,076
1862	7,113	2,152,661	4,542	1,194,419	17,295	3,143,524
1863	7,104	2,287,570	4,504	1,153,949	17,040	3,144,137
1864	7,094	2,296,413	4,112	1,063,369	15,184	2,976,167
1865	7,313	2,482,729	4,297	1,163,413	14,928	3,065,380
1866	7,901	2,763,429	3,818	1,071,239	14,015	3,021,406
1867	7,426	2,708,703	3,610	1,032,061	13,370	2,935,656
1868	7,430	2,717,876	3,850	1,102,439	13,134	2,827,175
1869	7,650	2,824,749	3,746	1,113,166	12,599	2,797,481
1870	7,590	2,985,496	3,419	1,103,870	12,798	2,849,872
1871	8,064	3,165,044	3,204	1,160,093	11,763	2,667,583
1872	7,829	3,035,534	3,670	1,290,702	11,028 With cargoes and in ballast.	2,514,794
1873	7,420	3,107,510	3,597	1,440,424	28,746	3,339,830
1874	7,710	3,255,450	3,792	1,507,552	32,345	3,574,406
1875	7,569	3,404,236	3,742	1,506,297	32,684	3,893,273
1876	7,801	3,618,201	3,800	1,670,499	33,220	3,921,025
1877	8,066	3,933,357	4,089	1,751,343	35,533	4,015,408
1878	7,461	3,706,346	3,922	1,638,955	36,345	4,071,172
1879	7,709	4,131,257	3,583	1,559,031	37,588	4,301,170
1880	7,758	4,450,981	3,562	1,519,410	38,584	4,483,830
1881	7,543	4,402,787	3,222	1,407,256	38,953	4,545,904
1882	7,730	4,608,798	3,324	1,521,229	39,797	4,556,035

* Foreign vessels admitted to the Coasting

Until the year 1873 vessels employed in the conveyance of the following articles, which are exempt from Coast Regulations, manure, bricks, chalk, chimney and flower pots and draining tiles and pipes made of clay, china and other clay, chippings of packages, pebbles, sand, slates, British quarried stone, straw, British tiles, British timber and wood intended for pit props and

and cleared OUTWARDS at the PORT of LONDON in the under-mentioned Years—*cont.*

OUTWARDS.							YEAR.
Colonial and Foreign Trades.				Coasting Trade.			
British.		Foreign.		British and Foreign.			
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.		
3,780	1,217,510	4,394	909,909	*8,886	934,849	1854	
3,979	1,204,887	3,501	743,812	8,483	878,182	1855	
4,091	1,307,900	3,292	808,670	9,059	976,232	1856	
4,082	1,269,293	3,757	874,591	8,726	1,026,095	1857	
3,908	1,299,447	3,713	923,203	8,548	1,016,267	1858	
3,992	1,261,954	4,018	961,302	9,092	1,076,265	1859	
4,061	1,314,346	4,280	980,287	8,818	1,077,004	1860	
4,739	1,431,257	3,710	997,049	8,083	1,061,365	1861	
4,314	1,514,671	3,862	993,854	8,147	1,060,112	1862	
4,464	1,656,949	3,703	933,872	8,290	1,123,584	1863	
4,416	1,578,169	3,280	843,252	7,801	1,068,334	1864	
4,474	1,646,359	3,619	981,450	8,035	1,121,864	1865	
4,518	1,718,664	3,134	875,445	7,627	1,129,958	1866	
4,278	1,695,139	2,915	841,016	7,755	1,130,474	1867	
4,406	1,763,083	3,169	937,369	8,173	1,181,126	1868	
5,093	2,069,343	3,087	914,597	8,731	1,152,100	1869	
5,137	2,114,749	2,775	912,167	9,125	1,203,592	1870	
5,607	2,313,834	2,762	1,009,454	9,879	1,279,474	1871	
5,068	2,225,660	3,025	1,076,105	10,482 With cargoes only.	1,316,741	1872	
5,364	2,393,940	3,247	1,303,073	10,284	1,278,683	1873	
5,521	2,607,887	3,360	1,340,449	9,882	1,247,548	1874	
5,384	2,626,057	3,169	1,289,125	9,264	1,318,534	1875	
5,529	2,835,354	3,269	1,429,042	9,611	1,369,148	1876	
5,486	2,961,461	3,477	1,460,412	9,564	1,358,844	1877	
5,281	2,897,456	3,501	1,491,608	9,981	1,403,918	1878	
5,283	3,001,929	3,279	1,429,992	9,790	1,378,058	1879	
5,335	3,204,513	3,206	1,402,128	10,088	1,418,296	1880	
5,307	3,273,957	2,774	1,204,303	10,470	1,453,715	1881	
5,388	3,319,052	2,924	1,326,599	11,579	1,475,319	1882	

* It has not been found practicable to keep any record of vessels clearing coastwise from London in Ballast.

Trade by the Act 17 Vict. cap. 5 (1854).

were omitted in the Coasting Trade, viz., coal ashes, soap ashes for manure, bairns for bakers' use, bones intended solely for granite, raw coprolites, faggots, live fish, flints picked off land, gravel, hay, iron ore and stone, kelp, lime, fresh meat, empty sleepers for railways.

LONDON: Printed by EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

THAMES RIVER (HUMAN CORPSES).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 31 March 1884 ;—for,

“ RETURN showing the Number of HUMAN CORPSES found in the THAMES within the Precincts of the CITY of LONDON and METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS during the Years 1882 and 1883 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 192, of Session 1882).”

Home Office, }
13 May 1884.

J. T. HIBBERT.

CITY OF LONDON POLICE.

RETURN showing the Number of HUMAN CORPSES found in the THAMES within the Precinct of the CITY of LONDON District during the Years 1882 and 1883.

Y E A R.	Number of Corpses found.			Results of Coroner's Inquest.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of Cases in which a Verdict of "Accidental Death" was given.	Number of Cases in which a Verdict of "Wilful Murder" was given.	Number of Cases in which a Verdict of "Felo-de-se" or "Suicide," &c., was given.	Number of Cases in which no Opinion was expressed as to the Cause of Death.
1882 - - - -	14	- -	14	2	- -	2	10
1883 - - - -	11	4	15	5	- -	4	6
TOTAL - - -	25	4	29	7	- -	6	16

City of London Police Office, }
15 April 1884.

James Fraser, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

THAMES RIVER (HUMAN CORPSES).

RETURN showing the Number of HUMAN CORPSES found in the THAMES within the Precincts of the CITY of LONDON and METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS during the Years 1882 and 1883 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 192, of Session 1882).

(*Baron Henry de Worms.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
20 May 1884.*

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II. - 19. 6. 84.

THAMES (POLLUTION).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 4 August 1884 ;—for,

“COPY or EXTRACTS of CORRESPONDENCE which has passed between the Secretary of State for the Home Department on the one hand, the Metropolitan Board of Works, the Authorities of the City of *London*, and others on the other, as to the POLLUTION of the RIVER THAMES by SEWAGE.”

(*Mr. Thorold Rogers.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 August 1884.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HENRY HANSARD AND SON,
PRINTERS TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

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Messrs. ADAM and CHARLES BLACK, of Edinburgh ;
Messrs. ALEXANDER THOM and Co., or Messrs. HODGES, FIGGIS, and Co., of Dublin.

COPY or EXTRACTS of CORRESPONDENCE which has passed between the Secretary of State for the Home Department on the one hand, the Metropolitan Board of Works, the Authorities of the City of *London*, and others on the other, as to the POLLUTION of the RIVER THAMES by SEWAGE.

— No. 1. —

The Town Clerk of London to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir,

Guildhall, E.C., 19 January 1882.

THE question of the pollution of the River Thames by sewage from the outfalls at Crossness and other places has recently been the subject of serious consideration by the Port of London Sanitary Committee of the Corporation, and, guided by personal inspection, and the results of a careful chemical analysis of the water of the river in the localities in question, they find that without doubt the state of the river at Crossness and Barking Creek (although in consequence of constant meteorological changes it must of necessity vary from time to time) is, from the great outpouring of sewage, always in a condition most unsanitary, exercising, in periods of drought and great heat, very prejudicial effect upon the public health; and bearing in mind the fact that the quantity of sewage has of late years enormously increased, and is constantly increasing, the Committee feel that the time has arrived when some decisive action should be taken in the matter, and they, therefore, deem it expedient to take the step, which, under the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1858, cap. 104, sect. 31, is open for adoption, and I am, therefore, instructed to urge upon you the extreme importance of immediate steps being taken towards remedying that which must be admitted to be a great and growing evil.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John B. Monckton.*

The Right Hon.

Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, M.P.,

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

— No. 2. —

Mr. *Godfrey Lushington* to the Town Clerk of London.

Sir,

Whitehall, 4 February 1882.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, submitting by desire of the Port of London Sanitary Committee of the Corporation of London their representation under the "Metropolis Local Management Act, 1858" (21 & 22 Vict. cap. 104), of the nuisances committed in the disposing under that Act of the sewage of the Metropolis, at its outfall into the River Thames at Crossness and Barking Creek, and I am to request that you will move the Committee to be so good as to furnish the Secretary of State with the evidence upon which their representation rests, in order that he may be in a position to call upon the Metropolitan Board of Works for their answer thereto.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Godfrey Lushington.*

The Town Clerk of London,
Guildhall, E.C.

— No. 3.—

The Town Clerk of London to Mr. *Godfrey Lushington*.

Sir,

Guildhall, E.C., 7 February 1882.

I HAVE had an opportunity to-day of laying your letter of the 4th instant (A. 12,786) before the Port of London Sanitary Committee, by whom I am instructed to lose no time in sending you, for the information of the Home Secretary, the enclosed Report, which will, it is thought, afford the fullest information on the very important subject it deals with. If the Home Secretary thinks I can in any way usefully supplement this, I shall be glad to do so.

I am, &c.

To Godfrey Lushington, Esq.,
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

(signed) *John B. Monckton*.

(Enclosure in No. 3.)

THAMES OUTFALLS.

REPORT to the Court of Common Council, from the Port Sanitary Committee.
Presented 15th December 1881.

ELLIS, Mayor.

A Common Council holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of
London, on Thursday, the 15th day of December 1881.

THE Port of London Sanitary Committee did this day deliver into this Court a report in writing under their hands, on the reference of the 6th October 1881, to inquire into the sanitary condition of the River Thames in the neighbourhood of Crossness and other outfalls, and to report what steps should be taken to remedy any existing evils thereat, with authority to confer with Her Majesty's Government thereon, and recommending that application be made to the Home Secretary to take action under the provisions of the 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104, s. 31; which was read.

Resolved,—That the consideration thereof be adjourned; and it is *Ordered*, that the report be printed, and a copy sent to every member of this Court.

Monckton.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the
City of London in Common Council assembled.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, of your Port of London Sanitary Committee, to whom on the 6th day of October 1881, it was referred to inquire into the sanitary condition of the River Thames in the neighbourhood of Crossness and other outfalls, and to report what steps should be taken to remedy any existing evils thereat, with authority to confer with Her Majesty's Government thereon, do certify that we have duly proceeded therein, and appointed a sub-committee, consisting of 18 members of your committee, to proceed down the

the river, and themselves take samples of the water at the points referred to in the reference, viz., at Crossness and other outfalls.

Our sub-committee have since reported to us that on the 23rd November and the 3rd December they proceeded to the points in question, inspecting on the former date and taking samples of the lower part of the river, viz., from Gravesend to Woolwich, and on the latter date of the upper part, viz., high as Teddington Lock. They then instructed our medical officer of health, Dr. Collingridge, to make analyses of the water obtained by them, and report fully thereon.

By direction of your committee they also instructed Dr. Collingridge to engage the services of Professor Wanklyn, to make independent analyses of the water in question.

The respective analyses of these gentlemen have been made, and reports thereon laid before and carefully considered by your committee, and are appended hereto for the information of your honourable Court.

In the minds of your committee there can be no doubt that the action of the Metropolitan Board of Works, under the Metropolis Local Management Act, in taking the sewage of the metropolis down the river to Crossness and Barking Creek has materially benefited the part of the Thames immediately adjacent to London, but equally without doubt the state of the river at these points, although being greatly affected by constant meteorological changes, it must of necessity vary from time to time, is in consequence of the great outpouring of sewage always in a condition most unsanitary, and that in hot weather, in times of drought and great heat, its very prejudicial effect upon the public health is obvious, and bearing in mind the fact that the quantity of sewage has of late years enormously increased, and is constantly increasing, your committee feel that the time has arrived when some definite action should be taken in the matter, and therefore after full consideration deem it expedient that the Corporation should avail itself of the step, which, by the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1858, c. 104, s. 31, appears open for it to adopt.

This section is as follows, viz.:—"It shall be lawful for one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, at his discretion, on representation or complaint made to him of any nuisance committed in or execution of any works, or in deodorising any sewage, or disposing of any sewage or refuse from sewers, or in any other manner under this Act, to cause inquiry to be made into the matter represented or complained of to him, and to direct such prosecutions, or to take such other proceedings as he may think fit, in order to insure the prevention or abatement of such nuisance as aforesaid," and we accordingly recommend that we should be authorised to apply to the Secretary of State, with the view, under this section of the Act, of remedying the evils complained of.

Your committee would here add, that as the Metropolitan Board of Works are about to expend the sum of 160,000 *l.* in enlarging the outfalls works both at Crossness and Barking, the recommendation of your committee should in our opinion be adopted by your honourable Court, and carried into effect at as early a date as possible.

All which we submit to the judgment of this honourable Court. Dated this 14th day of December 1881.

(signed)

Walter Low.

Edwd. W. Roberts.

John Crawford.

William Wallford.

Joseph Brindle.

O. H. Davis.

Fredk. H. Mitchell.

Charles D. Miller.

John Hy. Skilbeck.

Rob. W. Carden.

James Crispe.

Will. Jas. Scott.

J. Laidlaw Cross.

W. T. Gibson.

To the Chairman and Members of the Port Sanitary Committee.

Port Sanitary Offices, Greenwich, S.E.,
8 December 1881.

Mr. Chairman and Gentleman,

I BEG herewith to hand you, in a rough form, the results of the investigation of the sub-committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the river, and the analyses of samples of water taken by them. These analyses I have arranged in a tabular form in such a manner that they can be easily compared with one another, and also with one or two other well-known waters.

The condition of the Thames generally is naturally very different at this season from that in the summer.

This obviously depends upon several causes; in the first place the sewage itself contains a much larger amount of storm water; secondly, the river receives more water from the upland districts; and lastly, the effect of continued high temperature materially assists in the decomposition of organic matter.

Your Committee were of necessity then prepared to find the water in a better state than if the investigation had been carried on during the summer. The whole of the river has been inspected; the lower part, viz., from Gravesend to Woolwich, on 23rd November, and the upper part, as high as Teddington Lock, on 3rd December. Barking Creek was specially inspected on 20th December, and Bow Creek on 12th December.

On each occasion samples of water were taken at various points, and these submitted to careful analysis by your medical officer.

Some of them were also handed to Professor Wanklyn, with the object of obtaining an independent and therefore a confirmatory result.

The details of the analysis were found to agree fairly closely, with one exception, viz., the estimation of the total solids where there is a wide divergence. This is explained by the fact that Professor Wanklyn reduced these at a low red heat, while your medical officer employed a temperature under 212° Fahr.

The sample taken at Teddington shows the state in which the river water exists at the commencement of your jurisdiction.

It contains a very small amount of solids and chlorine, and a fairly small quantity of ammonia, and is described by Professor Wanklyn as "impure, but impurity probably of vegetable origin."

Thus at London Bridge, although the total solid residue is small (24·6 grains, according to Professor Wanklyn, and 38 grains in a gallon, according to your medical officer), still there is a large proportion of organic matter, and the water is clearly charged with sewage.

As the water is traced down it is found to gradually increase in impurity as it receives the sewage of riparian districts.

At the Metropolitan outfalls at Barking and Crossness this impurity becomes much more marked.

The worst specimen examined was the one taken at Barking on 23rd November when the tide was running down, and which is reported to contain about *one-fifth of its volume of sewage*. The Crossness, although very bad, is a great improvement on this.

Lower down still, owing to the enormous dilution, and the influence of oxidation, the river again becomes less foul, and a sample taken off Tilbury is said to be "practically uncontaminated with sewage." The series of results is an extremely interesting and instructive one, and show clearly the very great influence the outfalls have in polluting the stream.

It is an unfortunate point, however, that this effect has been so much exaggerated, inasmuch as the mere exaggeration weakens any argument in support of this view.

Whatever may be the result of analyses, and the inspection of the river at this season, there can, however, be no doubt with those who are in the habit of travelling on the Thames during the hot weather, as to the extremely foul state of its waters, and there is abundant evidence to show that at any rate some part (and that by no means a small one) of its offensiveness is due to the discharge of the sewage by the Metropolitan Board of Works.

And

And it is the more important to state this inasmuch as the amount of sewage is constantly increasing, as shown by the following table :—

SEWAGE discharged at OUTFALLS, 1869 to 1878 inclusive.

Rainfall.	Year.	GALLONS PER YEAR.	
		CROSSNESS.	BARKING.
27·93	1869 - - -	17,574,292,274	12,793,513,197
18·80	1870 - - -	16,678,226,567	14,633,751,920
26·44	1871 - - -	18,497,165,386	20,112,448,713
32·88	1872 - - -	22,281,418,356	23,137,747,554
24·31	1873 - - -	21,878,839,124	22,680,778,594
24·12	1874 - - -	20,544,185,537	22,610,777,770
29·28	1875 - - -	23,505,775,239	26,955,262,659
28·90	1876 - - -	22,370,124,831	27,751,403,034
29·26	1877 - - -	26,008,009,706	29,995,714,676
29·26	1878 - - -	27,317,822,594	30,177,765,147
271·27	10 years - - -	216,655,859,618	230,849,163,264
Average per year. 27·1		21,665,585,961	23,084,916,326
Average per diem. —		59,357,769	63,246,346

Together 122,604,115.

Showing an increase of about 14 per cent. in 10 years, with a practically uniform rainfall.

There can be no question, if one may judge by the literature of the subject, that the condition of the Thames has much improved since the Metropolitan Board of Works have carried the sewage down to Barking and Crossness, but the fact still remains that our mode of disposal by throwing it in our great water highway and polluting it to an enormous extent, is a disgrace to our vaunted civilisation.

But beyond the Board of Works is the question of the sewage of other riparian authorities.

The position of the Port Sanitary Committee with regard to this matter has at length been clearly defined. Legal opinion having been obtained, it is decided that they have no authority under the Rivers Pollution Act.

There can be no question about this decision, and the situation is certainly an anomalous one.

The Thames, the largest and certainly most important of all our rivers, is to remain the only exception to the law which rightly considers pollution of a stream as a serious offence.

True, other bodies have power to a certain extent, but these are so limited and hampered, as to be practically inoperative where most needed.

Later on this must become a question for serious consideration.

In order to show the extent of this riparian pollution, I append a list of foul outfalls.

Inasmuch as a large sum is to be shortly expended in constructing a new reservoir at the outfalls, it would certainly seem advisable that an inquiry by the Home Secretary should be urged upon him by this Committee before these works be undertaken.

Many riparian authorities and inhabitants are prepared to assist in any such proceeding, and abundant evidence is forthcoming as to the existence of a great and offensive nuisance.

I have, &c.

William Collingridge, M.B., S. Sc. Cert. Camb.,
Medical Officer of Health, Port of London.

LIST of FOUL OUTFALLS into THAMES within the Jurisdiction of Port Sanitary Authority.

1881.—NORTH SIDE.

District.	Number.	
Teddington - - - - -	—	
Twickenham - - - - -	6	
Isleworth - - - - -	11	
Brentford - - - - -	22	
Chiswick - - - - -	6	
Fullham - - - - -	21	
Chelsea - - - - -	—	
St. George's, Hanover-square - - - - -	2	
Westminster - - - - -	6	
Strand - - - - -	—	
City - - - - -	2	Jurisdiction of Metropolitan Board of Works.
Whitechapel - - - - -	3	
Limehouse - - - - -	20	
Poplar - - - - -	41	
West Ham - - - - -	14	
East Ham - - - - -	—	
Woolwich - - - - -	3	
Barking - - - - -	2	
Romford - - - - -	2	
Rainham - - - - -	2	
Grays Thurrock - - - - -	14	Port of Malden { No shore Port of Colchester { boundaries.
Chadwell - - - - -	1	
TOTAL - - -	187	

1881.—SOUTH SIDE.

District.	Number.	
Ham, Rural - - - - -	—	
Petersham and Ham - - - - -	—	
Richmond - - - - -	19	
Barnes - - - - -	33	
Wandsworth - - - - -	—	
Battersea - - - - -	7	
Lambeth - - - - -	2	
St. Saviour's, Southwark - - - - -	4	
St. John's and St. Olave's - - - - -	—	
Bermondsey - - - - -	—	
Rotherhithe - - - - -	19	Jurisdiction of Metropolitan Board.
Greenwich - - - - -	23	
Charlton - - - - -	1	
Woolwich - - - - -	13	
Plumstead - - - - -	1	
Erith - - - - -	12	
Dartford - - - - -	10	
Northfleet - - - - -	9	
Gravesend - - - - -	29	
Port of Rochester - - - - -	—	No shore boundaries.
Port of Faversham - - - - -	—	
Port of Ramsgate - - - - -	—	
TOTAL - - -	182	

ANALYSIS AND SUMMARY.

Above the Jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works :—										
North side	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
South side	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
Total - - -										97
Within the Jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works :—										
North side	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121
South side	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
Total - - -										191
Below the Jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works :—										
North side	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
South side	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Total - - -										81
GRAND TOTAL, Foul Outfalls opening into Port Sanitary Authority's District - - -										369

APPENDIX

ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF THAMES WATER, 1881.

Number.	Date.	P O S I T I O N.	Depth.	Time.	Wind.	Total Solid Residue, Grains per Gallon.		Chlorine, Grains per Gallons.	Parts per 1,000,000.		
						—	Loss on Ignition.		Free NH ₃ .	Alb. NH ₃ .	
1	3 December	Teddington Weir	About—	12.40	S.W.	*19.5	—	1.3	.14	.20	Professor Wanklyn High water London Bridge, 11.56 a.m.
2	"	"	3 feet	1.15	"	28	7	1.3	.2	1.5	
3	"	Richmond	"	12.40	"	24	8	1.2	—	—	
4	"	Chiswick	"	12.5	"	15	5	1.3	—	—	
5	"	Hammermith Bridge	"	12.0	"	15	6	1.4	—	—	
6	"	Westminster Bridge	"	11.5	"	58	44	1.6	—	—	
7	"	London Bridge	"	10.40	"	38	18	9.4	1.16	1.75	
8	"	"	"	"	"	*24.6	—	3.0	.24	.32	Professor Wanklyn Ditto, 6.4 p.m.
9	12 December	Bow Creek (head of Creek)	2 feet	3.35	S.S.W.	28	15	8	—	—	
10	"	" (West Ham Pumping Station)	2 ft. 6 in.	4.20	"	28	16	6	—	—	
11	"	Mouth of Creek	"	4.35	"	36	17	4	—	—	
12	23 November	North Woolwich	3 feet	4.45	N.S.W.	616	297	204	1.47	.22	Professor Wanklyn Ditto, 2.51 p.m.
13	"	"	"	4.50	"	*377	—	195	2.00	.20	
14	"	Barking	"	4.15	"	831	375	260	4.96	1.06	
15	"	"	"	4.20	"	*570	—	280	5.00	1.00	
16	20 December	" (Mouth of Creek)	"	11.5	"	45	40?	18.2	1.34	1.10	Professor Wanklyn Ditto, 1.5 p.m.
17	"	Barking Creek	"	11.15	N.W.	28	13	30.1	—	—	
18	"	Barking Town	"	1.5	"	33	14	14	.8	1.30	
19	23 November	Crossness	"	3.50	N.E.W.	1,076	507	340	9.10	.85	
20	"	"	"	4.0	"	*623	—	585	2.00	.60	Professor Wanklyn Ditto, 2.51 p.m.
21	"	Erith, 5 feet from Pier Head	"	3.20	"	1,757	825	585	—	—	
22	"	" Cornwall," inside Purfleet	"	3.0	"	2,568	479	607.5	.854	1.49	
23	"	Greenhithe, inside " Worcester "	"	2.30	"	1,704	496	712	—	—	
24	"	Grays, outside " Shaftesbury," 150 yards from.	"	2.15	"	2,153	778	810	1.4	.86	Professor Wanklyn Ditto, 2.51 p.m.
25	"	Gravesend, off Town Pier	"	1.40	"	2,425	925	846	.12	.148	
26	"	Off Tilbury, Mid Channel	"	1.30	"	2,843	763	984	.066	.09	
27	"	"	"	"	"	*1,780	—	940	.06	.08	
28	—	Sewage, from Crossness	—	—	—	57	21	18.3	—	—	Professor Wanklyn Ditto, 2.51 p.m.
29	—	Sewage from West Kent Outfall (filtered)	—	—	—	64	23	6.3	—	—	
—	—	London Water Supply	—	—	—	18.5	—	1.3	0.01	0.06	
						17.1	—	1.1	0.00	0.06	
—	—	—	—	—	—	26.5	—	2.1	.001	.002	

* The solids were dried at a temperature bordering upon a low red heat.

William Collingridge, M.B., S. Sc. Cert. Camb.,
Medical Officer of Health, Port of London.

REMARKS by Professor *Wanklyn* on Analysis of foregoing Samples.

No. 1 is impure, impurity probably of vegetable origin.

No. 8 is very impure, being apparently charged with sewage.

No. 27 is mixed sea and river water, and is practically uncontaminated with sewage.

Nos. 20, 15, and 13 are also mixtures of sea and river water contaminated with sewage, 15 more than 20, and 13 rather less so.

No. 15 is very largely contaminated, and contains about one-fifth of its volume of sewage.

J. Alfred Wanklyn, Laboratory, 7, Westminster Chambers.

— No. 4. —

Mr. *Godfrey Lushington* to the Clerk to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Sir,

Whitehall, 10 February 1882.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you herewith, to be laid before the Metropolitan Board of Works, a copy of a letter which he has received from the Town Clerk of London submitting, by desire of the Port of London Sanitary Committee of the Corporation of London, their representation, pursuant to Section 31 of the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1858 (21 & 22 Vict. c. 104), of the nuisance committed in the disposing under that Act of the sewage of the metropolis at the outfall of the sewers into the River Thames at Crossness and Barking Creek, together with a copy of the report dated the 14th December 1881 of the same Port Sanitary Committee to the Town Council of London, which, on reference to the Town Clerk, is declared to contain the grounds on which the representation has been made. And I am to request that you will move the Metropolitan Board of Works to favour the Secretary of State with their observations thereon.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Godfrey Lushington*.

The Clerk to the
Metropolitan Board of Works.

London, 19 Jan.
1882.

Report.
(See p. 3, No. 1.)

— No. 5. —

Mr. *Godfrey Lushington* to the Town Clerk of London.

Sir,

Whitehall, 10 February 1882.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, forwarding, by desire of the Port of London Sanitary Committee of the Corporation of London, a copy of their report of the 14th December 1881 to the Town Council, as affording the information requested by him of the grounds on which their representation under the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104, of the nuisance caused by the outfall of sewage into the Thames at Barking is based.

And I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Committee, that the Secretary of State has referred their representation, together with the above-mentioned report, to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and has requested the Board to furnish him with their observations thereon.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Godfrey Lushington*.

The Town Clerk of London.

— No. 6. —

The Clerk to the Metropolitan Board of Works to the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Metropolitan Board of Works, Spring Gardens, S.W.,

14 February 1882.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, transmitting copy of a letter from the Town Clerk of London, together with a copy of

of the report of the Port of London Sanitary Committee to the Town Council of London, with reference to the nuisance alleged to be committed in the disposing of the sewage of the metropolis at the outfall of the sewers into the Thames at Crossness and Barking Creek, and asking for the Board's observations thereon, and I have to inform you that it will be laid before the Board.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Wakefield,*
Clerk of the Board.

The Under Secretary of State
for the Home Department, Whitehall, S.W.

— No. 7. —

The Clerk to the Metropolitan Board of Works to the Under Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

Sir, Spring Gardens, S.W., 6 March 1882.
REFERRING to the letter addressed, by direction of the Secretary of State, to this Board on the 10th instant (No. A. 12,786—3), with a copy of a communication from the Town Clerk of London, as to nuisance alleged to have been committed in the disposing of the sewage of the metropolis at the outfalls at Crossness and Barking Creek, I am directed by the Works and General Purposes Committee, to whom the same has been referred, to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State, that they have considered it desirable to remit the matter to a Sub-Committee for inquiry, and that upon their report being presented, a reply will be sent with as little delay as possible.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Wakefield,*
Clerk of the Board.

The Under Secretary of State for the
Home Department.

— No. 8. —

The Town Clerk of London to the Secretary of State for the Home
Department.

“Pollution of the River Thames by Sewage.”

Sir, Guildhall, E.C., 29 March 1882.
REFERRING to your communication to me of the 10th ultimo (A. 12,786), in which you state that the representation of the Corporation made to you in my letter of the 19th January last, and also the report of the Port of London Sanitary Committee transmitted to you by me, at your request, on the 7th ult., have been referred to the Metropolitan Board of Works for their observations thereon, I shall be glad to know, for the information of the Committee, who meet on Tuesday next, whether you will now take action in the matter as contemplated by the statute.

I may state that considerable anxiety prevails on the subject in the neighbouring parishes.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John B. Monckton.*

The Secretary of State for
the Home Department, Whitehall, S.W.

— No. 9. —

Under Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Clerk of the
Metropolitan Board of Works.

Sir, Whitehall, 31 March 1882.
I AM directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you herewith, to be laid before the Metropolitan Board of Works, with reference to the letter to you from this Department of the 10th ult., copy of a letter from the Town Clerk of London, pressing, in behalf of the Port of London Sanitary Committee

London, 29 March
1882.

Whitehall, 31
March 1882.

of

of the Corporation, for information as to the action which the Secretary of State proposes to take in the matter of the Committee's formal representation of the nuisance produced by the Metropolitan Main Drainage at Crossness and Barking Creek, together with copy of the reply addressed to the Town Clerk this day, by direction of the Secretary of State.

The Clerk to the Metropolitan
Board of Works.

I am, &c.
(signed) *A. F. O. Liddell.*

— No. 10. —

The Clerk to the Metropolitan Board of Works to the Under Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

Sir,

Spring Gardens, S.W., 4 April 1882.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Town Clerk of London asking whether the Secretary of State will take action upon the representation made to him by the Port of London Sanitary Committee, a copy of which you sent to the Board on the 10th February last.

The representation is to the effect that the discharge of sewage into the Thames from the metropolitan outfalls is productive of injury to the public health, and the Secretary of State is asked to take the action prescribed by the 31st section of the Act of 1858, known as the Main Drainage Act, that is to say, to cause inquiry to be made, and to take such other proceedings as he may think fit.

The Board is not yet in a position to make a complete reply to the Secretary of State on the allegations put forward by the Port of London Sanitary Committee. It would wish to continue the investigations it is now making during the time when hot weather prevails, and when the state of the river is alleged to be at its worst. So far as the Board's recent examinations have gone, however, they point to the same result as has followed on all previous investigations, that is to say, that the statements with respect to the polluted condition of the river, and the effect on the public health are, if not totally unfounded, greatly exaggerated.

That the water of the Thames is not so pure as could be wished may be admitted without hesitation, but there are other sources of pollution than the metropolitan sewage outfalls, which would go far to account for the conditions which give rise to complaint.

The Board confidently expects that the further information to be obtained will but confirm the view which at present the Board has every reason to hold, that the sewage outfalls cannot be charged with such a pollution of the Thames as to cause serious nuisance or any injury to public health.

The Under Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Wakefield,*
Clerk of the Board.

— No. 11. —

Mr. *Godfrey Lushington* to the Clerk to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Sir,

Whitehall, 19 April 1882.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant explaining, by desire of the Metropolitan Board of Works, in reply to his inquiry, the reasons of the delay which has taken place in reporting on a formal complaint submitted by the Corporation of London

to this Department of the pollution of the River Thames by the outfall sewers at Crossness and Barking Creek, and referred to the Board for observations.

And I am to request that you will point out to the Board that the question has now been under their consideration since the 10th February last, and that it is necessary that the Secretary of State should be in a position to come to a decision upon it, and that you will inform the Board that the Secretary of State must request a definite answer within a fortnight from this date upon the subject in question.

I am at the same time to transmit herewith, to be laid before the Board, a copy of a Memorial addressed to the Prime Minister from persons interested in the lower waters of the River Thames complaining of their pollution by the influx of metropolitan sewage, together with a Memorandum of tests stated to have been taken to show the actual state of the river where it is affected by the sewage.

Memorial.
(See p. 38, Enclosure
1, in No. 15.)

Memorandum.
(See p. 44, Enclosure
2, in No. 15.)

The Clerk to the
Metropolitan Board of Works.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Godfrey Lushington.*

— No. 12. —

The Clerk to the Metropolitan Board of Works to the Under Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

Sir,

Spring Gardens, S.W., 22 April 1882.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, and inclosures, with reference to the alleged pollution of the River Thames by the outfall sewers at Crossness and Barking Creek; and to inform you that your communication was laid before the Board yesterday, and referred to the Works and General Purposes Committee for consideration.

The Under Secretary of State
for the Home Department, Whitehall, S.W.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Wakefield,*
Clerk of the Board.

— No. 13. —

The Clerk to the Metropolitan Board of Works to the Under Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

Sir,

Spring Gardens, S.W., 27 April 1882.

ADVERTING to the Home Secretary's letter of the 19th instant, with respect to the complaint of the Corporation of London as to the state of the Thames, and to the request that a definite reply might be given within a fortnight from the date of the same, namely, on the 3rd of May, I have to point out the difficulty which the Board will have in complying strictly with that request.

I may state that the letter which was received on the 20th instant, was laid before the Board on the 21st, and then referred to the Works Committee for report. That Committee considered the letter on the 24th, and directed their officers to bring up such information to them on the 1st May as would enable them to report to the Board on the 5th of May, when it is hoped that an answer will be directed to be sent to the Home Secretary. Under these circumstances I am to request that the Home Secretary will be good enough to accept the later date of the 5th May for the reply, as a practical compliance by the Board with his request.

The Under Secretary of State for the
Home Department.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Wakefield,*
Clerk of the Board.

— No. 14. —

The Clerk to the Metropolitan Board of Works to the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir,

Spring Gardens, S.W., 5 May 1882.

REFERRING to Mr. Lushington's letter of the 19th April, in which he requests that the Board will give the Secretary of State a definite answer within a fortnight with respect to the alleged pollution of the River Thames by the sewage from the Metropolitan outfalls, I am to state that the Board still thinks some further delay desirable to enable it to continue through the summer months, when the process of decomposition is more rapid, the tests of the condition of the water, as unless this be done it may be alleged that the Board's tests do not fairly represent the condition of the river.

The memorandum of tests forwarded by the Home Office consists of extracts from various newspapers, commencing with one from the "Times" of 24th October 1878, which records the opinion of the officers of the Woolwich Local Board that the passengers of the "Princess Alice" who were drowned were caused to vomit by the intolerably nauseous smells and state of the water.

In support of this allegation the quantity of organic matter in various samples of river water is quoted as affording evidence of the presence of sewage. One sample was taken 50 feet from the Northern Outfall Sewer whilst the sewage was running out of it, and another 20 feet from the Southern Outfall whilst it was also discharging, and the remark is made that the water was of a very offensive character. A report was made by the Board's consulting chemist in answer to these and other similar allegations, and a copy of this I am directed to forward for the Secretary of State's information. Subsequently, by direction of the Board, samples of the water were taken at various points from London Bridge to Erith, and the bed of the river near where the "Princess Alice" sank was examined, and found to consist of clean gravel. Several persons drank of the water, and found it free from taste or smell, the tide at the time being in the same condition as it was when the "Princess Alice" was wrecked.

It would not be possible in the short time named by the Secretary of State to answer the allegations contained in the memorandum *seriatim*. But many of them, particularly those relating to the quantity of sewage discharged from the outfalls, and its relation to the volume of the tidal water, were answered in the course of the inquiry held before Sir Charles Hartley, Sir Frederick Bramwell, and Captain Galton, on the alleged silting up of the Thames. The evidence then given, which has been printed by Order of the House of Commons, is worthy of the attention of the Home Secretary.

I am further to state that the Board, guided by the opinions of men of science whom it has consulted, denies the allegations as set out in the Memorial and Memorandum forwarded to him.

Another fact of which the Secretary of State should be informed is, that the enlargement of the reservoir works at the outfalls which the Board proposes to carry out, will have the effect of more completely confining the discharge of sewage to the period of the ebb-tide, when it becomes so diluted by the immense volume of tidal water before it reaches any place where the banks are inhabited, that its presence in the water ceases to be capable of being detected by ordinary observation.

To prevent the flow of the rain water falling upon the Metropolis from flowing into the Thames is impracticable. To separate it from the sewage would involve the re-draining of every house in London, and the construction of new sewers in every street. Pumping establishments would also have to be erected in various parts of the Metropolis, and to attempt to deodorise the sewage at the outfalls by any known process would involve a wasteful expenditure, and be accompanied by serious objections without producing adequate advantages.

The Board is still of opinion that it would greatly aid the more complete investigation of the subject, if any inquiry which may be determined upon could be postponed until the month of October, so that samples might be taken from the river during the hot months of July and August, and the Board again submits this suggestion for the consideration of the Secretary of State.

I am, &c.

The Under Secretary of State for the
Home Department, Whitehall.

(signed) J. Wakefield,
Clerk of the Board.

(Enclosure in No 14.)

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

REPORTS by Sir *J. W. Bazalgette*, C.B., and Messrs. *Law* and *Chatterton*, Civil Engineers, and by *T. W. Keates*, Esq., and Dr. *Dupré*, F.R.S., upon the Condition of the RIVER THAMES, with reference to certain Allegations contained in a Report, dated 15th October 1877, by Captain *Calver*, R.N., F.R.S., to the CONSERVATORS of the RIVER THAMES.

Gentlemen,

Spring Gardens, 15 April 1878.

A REPORT having been made by Captain Calver to the Conservators of the River Thames, under date of the 15th of October 1877, upon "The Discharge of Metropolitan Sewage into the River Thames, at Barking Creek and Crossness," printed copies of which were forwarded to your Board by the Conservators, and immediately afterwards extensively circulated and commented upon by the public press, we received instructions from your Board to examine into the allegations therein contained; and we beg leave now to lay before you the following Report as the result of such examination.

When it is considered that the Report in question purports to be, not the exaggerated statements of an advocate, but the calm and deliberate conclusions of a scientific man, upon a matter involving the most serious and vital interests, adopted and circulated with the authority of a responsible public body, it is impossible to overrate the grave importance which attaches to such statements as we find therein contained, namely, that,—

"As matters now stand, the metropolitan sewage discharge has reproduced in mid-Thames, in an aggravated form, a nuisance which was felt to be unbearable in the upper portion of the river. * * *

*Captain Calver's
Report, p. 48.)

"The only difference now is, that the nuisance, which was formerly brought down to London by the ebb, is now carried up to London by the flood.*

"That the present channel in mid-Thames is through banks of foetid matter, that the water in the channel is loaded with material in a state of putrescence, and that it daily oscillates within the metropolitan area, with its teeming population, and contaminates the atmosphere.†

† *Ib.* p. 47.

"That a vast mass of polluted water, 8 miles long, 750 yards wide, and 4½ feet deep, charged with offensive matter, both fluid and solid, moves up and down the channel four times daily between Gravesend and near to Blackwall, dropping its solid burden wherever a reduction in the rate of the current, or still water, may favour deposit."‡

‡ *Ib.* p. 22.

Many statements of similar import, and expressed in the same positive manner, are scattered throughout the Report, and the general conclusions are summed up in the following terms:—

"1. Unquestioned documentary evidence shows that foul and offensive accretions have recently formed within the channel of the Thames.

"2. That a material portion of these accumulations are in the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolitan sewage outfalls, and that they have formed since the outfall's came into operation.

"3. That careful analyses show a perfect identity to exist between the constituents of the recently-formed mud and those of the metropolitan sewage.

"4. That the sewage discharged at Barking Creek and Crossness contains matter in sufficient quantity to account for the mass of the new formations.

"5. That the character of the tidal streams in the neighbourhood of the outfalls as to direction and force is the effective cause of such accumulation.

"6. That

"6. That the increase of soil in Woolwich Reach, and elsewhere above the outfalls, has been derived from the sewage discharge, and that the operation of accretion has been effected by the superior disturbing and transporting power of the flood-stream, aided by the peculiar character of the suspended material.

"7, and lastly. That some statements connected with current action, and the purification of sewage after discharge, brought forward in support of the system of sewage discharge at the metropolitan outfalls, are not tenable."*

*Captain Calver's Report, p. 48.

In approaching the subject the first difficulty which we felt was the generality and vagueness of these statements, and the insufficiency of the facts upon which they were founded to warrant such conclusions being drawn.

Had specific facts been stated, or the exact localities where deposits had taken place been defined, we could have examined such facts and localities; but, in the absence of any such information, it became necessary for us to examine the condition of the whole tidal course of the river, and to obtain such full and conclusive evidence as should leave no room for doubt; and we therefore had samples of mud collected from the banks of the river at various points between Erith and Isleworth.

As regards the water, knowing that its condition is constantly varying under the influence of ever-changing circumstances, we were conscious of the serious errors which must be the result of drawing general conclusions from single examples, and we had nearly 400 samples taken on the same day, under similar conditions, at various points of the river between Yantlet Creek and Teddington above the weir.

These samples we submitted to Mr. Keates and Dr. Dupré for their examination and analysis, and the result is contained in their report, dated 13th April, which we append hereto.

In order to simplify the subject as far as possible we propose to direct our inquiry to the following points, namely:—

1. Whether there is any evidence that foul and offensive accretions have formed within the channel of the Thames since the metropolitan sewage outfalls came into operation.
2. Whether careful analyses do show a perfect identity between the constituents of the Thames mud and those of the metropolitan sewage.
3. Whether it is true that the sewage discharged at Barking and Crossness does work its way upwards, and cause the same pollution of the Thames within and above the metropolitan area, as formerly existed.
4. As to the actual quantity of solid matter contained in the sewage discharged into the Thames at Barking and Crossness, and whether it is sufficient to produce any sensible deposit in the bed of the river, and as to the real cause of such deposit.

As to the Recent Formation of Foul and Offensive Accretions.

Captain Calver states that "unquestioned documentary evidence exists which shows that foul and offensive accretions have recently formed within the channel of the Thames;" but, as he does not produce any such evidence, we are unable either to verify or to refute it.

There are three places specifically named as those where accretion has taken place since the discharge of the sewage at Barking and Crossness commenced, namely, the portion of the river from Ware Point to Jennings Point, Woolwich Reach, and the southern shore of the river between Waterloo and Vauxhall Bridges; and we will consider these separately.

First, as to the alleged deposit in the bed of the river between Ware Point and Jennings Point, a table is given by Captain Calver at page 7 of his report, showing the changes which have periodically occurred in this portion of the river from 1832 to 1876.

We have most carefully examined the figures given in this tabular statement, and we fail to see anything which goes to prove an accretion, either from the sewage or from any other cause.

What it really does prove are the following two facts, namely, —

1. That this portion of the river is subject to frequent changes in the form of its bed.
2. That since the year 1861 the capacity of the channel, so far from having been diminished, has been increased by 1,208,368 cubic yards.

As to the first point, we would observe that no direct conclusion can be drawn from the figures given in the table as to the amount of the changes which have taken place in this part of the river from natural causes; because no information is given as to what amount has been from time to time removed by dredging. Mr. Leach has stated that previous to 1869 “that part of the river was dredged very extensively by Trinity dredgers.” And the Conservators, in their General Report for the year 1863, state that they had “commenced the removal of a shoal situated nearly in mid-stream off Dagenham.”

Consequently the comparison sought to be made between the rate of increase in the capacity of this portion of the river in the 30 years previous to 1861 and that in the 15 subsequent years, has no value or significance whatever

That this portion of the river has always been liable to variations in its bed from natural causes, was stated by Mr. Leach in his evidence before the Commission on the Main Drainage in 1857. And when it is considered that the transverse sectional area of the river, taken at half-tide, off the Crossness outfall, has been increased by the removal of shoals from 4,020 square yards to 6,290 square yards, being an increase of $56\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; or, in other words, when it is considered that the velocity of the tide (which experience had shown to be insufficient to maintain the channel) has been further diminished by no less than 36 per cent., it would be no matter for surprise if the river in this part of its course should be even more liable to partial deposits forming upon the banks than it was formerly.

But Captain Burstall, in his evidence before Mr. Rawlinson in 1869, stated that no such accumulation had taken place in the main channel of the river, and Mr. Rawlinson reported, as the result of his investigation, that the main channel of the Thames in this reach had not been reduced in depth of water by sewage *detritus*, and the figures given by Captain Calver prove that, so far from any such shoaling having taking place, the capacity of the channel (although subject to periodical variations) has actually increased by 1,208,368 cubic yards since the year 1861; that is to say, during the period that the sewage has been discharged at this part of the river.

A reference to the sections given in the Appendix, which show the comparative depths of the river in the years 1861, 1867, and 1876, confirm the statements of Captain Calver, that a considerable improvement in the main channel of the river, from Barking to Crossness, has taken place since 1861, the metropolitan outfalls having been opened since about the year 1863. It is obvious, therefore, that it is a misapprehension to suppose that it has ever been seriously contended that the capacity of the channel in this reach has been silting up; on the contrary, it is admitted on all sides that it is gradually improving.

The next point where deposit is alleged to have taken place is Woolwich Reach, and in this case the same observations apply as in the former. Captain Bullock, in giving evidence before a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1836, stated that the part of the river most affected by obstructions was Woolwich Reach, and that it had cost the Government nearly 100,000 *l.* to remove the mud at the dockyard wall, chiefly caused by a projection at Long's Wharf; and he further stated that, notwithstanding the removal of this wharf, the state of the river in 1836 was as bad as ever, and that it would cause as much expense again to get the mud away.

And this is confirmed by an article in the “Nautical Magazine” for July 1840, to the following effect:—“It is a remarkable fact that notwithstanding the enormous sum of 125,000 *l.* was employed in dredging the River Thames off Woolwich between the years 1808 and 1816, the river is now in as bad a state as ever, and the mud and silt is accumulating instead of decreasing; in 1816 alone as much as 29,000 *l.* was thus expended, and the sum amounts on an average to 16,000 *l.* per annum to such little purpose.” This refers to the period when the London sewage was not discharged into the Thames.

Here, again, by the removal of shoals the transverse sectional area of the river

river at half-tide level, has been increased from 2,710 square yards to 3,255 square yards, being an increase of 20 per cent. since 1832; and a corresponding decrease has been produced in the velocity of the tidal stream.

We must also call attention to the fact that the Chartered Gas Company has erected a pier at Beckton, not more than 500 yards above the northern outfall, which projects considerably into the tideway, and which Sir John Hawkshaw and Mr. Bidder both agreed, when examined in 1858, would cause a deposit to take place in that part of the river.

Under such circumstances it is obviously impossible to draw the conclusion which Captain Calver suggests, that because mud is found in this portion of the river, therefore it came from the metropolitan sewers; for it is seen that mud always has accumulated in these localities, even when no sewage was turned into the river, and when the tidal scour was much greater than it now is.

As regards the accumulation of mud in the upper part of the river, he proceeds to state that Mr. Leach reported, in December 1871, "That a deposition of 7 feet 9 inches of mud had formed between the upper end of the Southern Embankment and the White Hart Drawdock, Lambeth; that another bank of mud 100 feet wide and 6 feet thick, occupied the river frontage of St. Thomas's Hospital, a space which had previously been deepened by dredging; that another deposit 9 feet thick between the King's Arms Stairs and Charing Cross railway bridge, had accumulated since the previous month of July; and lastly, that another muddy bank of nearly equal thickness extended between Charing Cross and Waterloo Bridges.

Captain Calver's
Report, p. 9.

Now it is obvious that the deposits of mud above referred to, and which appear to have accumulated in a few months' time (and the material portion of which he admits have since disappeared), could not have resulted from sewage discharged into the river upon the ebb tide at a point no less than 14½ miles lower down the stream.

The fact is that the deposits referred to in front of St. Thomas's Hospital, and in the neighbourhood of the White Hart Dock, were the natural result of the altered *régime* of this part of the river, produced by the enlargement of the transverse sectional area of the river at this place, and the obstruction offered to the stream by the raised approach to the dock in question.

Furthermore, this part of the river has always been subject to these accumulations of mud; in 1850 Messrs. Walker and Burgess reported "that a rapid accumulation of mud is unexpectedly taking place in the river where lately deepened, opposite to the New Palace at Westminster." And in the General Report of the Conservators for 1859, it is stated that the irregularities in the front of Lambeth Palace formed receptacles for large quantities of mud, and that they had filled up these irregularities "with clean gravel, with the intention of trying whether by the formation of the shore to an uniform inclination, the deposit of mud might be prevented."

Thus far we have inquired what proofs have been produced to show that any recent accretions which can in any way be traced to the sewage discharged at Barking and Crossness have been formed in the channel of the Thames, and we have shown that there is a total absence of any such proof.

We now proceed to inquire whether careful analyses do show a perfect identity between the constituents of the Thames mud and those of the metropolitan sewage.

As to the Identity of Thames Mud and Sewage Mud.

The alleged fact of the "perfect identity" in the constituents of the sewage mud and those of the Thames mud is the most important link in the chain of evidence by which it is endeavoured to establish the fact that the mud in the river is derived from the sewage discharged at the metropolitan outfalls. It is the foundation of the whole fabric of the report; if this supposed identity does not exist, then the whole of Captain Calver's argument falls to the ground. It is therefore very necessary to examine upon what grounds this alleged identity rests.

He endeavours to establish this "perfect identity" by a tabular statement on page 18 of his report, which he describes as embracing "a comparison of the constituents of Thames mud, sewage mud, and Thames water."

Now upon referring to the report, in order to see under what circumstances

this sample of alleged sewage mud was taken, so that we may be sure that its composition (which is to be the crucial test of its identity with the Thames mud) fairly represents the average composition of the mud actually discharged from the outfalls, we find that this alleged sample of sewage mud was never in any sewer, and was never even in contact with any sewage, being neither more nor less than street mud which had been deposited in one of the gully-holes in Queen Victoria-street. Instead, therefore, of being a sample of that which had been conveyed by the sewers and discharged into the Thames at the outfalls, it is a sample of that which had been collected and carefully excluded from the sewers by means of the catch-pit of the gully-hole, and so prevented from finding its way into the sewers at all. Seriously speaking, Captain Calver might just as well have taken a sample of mud from a street a hundred miles from London.

Having before him the analyses of real sewage mud as actually discharged into the Thames from the northern outfall (which he has given in detail at p. 16), it appears difficult to explain why he did not make this the basis of his comparison.

The sewage as thus discharged was obviously the thing, and the only thing which had to be dealt with, and yet the actual sewage mud as delivered into the river has been put on one side, and a sample of mud obtained from one of the London streets, which had never reached either the sewers or the Thames under any circumstances whatever?

From the following Table it will be perceived that the actual sewage mud bore no resemblance whatever in the proportions of its constituents to the road *detritus* which had been taken out of the gully-hole in Queen Victoria-street?

	Organic Matter.	Mineral Matters.
Mud from gully-hole - - - - -	13.36	86.64
Mud from sewage outfall, sample No. 1 - - -	34.48	65.52
Ditto - - ditto - - No. 2 - - -	69.30	30.70
Mean of two samples of sewage mud - - -	51.89	48.11

So far as regards the sewage mud. Let us next inquire how far the figures in the tables fairly represent the composition of the Thames mud. The only samples of which we possess the details are those from near the outfalls in 1875, and the average per-centage of organic matter in which is given as 10.97, the per-centage of organic matter being taken by Captain Calver as the test of identity.

Upon referring to the analyses of these samples made by Dr. Letheby, we find the per-centage of organic matter contained in each to have been as under, namely:—

No. 1 - - - 9.39	No. 6 - - - 1.66	No. 10 - - - 10.89
„ 2 - - - 0.85	„ 7 - - - 10.32	„ 11 - - - 9.30
„ 3 - - - 8.16	„ 8 - - - 11.67	„ 12 - - - 8.15
„ 4 - - - 40.91	„ 9 - - - 13.51	„ 13 - - - 8.88
„ 5 - - - 8.87		

From this table it is perfectly obvious that no conclusion can possibly be true which is founded upon the supposed “perfect identity” of quantities which vary from 0.85 to 40.91.

The method of comparing “averages,” here adopted, is one which would enable a person to prove the “perfect identity” of any quantities, however dissimilar they might really be.

We do not possess the means of pointing out the departures from the “average,” in the case of the 16 samples taken in 1876, or of those taken in 1877; but bearing in mind that we are told that in each case the constituents varied with the locality, we may fairly assume that the variations in the samples of 1875 fairly represent those in the other 32; and we would ask, how is it conceivable that any person could have suggested that the “perfect identity” of these samples proves them to have had a common origin?

To

To sum up the whole matter, seeing that the sewage mud actually discharged from the outfalls contained from 35 to 70 per cent. of organic matter, while the average percentages of organic matter in the river mud varied from 10·97 to 15·00 per cent., and the actual percentages from 0·85 to 40·91; seeing this, how can the statement be explained "that careful analyses show a perfect identity to exist between the constituents of the recently formed mud and those of the Metropolitan sewage?"

As to the Sewage working its Way upwards.

Captain Calver states "that it matters not whether the sewage be sent into the river at low water at London, or at high water at Barking Creek and Crossness, for the result is one and the same, the matter from the sewers will work its way upward and form accumulations above the outfalls, both in the bed and along the sides of the channel."

He, however, concurs in the universally-accepted truth that, owing to the combined effect of the greater volume of the ebbing waters over those of the flood tide, and the downward inclination of the river's bed, matters held in suspension are carried downwards and ultimately delivered into the sea.

In a work published by him, entitled "The Conservation and Improvement of Tidal Rivers," he says: "The main channels follow the same rule by conforming to the direction of the ebbing water, proving very distinctly the decided preponderance of the power of the ebb over that of the flood." And again: "We have now shown that the supply of matter is from the interior, and that the strength of the ebb to discharge it is greater than that of the flood to return it; and the theory cannot be correct which assumes that the deposit is from the sea and not from land water, without nature reverses her law of relative power, and makes the weaker agent in effect the stronger." And in the Report under consideration, he says: "It is quite true that wherever the bottom soil of a river consists of light and inadhesive materials, the permanent direction of their movement is downward; they are, in short, under the control of the preponderating scour of the ebb, aided by the decline of the river bed, and it is by these means that rivers are able to discharge their detritus into the sea."

In the above passages Captain Calver distinctly admits both the "preponderating scour" and the greater "strength of the ebb to discharge." But we find the following expressions in his report, namely, "Mud in this semi-fluid state exposed to current action could not remain quiescent, but would be carried upwards by the flood; its place being afterwards supplied by a fresh deposit of material from below." "The upper part of the river has been troubled by accumulations which, as will be shown, must necessarily have been conveyed upwards by the flood-stream." "Another point which has a direct bearing upon this section of the case is, the superior carrying-power of the flood-stream over that of the ebb, a fact very distinctly brought out in the Analytical Returns." "It will not escape observation that Dr. Letheby, in accounting for the greater amount of suspended matters in the flood-stream, attributes it to the time of discharge, whereas, in fact, it is due to the superior disturbing and transporting power of the flood-stream." "The operation of accretion has been effected by the superior disturbing and transporting power of the flood-stream."

These two series of statements are diametrically opposite and contradictory. Captain Calver, while freely admitting that it is a law of nature that the ebb is stronger than the flood, and that nature cannot reverse her laws, contents himself by stating that she does so in the case of the Thames, where (notwithstanding the drainage from upwards of 5,000 square miles of country), he declares that the power of the flood exceeds that of the ebb, without offering the slightest explanation to account for what he himself admits to be a reversal of the laws of nature!

We can only say that, in the absence of such explanation, we decline to admit the truth of the statement, and equally we refuse to admit the truth of the statement based upon it, namely, that the sewage discharged at Barking and Crossness is carried upwards to pollute the upper tidal portion of the Thames.

But he gives another cause to account for his alleged statement that the

sewage works its way upwards, which is so remarkable and incomprehensible, that we prefer to quote in his exact words those passages in which he refers to it.

At p. 34, he says, "The matter carried up by the flood falls and sticks sufficiently to render it independent of the next recurrence of the downward scour, and it is, in consequence, moved up afterwards along the channel stage by stage."

He goes on to quote from a former report of his own, in which he states that "the comparatively pure water which formerly filled the upper reaches of the tidal Thames, say from Kew to Twickenham, has been replaced by water charged with matter more or less offensive." And he proceeds to explain that "the sole cause is found in the peculiar character of the accreting matter," namely, the "adhesive property of the sewage sludge." In order to distinguish this very "peculiar," and up to this time unknown, property of sewage mud, he has introduced the new term of "stickability."

We have applied our minds to this, as Captain Calver calls it, most "instructive" subject, but to us it appears inexplicable why the mud should only stick during the ebb tide, and not during the flood. We cannot comprehend why "stickability" should only come into play while the tide runs in one direction, and become inert, when it runs in the opposite. We think that some further explanation of this very "peculiar" property is necessary.

In the meanwhile, however, we cannot admit the facts as stated by him to be true. As regards the statement that the water of the upper reaches of the tidal Thames is more charged than formerly with offensive matter, we have his own testimony to the contrary. In the previous report already referred to, which he made, in conjunction with Sir John Coode, in 1873, upon the proposal to place a weir in the river near Brentford, speaking as to the offensive and unhealthy character of the deposit in this part of the river, he says: "The nuisance is only occasional; the past summer left nothing to complain of, on account of the diluting effect of a moderate addition to the ordinary land discharge, and the evil is in progress of abatement, as was stated by Mr. Beard, the Inspector of Nuisances at Richmond, whose opinion is entitled to much weight, as he had known the river for 35 years. He gave very distinct evidence upon this point before the Rivers' Pollution Commission, on the 19th May 1865. He said, in substance, that before the sewage was taken away from London, very high tides took it up to Richmond, spread it over the banks and foreshore, and then the smell was very offensive, but he had not found that recently; the water was much clearer, &c. &c. In order to show what has been effected within the last two or three years, and what still remains to be done in the way of diminution of sewage discharge into the Thames from the Metropolis—to show the amelioration in the condition of the river which has ensued, and the further improvement which will ere long take place—we may state the following facts:" and then follows a statement as to the Metropolitan sewage recently excluded from the river, which we need not quote.

A comparison of the results of the analyses of Dr. Dupré and Mr. Keates, of the samples of Thames water and mud recently taken with those of Drs. Odling, Letheby, Hoffman, and Witt, in 1857 and 1858, leads to the same result, as is shown in the following table, giving the number of grains held in suspension in a gallon of the water taken in mid-stream at the places named:

LOCALITY.	Total Matter.		Organic Matter.	
	In 1857 and 1858.	In 1878.	In 1857 and 1858.	In 1878.
Kew Bridge - - -	2.33	0.65	0.71	0.27
Westminster Bridge - -	3.26	0.91	0.73	0.14
London Bridge - - -	4.43	1.99	1.05	0.02
Greenwich - - -	4.62	2.80	1.11	0.42
Barking Reach - - -	6.90	3.29	0.75	0.50
Greenhithe - - -	14.05	1.87	1.50	0.33
Gravesend - - -	17.40	3.38	2.00	0.68

From

From the above it will be seen that, without a single exception, the whole length of the Thames, from Kew to Gravesend, has greatly improved in purity.

It is quite true that, by a peculiar mode of grouping and selecting, it is made to appear, in the tabular statements given at p. 42 of Captain Calver's Report, that the quantity of organic matter in Thames water and mud has progressively increased from 1·043 grains per gallon in 1858, to 4·590 grains in 1877, as regards the water; and from 9·56 per cent. in 1858, to 15·00 per cent. in 1867, as regards the mud; but the following figures, taken from the table given at p. 18 of the same Report, prove the very reverse, and show that the average percentage of organic matter in the Thames mud has diminished from 15·00 per cent. in 1867, to 11·60 per cent. in 1877.

LOCALITY.	Year.	Average Percentage of Organic Matter.
From near to Outfalls. - - - - -	1867	15·00
" " - - - - -	1868	14·19
Woolwich Reach - - - - -	1873	11·62
Near Outfalls - - - - -	1875	10·97
From Woolwich to Outfalls. - - - - -	1876	11·93
" " - - - - -	1877	11·60

It must here be observed that whilst, as regards the water, he has compared 1858 with 1877, he has, as regards the mud, compared 1858 with 1867, although he had before him the results which would have enabled him to compare the mud during the same period as the water. But such a comparison would have disproved his own statement.

Before leaving this part of the subject we would point out that the sewage mud, as a matter of fact, actually does possess the two properties which Captain Calver states to be those which insure its being carried downwards to the sea. At p. 34 he says, "It is quite true that wherever the bottom soil of a river consists of light and inadhesive materials, the permanent direction of their movement is downward."

Now lightness and inadhesiveness are just the two qualities which sewage mud does pre-eminently possess, the results of the direct experiments of Mr. Keates and Dr. Dupré, given in the Appendix, show that the specific gravity of sewage mud taken from Barking and Crossness is only 1·550, whereas that of Thames mud is 2·371, or 53 per cent. greater. And we may observe, in passing, that this great difference in weight completely disproves the "perfect identity" which Captain Calver alleges to exist between them. Equally inconsistent with the fact is his assertion that the sewage mud is of a gelatinous or sticky nature. Mr. Keates informs us that he has found no trace of such a quality in any of the samples of sewage mud which have passed under his notice; and all who have endeavoured to precipitate sewage mud know but too well that its light and flocculent character makes its deposit from running water a matter of very serious practical difficulty.

As to the amount of Solid Matter actually contained in the Sewage.

In order to obtain the correct mean value of the amount of solid matter in the sewage, as discharged into the Thames at Barking and Crossness, Mr. Keates obtained 32 samples, taken at various times, extending over a fortnight, so as to embrace the varying circumstances of weather, &c., and the result shows that the quantity of solid matter in each gallon of sewage is 23·06 grains.

Then, taking the average quantity of sewage discharged in the 24 hours at 120,000,000 gallons, we have for the weight of solid matter discharged into the river every year 64,250 tons.

This is a very different result to that arrived at by Captain Calver, who for

some reason, which he does not explain, bases his calculation upon the experience of Sir John Hawkshaw at *Glasgow*! and arrives at the figure of 465,000 tons, as representing "the annual amount of solid matter contained in metropolitan sewage."

The result of his investigations upon this subject are inaccurate in consequence of his having taken an exceptionally high result, and dealt with it as though it were a fair average. For example, he selects the exceptionally high value of 150 grains per gallon, and deals with that, when inquiry would have shown that this value was at least five or six times that of the average amount found in sewage.

Further, he falls into a double error in quoting Sir Joseph Bazalgette's Report on the A B C experiment. In the first place, he takes Sir Joseph's assumed value of 100 grains instead of the exact value of 72 grains, as shown in the table at the end of the same report; and secondly, he makes the error of confounding the substances in chemical solution with those in mechanical suspension.

He does not give any figures as to the "mass of new formations," or describe where those new formations are to be found, but simply makes the assertion, "that the sewage discharged at Barking Creek and Crossness contains matter in sufficient quantity to account for the mass of these new formations."

Now a very few figures will serve to show how utterly impossible it is for the solid matter contained in the sewage discharged at Barking and Crossness to produce any appreciable deposit upon the bed or shores of the river.

The quantity of solid matter discharged into the river at the outfalls in each tide is 88 tons, or 1,380,000,000 grains, and the quantity of tidal water passing the outfalls on a spring ebb, as stated by Captain Calver, is 108,138,140 cubic yards, or 18,248,311,125 gallons; consequently, the amount of solid matter thrown into the river from the outfalls only amounts to .076, or 1-13th of a grain per gallon, a quantity far too small to exercise any appreciable influence upon the purity of the water.

Furthermore, when it is considered that on its progress to the sea this body of water becomes commingled with an ever increasing body of other water, it must be evident that there can be no tendency to deposit or drop the extremely small quantity of light and flocculent matter derived from the sewage.

We may further state, what will be fully seen by an inspection of the diagrams appended hereto, that no such zone of sewage matter as that which Captain Calver has so graphically described can be found, or does exist, in any part of the river.

That the water in the lower reaches of the river is very much loaded with mud, especially upon the flood tide, is a matter of fact which cannot fail to strike any person observing it; and the reason will be very evident upon examining the present state of the river banks.

In many parts of the river there are extensive tracts of lands, termed "saltings," and these, for want of proper protection, are being undermined and rapidly washed away by the action of the tide and the wash of the steamers. We have caused a survey to be made, of these saltings, situated below the outfalls, and have shown upon the plans appended hereto the extent to which they have been washed away since the tithe surveys were made; and, having computed the cubic contents of the same, we have arrived at the conclusion that at least 1,000,000 tons of soil are washed into this part of the river every year, in addition to that which is brought down from above.

The saltings below London, therefore, supply at least $15\frac{1}{2}$ times as much solid matter as that discharged by the sewage outfalls, and if the Conservators are of opinion that the latter is prejudicial to the river, it certainly is incumbent upon them to take immediate steps to stop such a much more serious evil, by pitching the banks, as has been done by them at some of the projecting points. This is, in fact, the real source of the mud deposit on the banks of the river, which, as we have shown, Captain Calver has erroneously attributed to the Metropolitan sewage.

In order to avoid increasing the length of this already lengthy Report, we have touched but briefly, and in very general terms, upon many subjects of great importance. Many of these subjects have been dealt with in greater detail, and have received further explanation in the Appendix hereto annexed.

In

In conclusion, we would sum up the results of the investigation intrusted to us in the following terms, namely :—

1. That we have shown that there is no documentary evidence to prove that foul and offensive accretions have recently formed within the channel of the Thames, but, on the contrary, that the condition of the river is gradually improving, more especially as regards the depth of its channel.

2. That the true interpretation of the analyses quoted by Captain Calver proves, as is the fact, that both the water and mud of the Thames has improved greatly in purity since the sewage has been diverted from the metropolis to a point lower down the river.

3. That these same analyses show that there is no resemblance whatever between sewage mud and Thames mud, and therefore that Thames mud cannot be derived from sewage.

4. That there is no evidence whatever which supports the statement that the sewage works its way up the river, and that such statement is contrary to the fact.

5. That the present muddy condition of the river is caused principally by the unprotected state of its banks, which, in many parts, are being rapidly washed away, and which are the result of a neglect of the duty which Legislation has cast upon the Thames Conservators.

(signed) *J. W. Bazalgette.*
Henry Law.
George Chatterton.

Gentlemen,

12 April 1878.

ON the 17th December last I was instructed to investigate the chemical conditions relating to the alleged silting up of the Thames by the solid matter passing into it with the sewage from the Metropolitan outfalls; and, in reference to this inquiry, to obtain the assistance of a chemist of repute; I accordingly secured the co-operation of Dr. Dupré, F.R.S., of the Westminster Hospital, chemist to the Medical Department of the Local Government Board, and I have the honour to submit the following joint report.

To the Works, &c., Committee.

I am, &c.
(signed) *T. W. Keates.*

Gentlemen,

In the investigation which we were instructed to undertake, a series of propositions presented themselves, and it was to their solution that our efforts were addressed. The points to which our attention has consequently been directed are the following :—

1. As to the quantity and character of the solid matter suspended in the sewage as it issues from the outfalls into the Thames.

2. As to the composition of the Thames mud forming the banks in various localities between Southend and Twickenham Ferry, with the object of ascertaining if any particular characters exist in such mud from which it could be said that the mud is of sewage origin.

3. As to the composition of the river water, in reference to the question of sewage pollution of such water.

4. As to the quantity and character of the solid matter suspended in the river water at different points between Teddington and Yantlet Creek; showing the difference in the amount of such solid matter in the water of the ebb and flood tides.

Solid Matter suspended in the Sewage.

The first point in the inquiry, which requires consideration, refers to the absolute quantity of solid matter conveyed into the Thames by the sewage flowing from the metropolitan outfalls at Crossness and Barking.

The exaggerated statements which have been put forward upon this part of the subject render it desirable that correct information should be supplied in relation thereto, and that the ground should be cleared of this difficulty, which admits of being disposed of authoritatively upon unquestionable data.

This is not a matter for hypothesis, but one of simple figures, which do not admit of any reasonable doubt, as it is only the suspended matter in the sewage which can, by any possibility, assist in forming mud banks, and the average quantity of this matter can be estimated with accuracy.

In order to ascertain exactly what amount of solid matter is actually carried into the Thames in the sewage, samples of the latter were collected from the outfalls, in such a manner as to ensure the sewage being in the condition in which it ordinarily goes into the river, that is to say, that it had not dropped any of the suspended matter which it had brought along the sewers.

Thirty-two samples were taken at times best suited to give sewage of the full strength.

Table No. I. shows the results of the examination of these samples :—

TABLE I.
EXAMINATION OF LONDON SEWAGE as to Suspended Matter.

DATE.	LOCALITY.	When taken.	Total Amount of Suspended Matter. Grains per Gallon.	Organic Matter. Grains per Gallon.	Mineral Matter. Grains per Gallon.
8 Jan. 1878	Crossness Pumping Station -	12 midnight -	22.90	14.04	8.86
8 "	Ditto - ditto - -	12 midday -	8.14	4.21	3.93
10 "	Ditto - ditto - -	3 a.m. -	17.85	12.70	5.15
10 "	Ditto - ditto - -	3 p.m. -	24.00	17.20	6.80
11 "	Ditto - ditto - -	3 a.m. -	22.20	14.70	7.50
11 "	Ditto - ditto - -	3 p.m. -	21.70	15.70	6.00
12 "	Ditto - ditto - -	3 a.m. -	15.90	10.20	5.70
12 "	Ditto - ditto - -	3 p.m. -	8.35	4.85	3.50
13 "	Ditto - ditto - -	3 a.m. -	19.50	11.00	8.50
13 "	Ditto - ditto - -	3 p.m. -	17.35	10.00	7.35
14 "	Ditto - ditto - -	3 a.m. -	14.50	10.55	3.95
14 "	Ditto - ditto - -	3 p.m. -	15.30	9.60	5.70
15 "	Ditto - ditto - -	3 a.m. -	22.05	13.35	8.70
15 "	Ditto - ditto - -	3 p.m. -	20.60	12.10	8.50
16 "	Ditto - ditto - -	3 a.m. -	46.75	37.20	9.55
16 "	Ditto - ditto - -	3 p.m. -	26.50	16.30	10.20
17 "	Ditto - ditto - -	3 a.m. -	37.85	27.00	10.85
17 "	Ditto - ditto - -	3 p.m. -	19.60	12.25	7.35
18 "	Ditto - ditto - -	3 p.m. -	17.80	11.30	6.50
19 "	Ditto - ditto - -	3 a.m. -	32.50	23.00	9.50
10 "	Barking Outfall - - -	3 a.m. -	21.10	9.10	12.00
10 "	Ditto - - -	3 p.m. -	33.35	18.60	14.75
11 "	Ditto - - -	3 a.m. -	22.15	16.65	5.50
11 "	Ditto - - -	3 p.m. -	40.00	27.50	12.50
12 "	Ditto - - -	3 a.m. -	16.80	11.10	5.70
12 "	Ditto - - -	3 p.m. -	34.80	20.60	14.20
13 "	Ditto - - -	3 a.m. -	15.70	10.00	5.70
13 "	Ditto - - -	3 p.m. -	26.00	15.50	10.50
14 "	Ditto - - -	3 a.m. -	9.80	6.35	3.45
14 "	Ditto - - -	3 p.m. -	36.50	22.10	14.40
20 "	Ditto - - -	3 a.m. -	26.30	16.30	10.00
20 "	Ditto - - -	3 p.m. -	24.20	15.20	9.00
TOTALS - - -			738.04	476.25	261.79
Average - - -			23.06	14.88	8.18
Mean Percentage of Mineral and Organic Matter - -			100.00	64.5	35.5

If the total flow of sewage from the two outfalls be taken at 120,000,000 gallons per day, and the average quantity of suspended solid matter per gallon of sewage at 23·06 grains, as shown in the table, the whole quantity of such solid matter which enters the river in 24 hours will be 176·4 tons, or nearly 65,000 tons per annum. If it be further observed that this solid matter contains upwards of 64 per cent. of organic or decomposable matter, which may be rapidly transformed, more or less completely, into liquid and gaseous compounds, it will be obvious that the amount stated above, 176 tons per day, is in excess, and no doubt very largely in excess, of the truth. No theoretical considerations can alter these figures.

As far back as 1857-58, Messrs. Hofmann and Witt, and the late Dr. Letheby, estimated the suspended matter in the sewage from several of the metropolitan sewers at 29·7 grains per gallon. When it is remembered that the samples were then taken from the sewers themselves, while in the present instance the sewage was taken at the outfalls, after the sewers had, in their course, received a great accession of water from various sources, it will be seen that the agreement between the results in the two cases is very close.

Captain Calver, in his report to the Thames Conservators concerning the effect of the sewage upon the Thames, concludes that 465,000 tons would represent the amount of solid matter sent into the sewage in the course of a year. How much of this passes the outfalls is, he says, "purely a matter of conjecture." This is certainly not the case. We have already shown what the real quantity, experimentally estimated, amounts to, and the estimate agrees substantially with other results obtained in the examination of London sewage made by ourselves from time to time.

Composition of the Thames Mud.

The next part of the subject relates to the mud which is alleged to be deposited from the sewage after the latter has passed into the river.

Samples of mud were taken, for examination, from many different parts of the Thames, also from the rivers Crouch, Roach, and Medway, the object being to ascertain, if possible, whether or no any specific characters could be discovered in particular samples of mud which could connect such samples with the solid matter from sewage. It may be said at once that no such distinctive characters have been discovered, and that it would seem impossible, by chemical means, to distinguish the mud of one locality from that of another along the course of the Thames from Southend to Isleworth Ferry.

The results of the examination of the samples of mud are given in Table No. II. :—

TABLE II.
ANALYSES of MUDS.

No.	DATE.	LOCALITY.	Volatile Matter, chiefly Organic, per Cent.	Per-centage of Nitrogen in Mud.	Per-centage of Nitrogen in Volatile Matter.	Organic Carbon, per Cent.	Parts of Carbon to one part of Nitrogen.	Per-centage of Matters Soluble in Dilute Hydrochloric Acid, chiefly Carb. of Lime.	Per-centage of Sand, Clay, Oxide of Iron, &c.	Total Mineral Matter per Cent.
	1877 :									
1	22 Dec. -	Erith Pier - - - - -	11·96	·440	3·68	3·585	8·14	15·71	72·33	88·04
2	" -	Rainham Creek - - - - -	11·80	·489	4·14	4·425	9·05	14·20	74·00	88·20
3	" -	1,500 feet below Hornchurch Sluice.	5·65	·140	2·47	1·685	12·03	12·16	82·19	94·35
4	" -	North side, opposite Rose Cottage	10·20	·428	4·19	3·685	8·68	15·80	74·00	89·80
5	" -	Southern Outfall - - - - -	8·53	·250	2·93	3·380	13·52	10·74	80·73	91·47
6	" -	Opposite Crossness Point - - -	9·68	·427	4·41	3·030	7·09	13·62	76·70	90·32
7	" -	Opposite Barking Creek Causeway at Magazine.	11·66	·370	3·17	3·430	9·27	14·75	73·59	88·34
8	" -	Between Northern Outfall and Beckton Gas Works.	9·80	·428	4·36	3·625	8·47	14·08	76·12	90·20
9	" -	Beckton Gas Works, upper end of Pier.	5·92	·250	4·13	2·470	9·88	12·65	81·43	94·08
10	" -	Off Woolwich Dockyard - - -	9·98	·398	3·98	3·915	9·83	14·72	75·30	90·02
11	" -	Off Deptford Creek - - - - -	7·88	·270	3·36	3·065	11·35	13·45	78·67	92·12
12	" -	Lion Brewery - - - - -	5·80	·237	4·09	4·080	17·21	10·40	83·80	94·20

TABLE II. Analyses of Muds—continued.

No.	DATE.	LOCALITY.	Volatile Matter, chiefly Organic, per Cent.	Percentage of Nitrogen in Mud.	Percentage of Nitrogen in Volatile Matter.	Organic Carbon, per Cent.	Parts of Carbon to one part of Nitrogen.	Percentage of Matters Soluble in Dilute Hydrochloric Acid, chiefly Carb. of Lime.	Percentage of Sand, Clay, Oxide of Iron, &c.	Total Mineral Matter per Cent.
13	1877. 22 Dec. -	Cremorne Gardens - - -	10.54	.490	4.26	4.200	8.57	15.53	73.93	89.46
14	" -	Canal at River Wandle - -	12.00	.479	3.99	5.610	11.71	17.20	70.80	88.00
15	" -	Chiswick Church - - -	10.53	.390	3.65	4.240	10.87	16.75	72.72	90.10
16	" -	River Brent - - -	11.40	.449	3.93	5.240	11.44	15.00	73.60	88.60
17	" -	Isleworth Ferry - - -	6.45	.200	3.14	3.050	15.25	6.03	87.52	93.55
20	1878: 5 Feb. -	Southend, 500 feet above Pier -	5.00	.153	3.06	—	—	13.40	81.60	95.00
30	" -	River Crouch, Cricksea Ferry -	7.80	.191	2.45	Oyster beds here.		16.60	75.60	92.20
40	" -	River Crouch, 400 feet below Ferry.	5.60	.153	2.73	"	"	14.80	79.60	94.40
50	" -	River Crouch, between Ferry and Burnham.	8.40	.230	2.73	—	—	4.80	86.80	91.60
60	" -	River Crouch, below Burnham -	10.60	.229	2.16	—	—	21.00	68.40	89.40
70	" -	" Grass Farm - -	5.46	.165	3.02	—	—	15.20	79.30	94.54
71	" -	River Roach, at Rochford Bridge	6.20	.263	4.24	—	—	5.74	88.06	93.80
73	9 Feb. -	River Medway, Snodland Ferry -	8.60	.294	3.41	—	—	18.83	72.57	91.40
73a	" -	" " " " -	9.25	.319	3.45	—	—	18.67	72.08	90.75
75	" -	Lower Halling, River Medway -	6.90	.207	3.00	—	—	16.10	77.00	93.10
76	" -	Opposite Cuxton Church - -	8.70	.246	2.83	—	—	15.86	75.44	91.30
77	" -	River Medway - - -	10.23	.275	2.68	—	—	11.50	78.18	89.77
78	" -	" " near Strood Pier -	6.77	.241	2.74	—	—	15.68	75.55	91.23
		Sewage mud pure and simple -	64.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.10

Analyses of the Thames mud made in relation to the formation of mud banks, have been published with the object of showing that the sewage could be traced in the mud, but so far as we can judge, they show nothing more than that the relation of organic to mineral matter in the mud may vary, which is an obvious thing irrespective of analysis.

Neither chemistry nor the microscope has established, at least in our hands, any specific character sufficing to prove that mud from one part of the Thames differs generically from that taken from another part, and a little consideration of the subject will serve to show that this may reasonably be expected to be the case.

The sewage before being discharged into the Thames is collected in reservoirs on the north and south sides of the river, and is discharged only at the top of the tide or shortly after, so that two discharges take place in 24 hours. Assuming that a gross quantity of 60,000,000 gallons of sewage goes into the river at each discharge north and south, that would carry in 88 tons of suspended solid matter, which would be diffused in the enormous volume of water present in the river at that state of the tide during a period of from three to four hours, which is about the time taken to empty the reservoirs.

Rushing into the river with considerable force as the sewage does, and being caught at once by the current of the ebb tide, it seems impossible that any immediate deposition of the suspended solid matter could take place, and once diffused in the river water, the extreme lightness of the sewage matter would keep it floating longer than ordinary river silt.

The lightness of sewage deposit compared with Thames mud is a point of great importance in reference to the question of the formation of mud banks by sewage matter.

Table No. III. shows the specific gravity of the sewage deposit proper and that of ordinary Thames mud:—

TABLE III.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Sewage Mud from Barking and Crossness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.410
„ „ Crossness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.690
Mean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.550
Thames Mud, No. 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.367
„ „ „ 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.330
„ „ „ 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.409
„ „ „ 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.424
„ „ „ 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.325
Mean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.371

Specific gravity of Sewage Mud nearly 35 per cent. less than Thames Mud.

If it be considered then, first, that during the discharge of the sewage not more than 30 tons of solid matter per hour are carried forcibly into the river and mixed with the vast volume of water contained about the outfalls at high tide or nearly high tide, and secondly, that the specific gravity of the sewage deposit is about 35 per cent. less, and the floating power proportionately greater than that of river silt, it cannot be believed that any deposit of solid matter can take place otherwise than as, and so mixed with the ordinary river silt that it would not be possible to distinguish the sewage element. Added to this it must be observed that the light sewage mud is just in the condition to undergo rapid oxidation when it is agitated in the moving water of the Thames, and that consequently the organic matter of such mud which, as has been already stated, amounts to 64 per cent. of the whole, is not permanent, but soon changes its state more or less completely, and can then no longer be traced by any physical or specific chemical qualities.

If the quantity of organic nitrogen in the mud be taken as indicating the character of such mud, reference to the table, and careful study of the figures given in it, will show that no reliance whatever can be placed in such a guide to the judgment as proving the presence of sewage matter.

Chemical examination of the mud reveals nothing which fixes its origin upon the matter carried into the river by the sewage. So far as sewage contamination is concerned, no relation can be traced between the locality whence the mud is collected and the organic nitrogen contained in such mud.

The microscope does not afford more conclusive information than chemical analysis. There are no characteristic objects belonging to the mud from any particular locality, those that are discovered in one sample will be equally observed in another, and the swarms of diatomaceæ that have been described as “inter alia,” proving the presence of sewage, may be found in much greater abundance in the mud from many of the drinking water cisterns of the metropolis where, except by “previous sewage contamination,” it could scarcely be said that the sewage element existed; in point of fact, the existence of these low vegetable organisms may be taken as proving the absence rather than the presence of sewage.

Composition of Thames Surface Water.

The third point is as to the state of the surface water of the Thames over a wide range extending from Gravesend to the Kensington Canal. The analyses of those samples of water were undertaken with reference to the question of possible injurious emanations proceeding from the water in consequence of the polluting effect of the sewage poured in at the outfalls.

Twenty samples of water were collected and analysed; the Table No. IV. shows the result :—

TABLE IV.
ANALYSES OF THAMES SURFACE WATERS.

No.	Date.	LOCALITY.	Ammonia. — Grains per Gallon.		Nitrogen existing as Nitrates and Nitrites. — Grains per Gallon.	Chlorine. — Grains per Gallon.	Total Solids. — Grains per Gallon.
			Saline.	Organic.			
	1878 :						
1	4 March	Gravesend Pier, 11 a.m. - - -	·0350	·0210	·0740	557·0	1079·4
2	4 "	Greenhithe, 11.40 a.m. - - -	·0080	·0160	·1276	444·0	904·4
3	4 "	Erith, 12.20 p.m. - - -	·0370	·0220	·0880	294·0	610·4
4	4 "	Crossness Works, 12.35 p.m. - -	·1000	·0250	·1575	146·0	302·0
5	4 "	Crossness Point, 12.40 p.m. - -	·1100	·0270	·0669	128·0	272·0
6	4 "	Barking Creek, 12.58 p.m. - -	·1410	0240	·1894	94·0	210·0
7	4 "	Charlton Pier, 1.10 p.m. - - -	·1130	·0200	·1575	42·0	105·0
8	4 "	Off Victoria Docks, 1.20 p.m. - -	·1470	·0308	·0690	25·4	70·3
9	4 "	Greenwich, 1.45 p.m. - - -	·1260	·0196	·1460	11·0	43·1
10	4 "	Thames Tunnel, 2.35 p.m. - - -	·0940	·0168	·1810	3·6	29·4
11	4 "	London Bridge, 2.45 p.m. - - -	·0·40	·0182	·2060	2·6	26·8
12	4 "	Westminster Bridge, 3.0 p.m. - -	·0530	·0164	·1980	1·8	24·0
13	4 "	Victoria Bridge, 3.30 p.m. - - -	·0420	·0164	·1890	1·8	23·5
14	4 "	Battersea Bridge, 3.30 p.m. - - -	·0390	·0112	·2060	1·5	23·5
15	4 "	Kensington Canal, 3.34 p.m. - - -	·0360	·0112	·1980	1·4	22·6
16	11 "	Northern Outfall, Barking, 5.45 p.m.	·0710	·0400	·0988	175·5	370·0
17	11 "	Crossness, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour before reservoirs opened, 5.10 p.m.	·0045	·0220	·1183	297·0	592·0
18	14 "	Barking Creek, midway between outlay and town of Barking, 2 hours before low water, 11.40 a.m.	·0720	·0815	·2964	14·0	62·0
19	22 "	Barking Creek, midway between town and outfall, 2 hours before high water, 2 p.m.	·0760	·0570	·0259	93·0	202·0
20	25 "	Victoria Docks, 1 hour before high water, 5 p.m.	·0750	·0660	·0165	55·5	129·0

The composition of these samples shows but little pollution, not more than is found in many rivers, and indeed not more than exists in water habitually used for domestic purposes; and the idea that emanations proceeding from such water could produce the slightest ill effect in a sanitary sense we believe to be entirely without foundation.

In 1858, Dr. Letheby reported upon this question in reference to the subject of the main drainage, and he said, "Those, therefore, who have looked upon the soluble sewage of London as an unchangeable log of wood, floating up and down the river with the movements of the tide, have taken a very erroneous view of the thing, for so prone is the organic matter to undergo change, and to complete

complete its course of putrefaction, that it is doubtful if it exists as a putrefying body a few hours after its entrance into the river ;” and continuing, “partly by means of dilution, and partly by the destructive powers of oxidation, the Thames possesses the means of self-purification, which is fully equal to the contaminating injury to which it is at present exposed.” Towards the end of the same report he observes, “There is no satisfactory evidence to prove that the soluble organic matters of the London sewage when discharged into the Thames do any serious injury to the river or to the public health ; for, although they reach the Thames in a highly putrescent form, yet such is the influence of dilution, agitation, and oxidation, that their putrid property is quickly lost.”

Dr. Barnes, Physician to the Hospital Ship “Dreadnought,” said at the same time that “the ‘Dreadnought’ will bear comparison with any hospital ashore for general salubrity,” and altogether he gave a very strong opinion against the idea that the state of the Thames produced any ill effect upon health.

These opinions were given at the time when the London sewage was poured out along both sides of the river above and below London Bridge, and when the mud banks lay exposed during a large portion of each day as they were uncovered by the receding tides. Now, however, the case is very different ; the sewage is much more diluted as it passes out at the present outfalls than it was when it entered the river at once from the respective sewers ; moreover, the volume of the Thames water into which the sewage is poured is very much greater ; the sewage itself is also more completely broken up, mechanically, than it was formerly, owing to the greater length of the course through which it has to pass. All these circumstances favour rapid oxidation and consequent purification so soon as the sewage reaches the moving, open waters.

A river like the Thames, intersecting a vast city from end to end, and concerned to a great extent in its commerce, is subject to many sources of pollution besides sewage, and, considering this, it is remarkable that the composition of the various samples of water taken from localities so far distant from each other differ so little in composition. The samples taken at Battersea and Kensington canal are ; perhaps, somewhat beyond this influence, which accounts for their greater purity, and there are two samples among the rest (Nos. 8 and 16 in the table) to which attention may be directed. No. 8 was taken off the Victoria Docks at near high water, No. 16 at Barking Outfall at high water. Both these samples show greater impurity than the others. Additional samples were consequently obtained, two of the water of Barking Creek, halfway between the Thames and the town of Barking (Nos. 18 and 19), and one from Victoria Docks (No. 20). The examination of these waters proved that, actually, Thames water taken near Barking Creek or the Victoria Docks may be sensibly polluted by the influx of water from either of those places ; this was particularly the case with the water coming down Barking Creek, of which No. 18 was the most polluted of all the samples examined. This water must have been nearly free from Thames water, as it was collected at a considerable distance from the Thames at a time approaching low water.

The water from the Victoria Docks is also more impure than the Thames water, and this is to be expected when it is remembered that pollution of many kinds must proceed from the crowd of shipping in the dock. The increased impurity of the Thames waters in the vicinity of Barking Creek or the Victoria Docks may obviously be quite independent of any effect produced by sewage from the Crossness or Barking Outfall.

Quantity of Solid Matter suspended in the River Water.

The fourth and last point with which we have to deal refers to the comparative quantity of solid matter, organic and mineral, which is found suspended in the water of the Thames during the ebb and flood tides.

Concerning this part of the inquiry, a very large number of samples of water have been examined, as will be seen by the No. VI. Table, at end of Report. The following Table, No. V., gives the means of the results of such examination :—

TABLE V.

EXAMINATION of THAMES WATER as to Suspended Matter. Mean Results.
Omitting *Teddington*, where there is no Tide.

LOCALITY.	EBB TIDE.			FLOOD TIDE.		
	Suspended Matter, Grains per Gallon.	Mineral Matter, Grains per Gallon.	Organic Matter, Grains per Gallon.	Suspended Matter, Grains per Gallon.	Mineral Matter, Grains per Gallon.	Organic Matter, Grains per Gallon.
Teddington (no tide) - - - -	1·07	·70	·36	—	—	—
Kew Bridge - - - - -	1·42	1·09	·33	1·06	·79	·26
Westminster Bridge - - - -	1·24	1·00	·24	2·10	1·64	·46
London Bridge - - - - -	2·34	1·57	·77	2·58	1·79	·79
Greenwich - - - - -	4·31	3·56	·75	4·18	3·21	·97
Crossness - - - - -	6·20	5·16	·71	8·88	7·34	1·54
Erith - - - - -	3·14	2·43	1·04	3·40	2·69	·71
Greenhithe - - - - -	3·59	2·87	·72	5·87	4·88	0·99
Gravesend - - - - -	12·89	10·84	2·05	15·60	13·39	2·21
Yantlet Creek - - - - -	5·10	4·48	·62	5·08	4·64	·44
TOTAL Means - - -	4·47	3·66	·80	5·42	4·49	·93
Mean Percentage Composition of Matter -	100·0	81·9	18·1	100·0	81·3	18·7

There is but little to be said in reference to this table, or, rather, collection of tables, from a chemical point of view. The principal thing to be observed is, that the percentage amount of organic matter diminishes, on the whole, as we proceed from Teddington down the river.

The reasoning which has been adopted with regard to the changes that may take place in the organic matter of the sewage applies to the organic matter suspended in the Thames water as much as to that of the mud and to the matter dissolved in the water, that is, so far as the sanitary question is concerned.

The subject of the relative proportions of the matter floated by the ebb and flood water is one for the engineer rather than the chemist. There is, however, a point to which attention must be directed: in the part of the table in which the state of the Gravesend waters is given, Nos. 25, 28, 31, and 34, show very extravagant results. All these are bottom waters, the three first being ebb and the last a flood-water.

In calculating the means which are given at the end of the table, these four high numbers have not been taken into account, but they have been allowed to retain their place in the table as showing that in taking a few samples only of the river water with the object of estimating the suspended solid matter, it is not only possible, but very easy to fall into the gravest error. Such samples are entirely exceptional, and any conclusion founded on their examination must be quite fallacious. This appears to be the case with regard to a sample of river water, the analysis of which is given by Captain Calver at page 39 of his Report, and which contained nearly 795 grains of suspended solid matter per gallon.

The large number of samples which we have examined yields an average of results which may be taken to fairly represent the real state of the river water, whereas conclusions drawn from the examination of a few samples only must be looked upon with great distrust, as the occurrence of but one such an exceptional sample as that just mentioned would be quite sufficient, in a limited investigation, to turn over the results from one side to the other, as the case may be.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. W. Keates,*

Consulting Chemist to the Board.

A. Dupré,

Chemical Referee to the Medical Department
of the Local Government Board.

TABLE VI.—EXAMINATION of THAMES WATER as to Suspended Matter.

TEDDINGTON, above Lock, 15th January 1878.

No.	Depth from Surface.	Hour.	Tide.	Total Suspended Matter. — Grains per Gallon.	Mineral Matter. — Grains per Gallon.	Organic Matter. — Grains per Gallon.	Chlorine in Water. — Grains per Gallon.
	<i>Ft. In.</i>						
3	Surface	6.30 a.m.	None - - -	2.00	1.80	.40	—
2	4 6	6.0 "	" - - -	.70	.80	.10	—
1	7 6	6.15 "	" - - -	2.00	1.45	.55	—
6	Surface	7.0 "	" - - -	1.20	.60	.60	—
5	4 9	7.0 "	" - - -	.85	.45	.40	—
4	7 6	7.0 "	" - - -	1.50	1.10	.40	—
9	Surface	8.0 "	" - - -	1.00	.60	.40	—
8	4 9	8.0 "	" - - -	1.00	.70	.30	—
7	7 6	8.0 "	" - - -	1.00	.60	.40	—
12	Surface	9.8 "	" - - -	.59	.59	—	—
11	4 9	9.2 "	" - - -	1.23	.53	.70	—
10	7 6	9.0 "	" - - -	1.60	.75	.85	—
15	Surface	10.3 "	" - - -	.52	.23	.29	—
14	4 9	10.2 "	" - - -	.82	.53	.29	—
13	7 6	10.0 "	" - - -	.86	.57	.29	—
18	Surface	11.3 "	" - - -	.67	.55	.12	1.05
17	4 9	11.2 "	" - - -	.48	.42	.06	—
16	7 6	11.0 "	" - - -	.85	.67	.18	1.05
21	Surface	12.3 noon	" - - -	.91	.67	.24	—
20	4 9	12.2 "	" - - -	.61	.49	.12	—
19	7 6	12.0 "	" - - -	.60	.24	.33	—
24	Surface	1.3 p.m.	" - - -	.75	.41	.34	—
23	4 9	1.2 "	" - - -	.72	.30	.42	—
22	7 6	1.0 "	" - - -	.84	.54	.80	—
27	Surface	2.3 "	" - - -	.81	.35	.46	—
26	4 9	2.2 "	" - - -	1.06	.65	.41	—
25	7 6	2.0 "	" - - -	.65	.65	—	—
30	Surface	3.3 "	" - - -	.94	.65	.29	—
29	4 9	3.2 "	" - - -	1.02	.84	.18	—
28	7 6	3.0 "	" - - -	1.54	.97	.57	—
33	Surface	4.3 "	" - - -	.80	.46	.34	—
32	4 9	4.2 "	" - - -	1.15	.69	.46	—
31	7 6	4.0 "	" - - -	1.45	.83	.62	—
36	Surface	5.3 "	" - - -	1.46	.10	.36	—
35	4 9	5.2 "	" - - -	2.20	1.47	.73	—
34	7 6	5.0 "	" - - -	2.02	1.71	.91	—
39	Surface	6.3 "	" - - -	.48	1.42	.06	1.05
38	4 9	6.2 "	" - - -	1.44	.90	.54	—
37	7 6	6.0 "	" - - -	1.41	.92	.49	1.05

Kew Bridge, 15th January 1878.

1	Surface	6.0 a.m.	Running down -	.33	.33	—	1.05
2	1 6	6.0 "	" " -	1.26	1.07	.19	—
3	3 0	6.5 "	" " -	2.33	1.41	.92	1.05
4	Surface	7.0 "	" " -	.93	.47	.46	—
5	1 6	7.0 "	" " -	.63	.03	—	—
6	3 0	7.5 "	" " -	.96	.96	—	—
7	Surface	8.0 "	Flood - - -	.40	.40	—	—
8	4 0	8.0 "	" - - -	.60	.60	—	—
9	8 0	8.5 "	" - - -	1.27	.85	.42	—
10	Surface	9.0 "	½ hour flood -	.45	.30	.15	—
11	5 0	9.0 "	" - - -	2.45	1.66	.79	—
12	10 0	9.5 "	" - - -	1.16	.78	.38	—
13	Surface	10.0 "	1½ hour flood -	.39	.26	.13	—
14	6 0	10.0 "	" - - -	1.77	1.77	—	—
15	10 0	10.5 "	" - - -	1.08	.54	.54	—
16	Surface	11.0 "	High water -	.63	.19	.44	—
17	6 6	11.0 "	" - - -	1.05	.76	.29	—
18	13 0	11.5 "	" - - -	4.91	3.99	.92	—
19	Surface	12.0 noon	1 hour ebb -	.37	.25	.12	1.05
20	7 6	12.0 "	" - - -	1.22	.98	.24	—
21	15 0	12.5 p.m.	" - - -	1.84	1.19	.65	1.05
22	Surface	1.0 "	2 hours' ebb -	.85	.61	.24	—
23	6 6	1.0 "	" - - -	1.22	.92	.30	—
24	13 0	1.5 "	" - - -	.96	.84	.12	—
25	Surface	2.0 "	3 hours' ebb -	.76	.39	.37	—
26	6 3	2.0 "	" - - -	1.34	.99	.35	—
27	12 6	2.5 "	" - - -	1.13	.88	.25	—
28	Surface	3.0 "	4 hours' ebb -	.50	.44	.06	—
29	5 6	3.0 "	" - - -	1.85	1.27	.58	—
30	11 0	3.5 "	" - - -	2.17	1.47	.70	—
31	Surface	4.0 "	5 hours' ebb -	.51	.26	.25	—
32	5 0	4.0 "	" - - -	5.69	4.93	.76	—
33	10 0	4.0 "	" - - -	1.78	1.78	—	—
34	Surface	5.0 "	6 hours' ebb -	1.55	1.10	.45	—
35	4 6	5.0 "	" - - -	1.10	.98	.12	—
36	9 0	5.5 "	" - - -	.55	.25	.30	—
37	Surface	6.0 "	7 hours' ebb -	.82	.62	.20	1.67
38	4 0	6.0 "	" - - -	1.92	1.38	.54	—
39	8 0	6.5 "	" - - -	1.56	1.38	.18	1.05

TABLE VI.—Examination of Thames Water as to Suspended Matter—continued.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, 15th January 1878.							
No.	Depth from Surface.	Hour.	Tide.	Total Suspended Matter. Grains per Gallon.	Mineral Matter. Grains per Gallon.	Organic Matter. Grains per Gallon.	Chlorine in Water. Grains per Gallon.
	<i>Ft. In.</i>						
1	Surface	6.0 a.m.	1 hour flood -	·33	·33	—	1·09
3	6 0	6.0	" - -	1·82	1·22	·60	—
2	11 6	6.0	" - -	1·69	·56	1·13	1·12
4	Surface	7.0	2 hours' flood -	1·82	1·22	·60	—
6	7 6	7.0	" - -	1·68	1·26	·42	—
5	14 0	7.0	" - -	1·76	·88	·68	—
7	Surface	8.0	3 hours' flood -	1·59	·93	·66	1·08
9	9 0	8.0	" - -	2·24	1·82	·42	—
8	16 6	8.0	" - -	2·51	2·02	·49	1·08
11	Surface	9.0	4 hours' flood -	1·46	1·33	·13	—
12	9 6	9.0	" - -	2·04	1·66	·88	—
10	19 0	9.0	" - -	2·17	1·49	·68	—
13	Surface	10.0	5 hours' flood -	1·23	1·23	—	—
15	11 6	10.0	" - -	4 10	3·66	·44	—
14	21 0	10.0	" - -	5·12	4·99	·13	—
16	Surface	11.0	½ hour ebb -	·77	·63	·14	—
18	8 6	11.0	" - -	2·07	1·56	·51	—
17	19 0	11.0	" - -	4·19	3·10	1·09	—
19	Surface	12.0 noon	1½ hour ebb -	1·04	·91	·13	1·08
20	9 0	12.0	" - -	2·14	1·64	·50	—
21	18 0	1 0	" - -	1·96	1·60	·36	1·12
22	Surface	1.0 p.m.	2½ hours' ebb -	·67	·67	—	—
24	7 0	1.0	" - -	1·23	·89	·84	—
23	14 0	1.0	" - -	1·60	1·43	·17	—
25	Surface	2.0	3½ hours' ebb -	·61	·55	·06	—
27	8 0	2.0	" - -	·91	·79	·12	—
26	16 0	2.0	" - -	·88	·82	·06	—
28	Surface	3.0	4½ hours' ebb -	·61	·61	—	1·08
30	6 0	3.0	" - -	1·20	·90	·90	—
29	12 0	3.0	" - -	1·89	1·40	·49	1·08
31	Surface	4.0	5½ hours' ebb -	·58	·53	·06	—
33	3 0	4.0	" - -	1·26	·95	·31	—
32	6 0	4.0	" - -	1·66	1·54	·12	—
34	Surface	5.0	6½ hours' ebb -	·62	·62	—	—
36	3 0	5.0	" - -	·96	·72	·24	—
35	6 0	5.0	" - -	·96	·72	·24	—
37	Surface	6.0	Slack water -	·43	·43	—	1·08
39	3 6	6.0	" - -	·64	·58	·06	—
38	7 0	6.0	" - -	·87	·66	·31	1·12

LONDON BRIDGE, 15th January 1878.

1	Surface	6.0 a.m.	1 hour flood -	·95	·70	·25	1·20
2	Middle	6.0	" - -	2·25	1·05	1·29	2·10
3	Bottom	6.0	" - -	2·90	1·30	1·60	—
4	Surface	7.0	2 hours' flood -	2·45	1·05	1·49	1·28
5	Middle	7.0	" - -	1·75	·60	1·15	1·20
6	Bottom	7.0	" - -	2·05	1·30	·75	1·45
7	Surface	8.0	3 hours' flood -	2·05	1·40	·65	1·35
8	Middle	8.0	" - -	1·80	1·70	·10	1·30
9	Bottom	8.0	" - -	2·75	1·70	1·05	1·95
10	Surface	9.0	4 hours' flood -	3·20	1·95	1·25	1·53
11	Middle	9.0	" - -	3·50	3·10	·40	1·45
12	Bottom	9.0	" - -	4·24	3·24	1·00	1·50
13	Surface	10.0	5 hours' flood -	2·00	1·52	·48	1·65
14	Middle	10.0	" - -	4·40	3·58	·82	1·66
15	Bottom	10.0	" - -	5·68	4·72	·96	1·60
16	Surface	11.0	½ hour ebb -	2·48	1·92	·56	1·43
17	Middle	11.0	" - -	3 74	2·38	1·36	1·65
18	Bottom	11.0	" - -	4·20	3·62	·58	1·48
19	Surface	12.0 noon	1½ hour ebb -	3·33	2·96	·37	1·35
20	Middle	12.0	" - -	4·28	2·14	2·14	1·33
21	Bottom	12.0	" - -	4·32	3·37	·95	1·35
22	Surface	1.0 p.m.	2½ hours' ebb -	2·10	1·40	·70	1·27
23	Middle	1.0	" - -	1·85	1·44	·41	1·29
24	Bottom	1.0	" - -	2·06	1·44	·60	1·30
25	Surface	2.0	3½ hours' ebb -	1·36	1·16	·20	1·25
26	Middle	2.0	" - -	1·23	·98	·25	1·25
27	Bottom	2.0	" - -	1·72	·80	·92	1·20
28	Surface	3.0	4½ hours' ebb -	1·31	·70	·61	1·28
29	Middle	3.0	" - -	1·19	1·10	·09	1·20
30	Bottom	3.0	" - -	3·99	3·13	·86	1·20
31	Surface	4.0	5½ hours' ebb -	1·10	·55	·55	1·25
32	Middle	4.0	" - -	2·15	·65	1·50	1·22
33	Bottom	4.0	" - -	1·60	·50	1·10	1·28
34	Surface	5.0	Low water -	2·15	1·55	·60	1·31
35	Middle	5.0	" - -	1·20	·50	·70	1·26
36	Bottom	5.0	" - -	1·65	·65	1·00	1·20
37	Surface	6.0	1 hour flood -	1·40	·90	·50	1·26
38	Middle	6.0	" - -	1·25	1·10	·15	1·41
39	Bottom	6.0	" - -	1·80	1·20	·60	1·30

TABLE VI.—Examination of Thames Water as to Suspended Matter—*continued*.

GREENWICH, 15th January 1878.

No.	Depth from Surface.	Hour.	Tide.	Total Suspended Matter. — Grains per Gallon.	Mineral Matter. — Grains per Gallon.	Organic Matter. — Grains per Gallon.	Chlorine in Water. — Grains per Gallon.
	<i>Fl. In.</i>						
3	Surface	6.15 a.m.	2 hours' flood	1.65	1.59	.15	1.45
2	Mid.	6.0	"	2.65	2.25	.40	1.50
1	27 0	6.0	"	2.40	2.06	.33	1.70
6	Surface	7.0	3 hours' flood	4.20	3.65	.55	1.70
5	13 6	7.0	"	5.15	4.45	.70	1.78
4	27 0	7.0	"	9.90	4.75	5.15	1.75
9	Surface	8.0	4 hours' flood	6.30	5.30	1.00	2.49
8	14 0	8.0	"	7.40	6.15	1.25	2.45
7	28 0	8.0	"	6.80	6.05	.75	2.35
12	Surface	9.0	High water	4.75	3.75	1.00	3.15
11	15 6	9.0	"	5.00	4.10	.90	3.20
10	31 0	9.0	"	6.85	5.80	1.05	3.20
15	Surface	10.0	Slack	1.50	1.30	.20	4.15
14	15 6	10.0	"	2.80	2.25	.55	4.05
13	31 0	10.0	"	3.85	3.30	.55	3.82
17	14 6	11.0	1 hour ebb	2.90	2.10	.80	3.25
16	29 0	11.0	"	6.50	5.30	1.20	3.50
21	Surface	12.0 noon	2 hours' ebb	2.85	2.80	.05	2.40
20	13 6	12.0	"	7.45	5.85	1.60	2.36
19	27 0	12.0	"	5.90	5.05	.85	2.51
24	Surface	1.0 p.m.	3 hours' ebb	2.55	2.20	.35	1.65
23	11 0	1.0	"	6.25	5.30	.95	2.95
22	22 0	1.0	"	7.85	6.00	1.85	1.78
27	Surface	2.0	4 hours' ebb	2.80	2.50	.30	1.50
26	10 0	2.0	"	3.40	7.45	.95	1.45
25	20 0	2.0	"	5.00	3.60	1.40	1.85
30	Surface	3.0	5 hours' ebb	2.20	1.95	.25	1.60
29	9 6	3.0	"	3.65	3.10	.55	1.60
28	19 0	3.0	"	4.85	4.00	.85	1.60
33	Surface	4.0	6 hours' ebb	2.20	1.80	.40	1.35
32	7 6	4.0	"	3.50	2.60	.90	1.36
31	15 0	4.0	"	3.45	2.80	.65	1.50
36	Surface	5.0	½ hour flood	1.25	1.00	.25	1.25
35	9 6	5.0	"	1.50	.80	.70	1.26
34	19 0	5.0	"	2.10	1.25	.85	1.25
39	Surface	6.0	1½ hours' flood	1.35	.75	.60	1.37
38	11 0	6.0	"	1.80	1.00	.80	1.41

CROSSNESS, 15th January 1878.

3	Surface	6.0 a.m.	2 hours' flood	4.30	3.85	.45	9.65
2	12 0	6.0	"	7.90	6.40	1.50	10.35
1	24 0	6.0	"	11.20	9.30	1.90	10.85
6	Surface	7.0	3 hours' flood	2.95	2.60	.35	35.35
5	13 6	7.0	"	25.43	21.79	3.64	35.80
4	27 0	7.0	"	32.20	26.80	5.40	32.95
9	Surface	8.0	4 hours' flood	1.50	1.30	.20	55.80
8	20 0	8.0	"	2.80	2.22	.58	66.45
7	40 0	8.0	"	39.10	32.30	6.80	71.28
12	Surface	9.0	High water	1.45	.90	.55	103.00
11	18 6	9.0	"	2.05	1.80	.25	124.68
10	37 0	9.0	"	3.45	2.75	.70	145.05
15	Surface	10.0	½ hour ebb	.90	.70	.20	63.40
14	17 6	10.0	"	1.05	.80	.25	66.85
13	35 0	10.0	"	2.50	2.25	.25	129.68
18	Surface	11.0	1½ hours' ebb	1.05	.80	.25	61.55
17	17 0	11.0	"	1.20	.90	.30	79.10
16	34 0	11.0	"	2.60	1.90	.70	114.80
21	Surface	12.0	2½ hours' ebb	9.25	7.80	1.45	51.40
20	16 6	12.0	"	7.50	6.65	.85	53.20
19	31 0	12.0	"	20.76	17.42	3.34	66.05
24	Surface	1.0	3½ hours' ebb	3.20	2.65	.55	24.25
23	14 0	1.0	"	0.45	5.15	1.30	24.95
22	28 0	1.0	"	9.00	7.55	1.45	27.30
27	Surface	2.0	4½ hours' ebb	4.25	3.40	.85	7.45
26	13 0	2.0	"	7.90	6.95	.95	9.15
25	26 0	2.0	"	8.80	7.00	1.80	10.92
30	Surface	3.0	5½ hours' ebb	6.80	6.00	.80	3.85
29	11 0	3.0	"	11.15	9.55	1.60	3.75
28	22 0	3.0	"	11.45	9.85	1.60	4.06
33	Surface	4.0	Low water	2.20	2.00	.20	3.28
32	9 0	4.0	"	6.10	3.70	2.40	3.25
31	18 0	4.0	"	8.35	7.35	1.00	3.28
36	Surface	5.0	1 hour flood	1.65	1.55	.10	3.70
35	11 6	5.0	"	1.60	1.10	.50	4.10
34	23 0	5.0	"	3.75	2.90	.85	4.25
38	13 0	6.0	2 hours' flood	4.45	3.15	1.30	5.45
37	26 0	6.0	"	5.10	4.00	1.10	4.90

TABLE VI.—Examination of Thames Water as to Suspended Matter—*continued*.

ERITH, 15th January 1878.							
No.	Depth from Surface.	Hour.	Tide.	Total Suspended Matter.— Grains per Gallon.	Mineral Matter — Grains per Gallon.	Organic Matter.— Grains per Gallon.	Chlorine in Water.— Grain per Gallon.
3	Top	6.0 a.m.	2 hours' flood	1.00	.80	.20	90.8
2	Middle	"	"	1.50	.80	.70	88.2
1	Bottom	"	"	8.70	7.10	1.60	95.4
3	Top	7.0 a.m.	3 hours' flood	.95	.80	.15	106.2
2	Middle	"	"	1.80	1.40	.40	119.2
1	Bottom	"	"	1.85	1.55	.30	142.8
3	Top	8.0 a.m.	4 hours' flood	1.25	1.00	.25	144.8
2	Middle	"	"	2.80	2.00	.80	199.8
1	Bottom	"	"	11.30	9.50	1.80	277.4
3	Top	9.0 a.m.	High water	1.40	1.20	.20	171.8
2	Middle	"	"	2.00	1.70	.30	222.0
1	Bottom	"	"	16.25	13.30	2.95	202.6
3	Top	10.0 a.m.	1 hour ebb	1.40	1.10	.30	237.0
2	Middle	"	"	2.10	1.50	.60	278.2
1	Bottom	"	"	3.25	2.50	.75	343.6
3	Top	11.0 a.m.	2 hours' ebb	.95	.65	.30	220.4
2	Middle	"	"	1.50	.80	.70	238.6
1	Bottom	"	"	3.00	2.35	.65	250.4
3	Top	12.0 noon	3 hours' ebb	2.70	2.30	.40	188.8
2	Middle	"	"	4.70	3.85	.85	187.1
1	Bottom	"	"	5.80	5.20	.60	200.0
3	Top	1.0 p.m.	4 hours' ebb	2.50	2.10	.40	100.3
2	Middle	"	"	6.25	5.30	.95	107.8
1	Bottom	"	"	4.15	3.20	.95	108.0
3	Top	2.0 p.m.	5 hours' ebb	2.15	1.60	.55	39.6
2	Middle	"	"	4.50	3.25	1.25	49.2
1	Bottom	"	"	5.25	3.80	1.45	58.2
3	Top	3.0 p.m.	6 hours' ebb	2.00	1.60	.40	20.0
2	Middle	"	"	3.30	2.60	.70	24.1
1	Bottom	"	"	4.40	3.40	1.00	24.9
3	Top	4.0 p.m.	Low water	1.60	1.20	.40	18.0
2	Middle	"	"	1.90	1.30	.60	17.5
1	Bottom	"	"	2.65	1.40	1.25	21.9
3	Top	5.0 p.m.	1 hour flood	1.50	1.20	.30	19.5
2	Middle	"	"	2.20	1.30	.90	20.0
1	Bottom	"	"	2.30	1.20	1.10	20.0
3	Top	6.0 p.m.	2 hours' flood	1.35	1.20	.15	24.5
2	Middle	"	"	1.50	.95	.55	23.3
1	Bottom	"	"	1.55	1.45	.10	23.4

GREENHITHE, 15th January 1878.

	Ft. In.	Hour.	Tide.	Total Suspended Matter.— Grains per Gallon.	Mineral Matter — Grains per Gallon.	Organic Matter.— Grains per Gallon.	Chlorine in Water.— Grain per Gallon.
3	Surface	6.0 a.m.	2 hours' flood	4.24	3.86	.38	332.5
2	20 0	"	"	5.43	4.42	1.01	353.5
1	38 0	"	"	10.74	9.89	.85	373.0
6	Surface	7.0 a.m.	3 hours' flood	1.64	1.22	.42	392.0
5	21 0	"	"	5.75	4.23	1.52	350.0
4	40 0	"	"	20.74	17.42	3.32	392.0
9	Surface	8.0 a.m.	4 hours' flood	2.21	1.72	.49	434.7
8	21 0	"	"	7.28	6.09	1.17	458.7
7	41 0	"	"	8.15	6.62	1.53	458.7
12	Surface	9.0 a.m.	High water	1.88	1.44	.42	458.7
11	28 0	"	"	3.52	2.23	1.29	472.4
10	54 0	"	"	16.73	14.24	2.49	543.9
15	Surface	10.0 a.m.	1 hour ebb	1.76	1.26	—	407.3
14	28 0	"	"	2.61	2.02	.59	499.7
13	54 0	"	"	2.34	1.86	.48	417.6
18	Surface	11.0 a.m.	2 hours' ebb	.81	.61	.20	408.9
17	27 0	"	"	1.94	1.36	.58	431.3
16	53 0	"	"	3.03	2.65	.38	492.9
21	Surface	12.0 noon	3 hours' ebb	1.44	1.25	.19	273.0
20	24 0	"	"	7.80	6.57	1.23	350.0
19	47 0	"	"	3.42	2.70	.72	276.5
24	Surface	1.0 p.m.	4 hours' ebb	2.60	2.14	.46	236.2
23	23 0	"	"	11.26	9.31	1.95	291.0
22	44 0	"	"	7.61	6.19	1.42	267.0
27	Surface	2.0 p.m.	5 hours' ebb	2.84	2.39	.45	182.0
26	22 0	"	"	1.45	.46	.99	202.3
25	43 0	"	"	6.27	4.23	1.04	202.3
30	Surface	3.0 p.m.	6 hours' ebb	1.34	1.15	.19	140.3
29	20 0	"	"	6.00	4.42	1.58	154.0
28	39 0	"	"	5.16	4.06	1.10	229.3
33	Surface	4.0 p.m.	Low water	1.31	.83	.48	123.2
32	22 0	"	"	1.75	1.49	.26	136.9
31	42 0	"	"	4.21	3.38	.83	154.0
36	Surface	5.0 p.m.	1 hour flood	1.91	1.25	.66	126.6
35	23 0	"	"	1.54	1.23	.31	181.4
34	44 0	"	"	3.75	2.91	.84	208.8
39	Surface	6.0 p.m.	2 hours' flood	.93	.93	—	178.5
38	22 0	"	"	1.53	1.35	.18	227.5
37	42 0	"	"	7.88	6.90	.98	227.5

TABLE VI.—Examination of Thames Water as to Suspended Matter—continued.

GRAVESEND, 15th January 1878.							
No.	Depth from Surface.	Hour.	Tide.	Total Suspended Matter. — Grains per Gallon.	Mineral Matter. — Grains per Gallon.	Organic Matter. — Grains per Gallon.	Chlorine in Water. — Grains per Gallon.
	<i>Ft. In.</i>						
3	Surface	6.0 a.m.	3 hours' flood	3.30	2.40	.90	418.0
2	30 0	"	"	9.30	7.75	1.55	547.0
1	61 0	"	"	18.71	14.03	4.68	602.0
6	Surface	7.0 a.m.	4 hours' flood	3.46	2.56	.90	606.0
5	39 0	"	"	13.00	10.40	2.60	668.0
4	79 0	"	"	41.90	33.80	8.10	608.0
9	Surface	8.0 a.m.	5 hours' flood	2.85	2.20	.65	618.0
8	37 0	"	"	5.00	4.10	.90	696.0
7	75 0	"	"	8.45	6.90	1.55	650.0
12	Surface	9.0 a.m.	½ hour ebb	2.90	1.90	1.00	655.0
11	35 0	"	"	6.62	5.25	1.37	730.0
10	71 0	"	"	43.50	37.40	6.10	732.0
15	Surface	10.0 a.m.	1½ hour ebb	2.40	1.60	.80	520.0
14	34 0	"	"	10.80	8.90	1.90	710.0
18	Surface	11.0 a.m.	2½ hours' ebb	1.15	1.10	.03	490.0
17	35 0	"	"	2.65	2.10	.55	646.0
16	70 0	"	"	2.40	1.60	.80	628.0
21	Surface	12.0 noon	3½ hours' ebb	5.38	4.29	1.09	488.4
20	33 0	"	"	11.65	9.25	2.40	502.7
19	68 0	"	"	24.68	20.84	3.84	554.0
24	Surface	1.0 p.m.	4½ hours' ebb	8.82	7.51	1.31	479.6
23	32 0	"	"	15.38	12.44	2.94	481.2
22	65 0	"	"	61.91	53.91	8.00	488.4
27	Surface	2.0 p.m.	5½ hours' ebb	5.93	4.80	1.13	398.6
26	30 0	"	"	22.96	18.93	4.03	416.5
25	62 0	"	"	678.58	568.17	106.41	423.7
30	Surface	3.0 p.m.	6½ hours' ebb	1.36	1.36	—	362.7
29	30 0	"	"	13.67	11.71	1.96	416.5
28	61 0	"	"	5159.06	4301.81	867.25	502.7
33	Surface	4.0 p.m.	½ hour flood	1.66	1.66	—	337.4
32	28 0	"	"	12.08	10.29	1.79	395.0
31	58 0	"	"	1014.52	881.48	133.04	459.6
36	Surface	5.0 p.m.	1½ hour flood	1.74	1.62	.12	355.5
35	30 0	"	"	82.56	79.40	3.16	423.7
34	61 0	"	"	881.48	763.84	17.64	502.7
39	Surface	6.0 p.m.	2½ hours' flood	2.94	2.12	.82	366.3
38	23 0	"	"	7.72	6.07	1.65	402.2
37	48 0	"	"	17.50	14.16	3.34	420.1

YANTLET CREEK, 15th January 1878.

2	Surface	6.0 a.m.	3 hours' flood	.79	.79	—	1027.0
3	17 6	6.0 "	"	3.83	3.83	—	1062.0
1	37 0	6.0 "	"	7.66	6.93	.73	1113.0
5	Surface	7.0 "	4 hours' flood	1.34	.86	.48	1027.0
6	21 0	7.0 "	"	1.33	.93	.40	1113.0
4	44 0	7.0 "	"	7.04	6.56	.48	1130.0
8	Surface	8.0 "	5 hours' flood	.92	.80	.12	1062.0
9	20 6	8.0 "	"	.73	.67	.06	1079.0
7	43 6	8.0 "	"	1.71	1.43	.28	1130.0
11	Surface	9.0 "	High water	1.34	1.34	—	1130.0
12	20 0	9.0 "	"	8.33	7.86	.47	1199.0
10	42 6	9.0 "	"	3.72	2.84	.88	1190.0
14	Surface	10.0 "	1 hour ebb	2.40	1.62	.78	1130.0
15	19 6	10.0 "	"	1.22	1.22	—	1147.0
13	40 6	10.0 "	"	4.75	4.34	.41	1199.0
17	Surface	11.0 "	2 hours' ebb	.63	.63	—	1027.0
18	17 0	11.0 "	"	1.21	.63	.58	1079.0
16	38 6	11.0 "	"	1.56	1.32	.24	1147.0
20	Surface	12.0 noon	3 hours' ebb	22.35	21.60	.75	978.0
21	19 6	12.0 "	"	2.90	2.10	.80	1002.0
19	37 0	12.0 "	"	4.93	4.13	.80	1113.0
23	Surface	1.0 p.m.	4 hours' ebb	5.20	4.70	.50	1022.0
24	18 6	1.0 "	"	2.60	1.90	.60	1052.0
22	37 0	1.0 "	"	11.25	9.55	1.70	1134.0
26	Surface	2.0 "	5 hours' ebb	3.65	2.95	.70	1011.0
27	15 6	2.0 "	"	1.87	1.45	.42	1011.0
25	35 0	2.0 "	"	3.80	2.80	1.00	1122.0
29	Surface	3.0 "	6 hours' ebb	2.25	1.60	.65	1008.0
30	16 6	3.0 "	"	1.30	1.10	.20	1040.0
28	38 0	3.0 "	"	2.00	1.55	.45	1094.0
32	Surface	4.0 "	7 hours' ebb	3.50	2.50	1.00	996.5
33	15 6	4.0 "	"	7.25	6.10	1.15	1029.0
31	31 6	4.0 "	"	28.70	27.80	.90	1114.4
35	Surface	5.0 "	Low water	5.80	5.20	.60	1025.5
36	16 10	5.0 "	"	1.75	1.30	.45	1046.5
34	32 6	5.0 "	"	1.65	.95	.70	1134.0
38	Surface	6.0 "	1½ hour flood	23.80	22.30	1.50	1046.0
39	17 6	6.0 "	"	8.10	7.80	.30	1069.6
37	35 0	6.0 "	"	3.70	2.85	.85	1137.5

— No. 15. —

Mr. *Godfrey Lushington* to the Secretary to the Local Government Board.

Sir,

Whitehall, 15 May 1882.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you herewith, to be laid before the Local Government Board, with reference to your letter of the 8th ult., the papers in this office connected with the application made by the Corporation of London for an inquiry to be made under Sect. 31 of the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104, into their complaint of the nuisance caused by the discharge of sewage into the Thames at Crossness and Barking Creek, including the reply of the Metropolitan Board of Works, pressing that any such inquiry should not be held before October next; and I am to request that you will move the President of your Board to favour the Secretary of State with his opinion whether it would not be well now to proceed to the appointment of the small Commission, which has been already under consideration.

(See p. 15, No. 14.)

The Secretary to the
Local Government Board.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Godfrey Lushington*.

(Enclosure 1, in No. 15.)

MEMORIAL.

To the Right Honourable *William Ewart Gladstone*, M.P., P.C., First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, Elder Brother of the Trinity House.

The Memorial of the principal Merchants, Traders, and Shipowners, and the Representatives of the Dock, Wharf, and Shipping Interests on the River Thames, the Owners of Barges and the Steam Vessels engaged in the Passenger Traffic of that River, associated together and forming a General Committee for the Protection of the Lower Thames from Sewage, and whose names and descriptions are printed in the Schedule attached to this Memorial,

Sheweth,

THAT at a general meeting of your Memorialists, held on Tuesday the 7th day of March instant, the following Resolutions were passed:—

1. That in the opinion of this Committee a Royal Commission should be appointed, or a Parliamentary inquiry instituted, for the investigation of the present state of pollution of the River Thames from sewage, and the means to be taken to remedy this alarming and growing evil.

2. That an Executive Committee be now appointed and requested to take all necessary steps to give effect to the first resolution, and to adopt such other measures as may appear to them desirable in furtherance of the object in view.

That in pursuance of the last of the foregoing resolutions, an Executive Committee consisting of four members of the House of Commons and 22 gentlemen selected from the general committee, was at the same meeting duly appointed for the purpose of giving effect to the said resolutions.

That in August last a Petition complaining of the pollution of the River Thames from sewage was presented to the House of Commons by your Memorialists and other persons, to the number of 13,500, resident on the banks of the river or connected with its trade, and praying for the adoption of measures to relieve the river of the sewage, but no action was taken thereupon in consequence

sequence of the late period of the Session at which the Petition was presented. The following is an abstract of the signatures to the said Petition :—

Employés - - - -	6,696	Officials of local boards - -	45
Clerks and foremen - - -	669	Schoolmasters - - - -	48
Professional and medical gentlemen - - - -	127	Watermen - - - -	419
Baronet - - - -	1	Ship and barge owners - -	93
Officers of Army - - -	26	Fishermen - - - -	121
Pilots - - - -	52	Wharfingers - - - -	12
Merchants, tradesmen, gentlemen - - - -	2,537	Ship brokers - - - -	17
Seamen - - - -	937	Insurance brokers - - -	18
Lightermen and bargemen -	1,098	Stock brokers - - - -	9
Captains and officers of vessels -	482	Underwriters, Lloyd's - -	31
		TOTAL - - -	13,438

That "The Metropolis Local Government Act, 1858," which authorises the discharge of the metropolitan sewage at Barking and Crossness was passed, as your Memorialists are informed, under the belief—

First. That the sewage discharged would not increase to the enormous extent it has done ;

Secondly. That the sewage would be deodorised before its discharge into the river ; and

Thirdly. That the action of the tide in the river would have the effect of carrying the sewage water or matter into the sea, instead of its remaining in the river as is now the case, and being carried up and down between Gravesend and Blackwall, or points higher up the stream.

That the following Statement shows the increase which has taken place between 1869 and 1878 in the quantity of sewage discharged at Barking and Crossness :—

SEWAGE Discharged at the OUTFALLS during 10 Years, 1869 to 1878 inclusive.

Rainfall in Inches as observed at Crossness.	Year.	GALLONS PER YEAR.		REMARKS.
		CROSSNESS.	BARKING CREEK.	
27·93	1869 - -	17,574,292,274	12,793,513,197	Low level not completed.
18·89	1870 - -	16,678,226,567	14,633,751,920	
26·44	1871 - -	18,497,165,885	20,112,448,713	
32·88	1872 - -	22,281,418,356	23,137,747,554	
24·81	1873 - -	21,878,889,124	22,680,778,594	
24·12	1874 - -	20,544,185,537	22,610,777,770	Western pumping station completed.
29·28	1875 - -	23,505,775,239	26,955,262,659	
28·90	1876 - -	22,370,124,831	27,751,403,084	
29·26	1877 - -	26,008,009,706	29,995,714,676	
29·26	1878 - -	27,317,822,594	30,177,765,147	
271·27	Ten years -	216,655,859,613	230,849,163,264	
27·1	Average yard -	21,665,585,961	23,084,916,326	
	Average per diem	59,357,769	63,246,346	
	Together - -	122,604,115	19,679,633 cubic feet.	

That from the above statement it appears that in the 10 years ending 1878, with a practically uniform rainfall, the amount of sewage increased by about 89 per cent., and that the average daily flow in 1878 was 157,522,157 gallons, or 25,284,450 cubic feet, representing considerably over half a million tons of sewage.

That applying the ratio of increase during the last four of the said 10 years (14 per cent.), the quantity of sewage now being discharged into the river every 24 hours from the Crossness and Barking outfalls is estimated at 180,000,000 gallons, or 30,000,000 cubic feet.

That the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1858, contained provisions to the effect (Sect. 23) that the Metropolitan Board of Works should, until the works required by that Act were completed, make use of proper means for deodorising the sewage, or otherwise protecting the public health from any injurious consequences therefrom, and (Sect. 24) that the said Metropolitan Board should cause the works to be executed under the Act to be constructed and kept so as not to be a nuisance, and in deodorising any sewage, and in disposing of any sewage or refuse from sewers should not create a nuisance.

That, although the said 23rd section may be construed as having application only to the period during which the works under the Act were in course of construction, the spirit and intention of the said 24th section is obviously to prevent the nuisance now complained of, although according to the legal construction of the words of the said section it does not supply the means of enforcing such intention.

That, although Section 31 of the said Act empowers one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State to cause inquiry to be made into any complaints of any nuisance committed in respect of any of the matters referred to in Section 24, and to take steps to prevent or abate the nuisance, yet these provisions, your Memorialists are advised, would not permit of an inquiry as to whether the Act of Parliament which at present authorises the outfall of the sewage into the Thames at Crossness and Barking should not be repealed, and the sewage required to be carried to a point lower down the Thames, or to be deodorised and the effluent water alone allowed to pass into the river.

That an application made under the 31st section of the said Act to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department by the Corporation of London, on the subject of the pollution of the Thames, has only led to the reference of such application to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and thus the important subject is referred back to the authority of whose action your memorialists now complain, and your memorialists are afraid that no good will result therefrom, inasmuch as the Metropolitan Board of Works contend that no nuisance is created by means of their outfalls of sewage, and also for the reason that the question which your memorialists require to be investigated, is not within the legal construction of the said section.

That the Conservators of the River Thames have no jurisdiction upon questions of the pollution of water in the river, caused by the outfalls or works of the Metropolitan Board of Works, such outfalls and works being specially exempted from the operation of the Rivers Pollution Act, 1876.

That in the year 1879, the Conservators, in an arbitration between them and the Metropolitan Board of Works, under the Thames Navigation Act, 1870, endeavoured but in vain to raise the question of the pollution of the river from sewage, but they were met with the objection that the Act applied only to obstruction of navigation of the river; and the award in such arbitration, dated 24th April 1880, contained the following recital:

That having regard to the powers conferred on us (meaning thereby the arbitrators) by the aforesaid Act of 1870, the said inquiry, and our said report should be entirely confined to the consideration of the origin of the said three banks, and as to their being obstructions to the navigation of the said river, and that the pollution of the said river by the flow of sewage at the outfalls as a sanitary question should not be gone into or considered by us in making our report.

That the Metropolitan Board contemplates an immediate further expenditure of 164,000 £. for enlarging the outfalls at Crossness and Barking, which will not remedy the evil, and this outlay will be thrown away, if as the result of an independent inquiry the necessity for the extension of the sewers to points nearer the

the mouth of the river be proved, or an effective system of deodorisation determined upon.

That the magnitude of the evil complained of is one which requires immediate redress.

Your Memorialists therefore humbly pray that Her Majesty's Government will be pleased to advise Her Majesty to grant a Royal Commission to inquire into and ascertain the present state of the River Thames, as affected by the discharge of sewage into its stream, and the effect thereof upon the lives and health of those of Her Majesty's subjects who live or have business on its banks, or who have to navigate the same, whether in vessels belonging to Her Majesty's subjects, or to foreigners, and to advise as to the best means of putting a stop to a growing evil which seriously threatens the continued prosperity of the Port of London.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.

On behalf of your Memorialists,

James Edwin Thorold Rogers,
Chairman of the Meeting of the General Committee and
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The SCHEDULE above REFERRED to.

The names of the gentlemen and firms who have agreed in writing to form the General Committee for the Protection of the Lower Thames from Sewage.

Captain J. E. F. Aylmer, M.P. for Maidstone.
Thos. Wm. Boord, Esq., M.P. for Greenwich.
Jas. Bryce, Esq., M.P. for Tower Hamlets.
Baron Henry de Worms, M.P. for Greenwich.
Arthur Cohen, Q.C., M.P. for Southwark, 6, Holland Park, W.
Alderman Wm. Jas. R. Cotton, M.P. for London.
R. N. Fowler, Esq., M.P. for London.
Lord George Hamilton, M.P. for Middlesex.
The Right Honourable J. G. Hubbard, M.P. for London.
The Right Honourable Viscount Lewisham, M.P. for West Kent.
Sir Chas. Mills, Bart., M.P. for West Kent.
Chas. J. Ritchie, Esq., M.P. for the Tower Hamlets.
Professor Jas. E. T. Rogers, M.P. for Southwark.
Sir Sidney Waterlow, M.P. for Gravesend.
Lord Henry Lennox, M.P. for Chichester.
John Orrell Lever, M.P. for Galway.

Anderson Brothers - - - -	Merchants, 16, Philpot-lane, E.C.
Anderson, W. - - - -	Chairman Local Board, Erith.
Armstrong, J. C. - - - -	Mayor of Gravesend.
Anderson, Anderson & Co. - -	Orient Steam Navigation Company, 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.
Adamson & Ronaldson - - - -	Shipowners, 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
Arnold, G. E. - - - -	Wharfinger, &c., Woolwich.
Asser, Robert V. - - - -	Belvedere Park, Kent.
Bennoch, Francis - - - -	Director London Steamboat Company, Member Conservancy Board, &c.
Beadle, Charles - - - -	Erith.
Brown, Frederick - - - -	Crosby-row, Borough, S.E.
Bellamy & Co. - - - -	King and Queen Granaries, Rotherhithe-street, S.E., and 6A, Fenchurch-buildings, E.C.
Boulcott, J. & Co. - - - -	Limehouse.
Beck and Pollitzer - - - -	Wharfingers, Upper Thames-street.
Brown, Jas. & Alexr. - - - -	Shipowners, &c., 9 & 11, Fenchurch-avenue.
Baxter, F. - - - -	Manager, South Eastern Bonded Warehouses & Wharf Co., Southwark.

Bernays, Herbert L., M.R.C.S. -	-	Medical Officer of Health, Charlton.
British India Steam Navigation Company.		Limited, per P. Macnaughtan, Esq., Secretary,
Cape, George Augustus -	-	13, Austin Friars, E.C.
Chaytor, D. A. -	-	Chairman, School Board, Erith.
Chambers Brothers -	-	Coal Factor, 155, Fenchurch-street, E.C.
Churchill & Sim -	-	40, Seething-lane, E.C.
Corner, F. M. -	-	29, Clement's-lane.
Clarke, Stephenson & Co. -	-	Medical Officer of Health, Poplar.
Collingridge, William -	-	Shipowners, &c., 4, St. Dunstan's-alley, E.C.
Cunis, W. R. -	-	Medical Officer of Health, Port of London.
Corfield, W. H., M.D. -	-	Lighterman, Lambeth.
		Medical Officer of Health, St. George's, Han-
		over-square.
Crook, John Evelyn, M.D. -	-	Medical Officer of Health, Northfleet.
Cousens, John S. -	-	Wharfinger, &c., Milwall Docks, E.
Corbet, R. -	-	Medical Officer of Health, Orsett, Essex.
Collier, W. E. -	-	Medical Officer of Health, Fulham District.
Chapman, F. W. -	-	46, Gedling-street, Dockhead, E.C.
Dinham, C. -	-	Shipowner. Coal Exchange.
Denny, Thomas R. -	-	Old Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, E.C.
Deacon, H. T. -	-	Lighterman, Limehouse
Ducas, Thomas -	-	Lighterman, 241, East India-road, Poplar.
Fisher, Wm. Alexr. -	-	Fisher's Sufferance Wharf, Rotherhithe-street,
		S.E.
		Bridge Wharf, Blackfriars.
		Timber Merchant, Lambeth.
		Lion Wharf, Milwall, & North Woolwich, E.
		26, Hogarth-road, S.W.
		150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
		"Warepite" Training Ship, Charlton.
		2, Crosby-square, E.C., and Belvedere.
		Commercial Wharf, Mile End-road.
		60, Mark-lane, E.C.
		50, Mark-lane, E.C.
		Shipowners, 13, Fenchurch-avenue.
		13, Austin Friars, E.C.
		8, Austin Friars, E.C.
		109, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
		88, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.
		Wharfingers, Southwark.
		Medical Officer of Health, Gravesend.
		Master of Waterman's Company.
		Principal Dock Master, West India Docks.
		Shipowner, Greenwich.
		Dartford.
		Coal Factor, Coal Exchange.
		6, Crosby-square.
		43, Trinity-square.
		Shipowners, London.
		9, Chelsea Embankment.
		"Anchor Line," 18, Leadenhall-street.
		47, Botolph-lane, E.C.
		Shipowners, 146, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
		Shipowners, St. Mary Axe.
		Shipowner, 8 Hart-street, Mark-lane.
		Lighterman, 12, Harp-lane, E.C.
		Lighterman, &c., Rotherhithe, S.E.
		Medical Officer of Health, Greenhithe.
		Medical Officer of Health, Erith.
		Isleworth, Middlesex.
		Princes Wharf, Commercial-road, Lambeth.
		Lighterman, Lower Thames-street, and Green-
		hithe.
		Coal Merchant, Rotherhithe.
		Shipowner, 85, Gracechurch-street.
		Shipowner, 85, Gracechurch-street.
		Shipowners, Upper Thames-street.
		Blackfriars.
		Lighterman, Rotherhithe, S.E.
		Belvedere Park, Kent.
		"Cornwall" Training Ship, Purfleet.
		Shipowner, Coal Exchange.
		Shipowner, 16, Dockhead, S.E.
Fortescue, N. -	-	
Fitzgerald, E. G. -	-	
Fuller, Geo. F. -	-	
Fishbourne, E. G., Admiral -	-	
Gosman & Smith -	-	
Gillett, Capt. -	-	
Greig, H. A. -	-	
Gardner, Thos. -	-	
Gregory, Frederick -	-	
Girdwood, Alexr. -	-	
Green, F. & Co. -	-	
Gray, Dawes & Co. -	-	
Galbraith, Pembroke & Co. -	-	
Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell & Co. -	-	
Glover Brothers -	-	
Gripper, Edwd. & Sons -	-	
Gramshaw, J. H., M.D. -	-	
Hinton, William -	-	
Hussey, Captain -	-	
Huntley, W. R. -	-	
Hayward, J. C. -	-	
Holland, J. -	-	
Harris Bros. & Co. -	-	
Hewitt & Co. -	-	
Harris & Dixon -	-	
Harris, Fredk. W. -	-	
Henderson Bros. -	-	
Hanson, R., Alderman and Sheriff -	-	
Houlder Brothers & Co. -	-	
Holmon & Sons, John -	-	
Holdsworth, J. J. -	-	
Hammond, Francis -	-	
Hemmings, Jabez -	-	
Huddart, D. -	-	
Jessett, F. B. -	-	
Kidd, S. & Co. -	-	
Keep, Alfred H. -	-	
Longstaff, John -	-	
Lambert, R.N. -	-	
Lambert, F. D. -	-	
Lockett & Judkins -	-	
Lee, William, Son & Co. -	-	
Lacy, J. W. -	-	
Lee, J. D. -	-	
Morrell, Capt., R.N. -	-	
Milnes, C. S. -	-	
Murrell, Wm. Chas. -	-	

Mongredien, Ellerby & Co. - - -	15, Leadenhall-street.
Mumford, S. P. & Co. - - -	Steam Mills, Greenwich.
Matthes & Co. - - -	59, New Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, E.C.
Macgregor, Gow & Co. - - -	36, Crutched Friars.
Merry, Wm. L. - - -	"Glen Line," 4, Lime-street, E.C.
Nettlingham, F. B. - - -	Wharfinger, &c., Milwall Docks, E.
National Line of Steamers - - -	Ex-Mayor of Gravesend.
Norris & Joyner - - -	Leadenhall-street.
Oliver & Co. - - -	"Japan Line," 126, Bishopsgate street Within, E.C.
Pelly, Capt., R.N. - - -	Wharfingers, Wapping.
Pope, Horace - - -	Chairman, London Steamboat Company, Elder Brother, Trinity House.
Page, Samuel & Son - - -	Coal Factor, Coal Exchange.
Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, The, by Thomas Sutherland, Esq., Chairman.	16, Water-lane, E.C.
Perkins & Homer - - -	Lightermen, 13, Water-lane, E.C.
Phillips and Graves, Messrs. - - -	St. Dunstan's House, Cross-lane, E.C.
Pinkey, Sons & Clare, Messrs. - - -	Great St. Helen's, E.C.
Parish, Fredk. - - -	Ballast Wharves, Erith.
Russell, John - - -	Member of the Corporation, Gravesend.
Roberts, B. - - -	Lee Mouth Wharf, Poplar.
Rolt, Peter & Co. - - -	Acorn Wharf, Rotherhithe.
Rickett, Smith & Co. - - -	Coal Exchange.
Rowland, John, M.D. - - -	Medical Officer of Health, Richmond.
Reading & Palmer - - -	Lightermen, &c., Waterloo Mills, Blackfriars.
Russell, George - - -	Plumstead, Kent.
Rogers, G. A. - - -	Medical Officer of Health, Limehouse District.
Stone, H. Palmer - - -	Director, London Steamboat Company.
Sturdy Bros. & Co. - - -	50, Mark-lane, E.C.
Selby, H. & E. - - -	33, Mark-lane, E.C.
Stevenson, George - - -	104, Lower Thames-street.
Sandford, W. - - -	Pilot and Tug Owner, Gravesend.
Skinner, Thos. & Co. - - -	Shipowers, 5, East India Avenue, E.C.
Soundy and Hornbuckle - - -	Lightermen, &c., Water-lane, E.C.
Shoring, Ephraim - - -	Lighterman, East India Dock-road, E.
Shand, G. L. - - -	Pickle Herring, Southwark, Director London Steamboat Co.
Smith, Capt. J. Henderson - - -	H.M.S. "Worcester," Greenhithe.
Stewart, Charles H., C.C. - - -	Shipowner (and Member of the Marine Board), 6, Bilitier-street, E.C.
Taylor, Chas. - - -	Coal Factor, 9, Fenchurch Avenue.
Taylor, Seth - - -	Waterloo Flour Mills, Commercial-road, Lambeth, S.E.
Trinder, Anderson & Co. - - -	"Elder Line," 110, Fenchurch-street, E.C.
Thompson, W. T. - - -	Lighterman, Bishopsgate-street Within.
Thompson & Co., Geo. - - -	Shipowners, Leadenhall-street.
Taylor, Hugh - - -	Ship and Coal Owner, Sunderland.
Umfreville, S. C., J.P. - - -	Greenhithe.
Usborne, Thomas - - -	South Sea House, Threadneedle-street.
Walter, Fredk., R.N. - - -	Captain and Superintendent Training Ship "Arethusa," Greenhithe.
Wood, G. E. - - -	Shipowner, Coal Exchange.
Wood, John - - -	Shipowner, &c., Coal Exchange.
Wood, N. - - -	Shipowner, &c., Coal Exchange.
Woolner & Mortor - - -	3, Muscovy-court, Tower Hill, E.C.
Woodley, M. F. & Co. - - -	79, Mark-lane, E.C.
Williams, Samuel - - -	Ship & Steam Tug Owner, Upper Thames-street.
Watts, Ward & Co. - - -	85, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
Wescott, John B. - - -	Shipowner, &c., 11, London-street, E.C.
Williams, Brown & Elmalie - - -	Wharfingers, Southwark.
Watkins, Wm. - - -	Steam Ship & Tug Owner, Mark-lane.
Worland, Hy. - - -	Wharfinger, Member West Ham Local Board, Victoria Dock-road, E.
Wright, Alfred - - -	Medical Officer of Health, Romford.
Wilson, John - - -	Shipowner, Clement's-lane.

SUMMARY of the above MEMBERS of the GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Members of Parliament - - - - -	16
Admiral - - - - -	1
Shipowners and Dock Companies - - - - -	33
Master of the Watermen's Company, representing many thousands of Lightermen and Watermen on the Thames.	1
Individual Lightermen - - - - -	13
Medical Officers of Health, including Medical Officer of Port of London -	13
Steamship Companies—Peninsular and Oriental, British India, Orient, Glen Line, Japan Line, Anchor Line, London Steamboat Company, &c., &c.	8
Captains of "Warspite," "Cornwall," and "Arethusa" Training Ships -	3
Captains R.N., including an Elder Brother of Trinity House - - -	5
Wharfingers - - - - -	20
Coal, Corn, and Flour Factors - - - - -	19
Gentlemen, and Two Members of Thames Conservancy - - - -	6
Ship, Provision, and Wood Brokers - - - - -	8
Merchants and Members of Lloyds' - - - - -	7
District Officers - - - - -	4
Fish Salesmen (Wholesale) - - - - -	2
TOTAL - - -	159

(Enclosure 2, in No. 15.)

THE COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF THE LOWER THAMES FROM SEWAGE.

HEADS of FACTS for SPEAKERS at the Meeting at the Cannon Street Hotel on 7th March 1882.

"Times," 24th October 1878.—Reports, Meeting Woolwich Local Board of Health; surveyor stated had taken samples of Thames water in company with Mr. Wigner, analyst, at time of day and conditions of tide corresponding as nearly as possible with circumstances prevailing when the accident to the "Princess Alice" occurred.

5.10 p.m., at the Northern Outfall, sewage running from sluice at the time; smell of water of a very offensive character; sample 50 feet from outlet.

5.30 p.m., at Southern Outfall, 10 feet deep, sewage also running here; smell even more offensive than near Northern Outfall, 20 feet from outlet.

Sample taken off Billingsgate analysed, gave 35 grains of organic matter per gallon.

Sample taken off Limehouse, 306 grains organic matter per gallon.

Off Charlton Pier, 154 grains in deep sample, and 361 grains surface sample per gallon.

Off

Off Woolwich Pier, 150 grains surface sample, and 211 grains deep sample; surface sample from scene of the wreck, 140 grains organic matter; mid depth 212 grains; deep sample, 125 grains per gallon. Thus one sample from Limehouse Reach, and one from off Charlton Pier, were rather worse than the worst from locality of the wreck.

From the various facts elicited, the analyst concluded that the whole of the river from Billingsgate to Jennings Point was greatly contaminated by sewage, and this increased lower down.

In his opinion the sewage contamination was unquestionably injurious to the health of the inhabitants of Woolwich and the adjacent places.

The unfortunate passengers of the "Princess Alice" were probably caused to vomit by the nauseous smell and intolerably nauseous taste of the water, and in the act the lungs became of course filled with water, and the bodies of even those who could swim, sank.

A sample of mud taken from the foreshore between the gasworks and the Northern Outfall showed organic matter 15·5 per cent.; mineral 84·5. The microscope showed that the organic matter was derived from sewage, as it contained animal and vegetable hairs, and pieces of muscular fibre; the sample had a very offensive smell, and effervesced strongly with acids, giving off strongly sulphuretted hydrogen.

"*Globe*," 17th December 1879.—The President of the Local Government Board, Mr. Sclater-Booth, had interview with a deputation, who contended that their property would be damaged if scheme of Lower Thames Valley Main Sewerage Board were carried out, and said, "some means of getting rid of the sewage must be resorted to besides the river."

The "*Lancet*," August 1881.—More than half a million tons weight of sewage is daily pumped into the river from the two outfalls of Barking and Crossness.

The evil must increase with the population of London.

For some weeks back the water below Greenwich has been in a most foul condition, of a dark slate colour, and has given off quantities of foul gases.

Mr. Bailey, of East and West India Docks.—Sewerage mud in the dock basins and locks amounts to 60,000 to 70,000 tons a year. Docks were formerly dredged four times a year; now have to be once a month; and recently 500 tons of sewage deposit taken from one dock alone.

"*Pall Mall Gazette*," August 1881.—The distance from the outfalls to the Nore may be taken as from 35 to 40 miles; the ebb tide is seven hours running out, but as it is high tide at the Nore two hours before it is at London Bridge, the ebb does not last five hours, and putting the distance at 35 miles, and the flow four miles an hour, it would take eight or nine hours' ebb to get clear; so the sewage is never fairly out of the river, but in a state of oscillation to and fro.

"*Globe*," 25th November 1881.—Report of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The Works Committee recommended that the reservoirs of the Crossness Pumping Station and Barking Outfall Works be enlarged, at an estimated cost of 160,000 *l*. Mr. Dalton moved the adoption of the report, and said the enlargement of the reservoirs was most desirable, because it was found impossible at times to discharge all the sewage at the ebb tide; some of it consequently flowed back into the sewers again. By making the proposed extensions the reservoirs could be made to hold the largest quantity of sewage that could be received.

"The City Press," 21st January 1882.—Reports that the Report of the Port of London Sanitary Committee, appointed to inquire into the sanitary condition of the Thames in the neighbourhood of Crossness and other outfalls, was adopted.

"Pall Mall Gazette," 21st December 1881.—A large quantity of sewage which is sent into the Thames is washed back as far as Blackwall, and even to London Bridge, with each flood tide, while none of it ever reaches the sea, but is deposited on the banks of the river, both above and below the outfalls, for some miles. It is clear that the sewage, which is pumped into the Thames from the outfall at commencement of the ebb, can never get lower than 15 or 20 miles down the river before it is met by the flood tide, which flows at a pace of four to five miles an hour, or very much faster than the tide ebbs.

To demonstrate the distance which the tide would take any object down, a float was recently started at Crossness at the commencement of the ebb, and, kept in the tideway, it could not be made to go further than Gravesend, and in some cases only to Northfleet, before it was met by the flood tide which washed the float back to Blackwall. It is an undoubted fact that some 30 miles of the River Thames is now as bad, if not physiologically worse, than that which was observed in the cholera years of 1848-9, and in 1855-6, when the Thames was no better than a foul stinking ditch.

During the dry and hot months of last summer the condition of the river for some miles beggars description, large masses of black sewage floating about on the surface of the water, the stench arising being most nauseating.

If the Metropolitan Board enlarge the tanks at the outfall, and pump the sewage out in a shorter time, the evil would not be met, as the sewerage would only be deposited on the banks of the river both above and below the outfall.

14th December 1881.—The Port Sanitary Committee report to the Court of Common Council that in taking the sewage down the river to Crossness and Barking, that part of the Thames immediately adjacent to London has been much benefited, but that at the points named when the quantity is affected by meteorological changes, in hot weather, and in times of drought, the great outpouring of sewage has a very prejudicial effect upon the public health.

Dr. Collingridge reports, in an Appendix to the Report of the Port Sanitary Committee :—

That the samples of water being taken in November and December, the condition of the Thames generally is very different from what it is in the summer.

At London Bridge there is a large proportion of organic matter, and the water is clearly charged with sewage.

As the water is traced down, it is found to gradually increase in impurity.

At the Metropolitan Outfalls at Barking and Crossness this impurity becomes much more marked.

The worst specimen examined was one taken at Barking on the 23rd November, when the tide was running down, and which contained one-fifth of its volume of sewage.

The average amount of sewage daily discharged into the Thames from the two outfalls, Crossness and Barking, together, is 122,604, 115 gallons, and shows an increase of 14 per cent. in 10 years (1869 to 1878), with a practically uniform rainfall.

There are 187 foul outfalls into the Thames on the north side, and 182 on the south side, within the jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority, or a grand total of 369 foul outfalls.

Report

Report of the Arbitrators between the Conservators of the Thames and the Metropolitan Board of Works, says :—

“ As soon as the tide has turned on the ebb the penstocks of the two reservoirs are opened, and the sewage is allowed to flow into the river; the reservoirs would empty themselves in about two hours and a-half or three hours; the outlets are, however, left open for four hours.

“ The average daily discharge at the outfalls together is 122,604,115 gallons (agreeing exactly with the Report of the Port Sanitary Committee).

“ The evidence of Dr. Frankland, F.R.S., was directed to show by chemical analysis that the amount of matter in the banks derived from sewage was larger than in mud taken higher up or lower down the river.

“ Dr. Tidy supported this view.”

Yachts lying within some miles of the outfalls are compelled to abstain from washing their decks, the polluted water staining them deeply.

All vessels coming into or leaving the port of London have to float on the sewage of London for many miles; outward-bound vessels with emigrants have to lie for one or two days and nights in the polluted stream before sailing.

The number of vessels and steamers entered in and out of the Port of London in the week ending 24th January 1882 was 686, or a total of 421,267 tons.

The “ Cornwall ” training ship has had outbreaks of typhoid fever on board.

The “ Chichester ” had to be removed further down the river in consequence of the sewage.

The River Pollution Act was intended to protect all rivers from pollution by sewage, but in the face of that Act the River Thames receives a larger amount of sewage pollution than any other.

“ The Times ” of 20th August 1881, remarking on the subject, says :—

“ The drainage of several millions of human beings is carried into a tidal stream; and, not to speak of the waste, the result to those who live on or near that mighty thoroughfare is a nuisance of the most gigantic kind. There is no mistaking the evidence given by Thursday's deputation. Mr. Bailey, superintendent of the East and West India Docks, spoke of 73,000 tons of mud dredged from the docks last year, the quantity having largely increased of late, and much of the mud being presumably the deposit of the sewer. Dr. Jessett, of Erith, described the state of the river as ‘ foul and sickening; ’ and Mr. Hinton, speaking for the Waterman's Company, said that his men ‘ frequently complained that they were sickened by the stench from the river, and felt themselves unequal to their work. ’ Captain Gillett, of the ‘ Warspite, ’ declared that to sit in his cabin opposite Woolwich was like sitting over an open drain, that he was obliged to wash his decks with disinfectants, and that samples of river water which he had sent to a medical officer for analysis, were characterised by him as ‘ slightly diluted sewage. ’ In other words, the deputation confirmed in the strongest way what has been the experience of every one whose misfortune it has been to steam down the river during the present summer; they proved that the condition of the stream is abominable.”

(Enclosure 3, in No. 15.)

WOOLWICH LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

REPORTS of the SURVEYOR and ANALYST to the Woolwich Local Board of Health on the State of the WATER of the RIVER THAMES. (Presented to the Board on the 22nd October 1878.)

At a Meeting of the Woolwich Local Board of Health, held at the Town Hall, Woolwich, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October 1878,

Present: John Taylor, Esq., Chairman, and Thirteen other Members,

It was moved by Captain Behenna, R.A.; seconded by S. C. Harrington, Esq., and resolved unanimously—

“That the Surveyor be instructed to take samples of the water of the River Thames, at various points and depths, when the tide is about in the same state as when the accident occurred to the “Princess Alice” steamboat, and that such samples be forwarded to Mr. Wigner, the Public Analyst, for analysis and report.”

(Extracted from the Minutes of Proceedings.)

Andrew C. Reed,
Clerk to the Board.

REPORT of *H. O. Thomas*, Assoc. Inst. C.E., Surveyor to the Woolwich Local Board of Health, on the State of the Water of the River Thames. (Presented to the Board on the 22nd October 1878, and ordered to be printed.)

To the Woolwich Local Board of Health.

Gentlemen,

I BEG to report that, in compliance with your instructions of the 9th instant, to take samples of Thames water, at a time of day and condition of tide corresponding as nearly as possible with the circumstances which prevailed when the accident to the “Princess Alice” occurred, and to obtain the water at various depths, I procured the loan of a steam launch from the Thames Conservancy Board, and on Monday the 14th instant, accompanied by your analyst, Mr. Wigner, I left London Bridge a little before three o'clock, and obtained samples of Thames water at the places mentioned in the annexed schedule. The tide was high at London Bridge on this day at 3.15 p.m.

At every chosen place two samples were taken, one as near to the surface as could be (care being taken to avoid the scum on the surface), and the other sample at about half the depth of the river.

No. 10.

No. 10 was taken as near as possible to the spot where the wreck of the "Princess Alice" was found, and from nearly, but not quite, the bottom of the river.

All the samples, unless otherwise specified, were taken as nearly as possible at mid-stream.

SCHEDULE referred to in the FOREGOING REPORT.

Number of Sample.	Time taken.	What part of River taken from.	Temperature of Sample.
1	3 p.m. - -	Off Billingsgate - - - Surface -	56°
2	3 " - -	Ditto - - - 15 ft. deep	56½°
3	3.35 " - -	Middle of Limehouse Reach, between Millwall and Commercial Docks - - Surface -	58°
4	3.35 " - -	Middle of Limehouse Reach, between Millwall and Commercial Docks - - 20 ft. deep	58°
5	4.40 " - -	Opposite Charlton Pier - - - Surface -	56½°
6	4.40 " - -	Ditto - ditto - - - 20 ft. deep	56½°
7	4.45 " - -	Opposite North Woolwich Pier - Surface -	56°
8	4.45 " - -	Ditto - ditto - ditto - - 20 ft. deep	56½°
9	5 " - -	At Wreck, opposite Powder Magazine 20 ft. deep	56°
10	5 " - -	At Wreck, opposite Powder Magazine (bottom of River) - - - 40 ft. deep	56°
11	5 " - -	At Wreck, opposite Powder Magazine Surface -	55½°
12	5.10 " - -	Northern outfall - - - 5 ft. deep <i>Note.</i> —The sewage was running from the sluice at this time, and the smell of the water in the vicinity was of a very offensive character. The sample was taken 50 ft. from the outlet.	58°
13	5.20 " - -	Half-way between Northern and Southern outfalls - - - Surface -	55°
14	5.20 " - -	Half-way between Northern and Southern outfalls - - - 20 ft. deep	56°
15	5.30 " - -	Southern outfall - - - 10 ft. deep <i>Note.</i> —The sewage was also running here, and the smell of the water was most offensive, even more so than that near the Northern outfall. This sample was taken about 20 ft. from the outlet.	57°
16	5.40 " - -	Jenning Tree Point, below Southern outfall 20 ft. deep	56½°
17	5.40 " - -	Jenning Tree Point, below Southern outfall Surface -	56°

FURTHER SAMPLES.

On the 19th instant, accompanied by an assistant of Mr. Wigner's, I procured another sample of water and one of mud, viz. :—

Number of Sample.	Time taken.	What part of River taken from.
18	3 p.m. - -	Water from Beckton Gas Works outlet.
19	3.10 „	Mud between the Gas Works and the Northern outfall.

These samples, after being carefully labelled, were all taken direct to the Laboratory of Mr. Wigner, who will report to you the result of the analyses.

H. O. Thomas, Assoc. Inst., C.E.,
Surveyor to the Woolwich Local Board of Health.

22 October 1878.

REPORT by G. W. WIGNER, F.C.S., upon the **CONDITION** of the **RIVER THAMES** from London Bridge to Woolwich, with special reference to the question as to whether the Water was so contaminated by Sewage Discharge on the 3rd of September 1878 as to cause the Death of any of the Passengers on board the "Princess Alice;" together with a **TABULAR STATEMENT** of Results of the Analyses of Samples obtained at different points.—(Presented to the Board, and ordered to be printed, on the 22nd October 1878.)

To the Woolwich Local Board of Health.

Gentlemen,

IN accordance with the instructions given by the resolution of your Board on the 8th of October 1878, I have examined both chemically and microscopically a series of samples of water taken from the River Thames at various places, in order to ascertain whether the river is contaminated by drainage matter, and whether there is any foundation for the assertions that its foul condition had increased the number of deaths on the night of the unfortunate accident to the "Princess Alice."

Your surveyor, Mr. Thomas, and I agreed that it was desirable I should accompany him when the samples were taken, in order to observe the condition of the river, and to take note of the temperature of the water where the samples were obtained, and any other physical conditions which might bear upon the matter of inquiry.

Accordingly, on the 14th October, in a steam launch kindly placed at our disposal by the Thames Conservancy Board, we obtained the necessary samples, and I now submit my report thereon as follows :—

As your Board are doubtless aware, Reports on the state of the Thames have recently been presented to the Thames Conservancy by Captain Calver, and to the Metropolitan Board of Works, by Sir J. Bazalgette, and Messrs. Keates and Dupré, and it is necessary that I should refer to these reports, as they constitute part of the information which is available to enable a correct judgment to be formed of the condition of the river.

Principal Causes of Variation in Purity of River.

I must point out that in the tidal portion of the river in the vicinity of Woolwich, the degree of contamination (if any) is seriously affected by at least three principal causes, and therefore unless care is taken to procure samples under certain

certain definite and well-known conditions, no useful information can be obtained. These three causes are :—

1st. The rise and fall of the tide.

In this respect Mr. Thomas and I, in compliance with the resolution of the Board, took care that the samples from the neighbourhood of Woolwich were obtained under tidal conditions corresponding as nearly as was practicable with those which prevailed at the time of the accident to the "Princess Alice."

2nd. The flow of fresh water down the river, as shown by the amount of water flowing over Teddington Lock.

This flow is dependent upon the recent rainfall in the watershed drained by the upper reaches of the Thames. In reference to this point I find that on the day of the wreck, the water at Teddington Lock stood at one foot over the mean summer level, and this had been about the average height for some days previously. On the 14th October, when my samples were taken, the water at the same place stood at eight inches over mean summer level, or only four inches less than it was on the date of the wreck. Therefore, the conditions under which my samples were taken were in this respect also nearly identical with those which prevailed on the night of the wreck, and they represent rather more than the average amount of dilution of the river, with the comparatively pure rainfall from the upper reaches. The conditions prevailing on the 15th January last, when the greater part of the samples reported upon by Messrs. Keates and Dupré to the Metropolitan Board were obtained, were however directly opposed to this.

3rd. The amount of sewage being discharged from the outfalls, which is necessarily dependent to a considerable extent on the recent rainfall in the Metropolitan District.

It is impossible for me to give an opinion whether the circumstances were in this respect the same when my samples were taken, as on the night of the wreck.

State of River when Messrs. Keates and Dupré's Samples were taken.

I must now point out to your Board, that the analyses of the large number of samples taken on the 15th January, and examined by Messrs. Keates and Dupré, and which are mainly relied upon by the Metropolitan Board as proofs of the pure state of the river, do not throw any light whatever on its ordinary condition at and near Woolwich, because as has been pointed out by Captain Calver, the river had for some month or so prior to that date been in flood, and the water level at Teddington standing from 3-feet to 5-ft. 9-in. above the standard summer level. Captain Calver remarks, "The effect of this enormous discharge was of course to substitute *pure for impure* water throughout the whole length of the Thames, from Teddington to the sea."

A comparison of the results of the analyses which I now submit with those of Messrs. Keates and Dupré, will show that this statement is fully borne out, as the body of comparatively pure water which was going down when their samples were taken, was so enormous relatively to the ordinary or normal condition of the river, and to the size of the river basin, that the water in the centre of the river off Billingsgate on the 14th October contained as large an admixture of sea water as Messrs. Keates and Dupré found at the same time of the tide at Erith, some 12 or 14 miles lower down the river; or to put it in another way, the whole basin of the Thames from Teddington to Erith, was on the 15th January filled with water which consisted of a large proportion of pure river water which had come over Teddington Weir, and a smaller proportion of sea water or water which had come up the river, than was present on the 14th October at Billingsgate.

It is obvious therefore that the time selected by the Metropolitan Board of Works for the collection of their series of nearly four hundred samples, was that when the river at and near Woolwich was under the most favourable conditions possible, since the enormous scour produced by this large body of fresh and comparatively pure water had carried the impurities down to the sea.

On the other hand, Mr. Thomas and I selected a time when the conditions, as regards the body of water coming down, represented a fair average.

With these preliminary observations I pass to consider the following questions :—

- 1.—Is the river contaminated with sewage ?
- 2.—If so, is the sewage contamination so great as to be injurious to Woolwich ?
- 3.—Is it probable that the condition of the river on the night of the accident was so bad that some of the drowning people were poisoned by it, or that the loss of life was increased by it in any other way ?
- 4.—If this contamination exists, is it due to the sewage from the Metropolitan Outfalls ?

Is the River contaminated with Sewage ?

1. In my opinion, the river is contaminated with sewage, although the extent or degree of this contamination, and the amount of decomposition which has ensued, differs considerably at various points. From the tabular statement which accompanies this report, it will be seen that samples were taken from the immediate neighbourhood of the Northern and Southern Outfalls, and at seven other points, viz.: off Billingsgate, Limehouse Reach, off Charlton Pier, off North Woolwich Pier, at the spot where the wreck of the "Princess Alice" was found, half-way between the Northern and Southern Outfalls, and at Jennings-tree Point. At each place samples were taken at the surface and about half-way between the surface and the bottom of the river.

All these samples show by the chlorine present a large admixture of sea water; with the fresh water coming down the river and the sewers, and the proportion of this admixture increases, as might be expected, with tolerable regularity in proceeding down the river. At Billingsgate the proportion of sea water is about 10 per cent. of the total volume; in Limehouse Reach this has more than doubled, and at the wreck the proportion is probably about 35 per cent. of sea water to 65 per cent. of fresh water. This fact is important, as sewage, when diluted with sea water, gives off more offensive effluvia than when diluted with fresh river water.

A remarkable fact is, however, to be noticed in the figures in the accompanying table, viz., that, in almost every case, the water at the lower part of the river contains a larger proportion, in some cases a very much larger proportion, of salt than the water at the surface. This would seem to indicate that the sea water flows upwards along the bottom of the river, leaving the land water and sewage to pass nearer to the surface. Of course very great admixture takes place between them, but still the general rule apparently holds good. This fact may have a very important bearing upon the question of the state of the river, inasmuch as by the heaviest water running at the bottom with the flood tide, a large number of the lighter particles of sewage deposit (especially of those particles which are of organic origin, and therefore more injurious) may be kept from subsiding as readily as would otherwise be the case; and they may, in fact, be held up so as to be carried up stream by the incoming flood tide, rather than down stream by the ebb, and may thus increase the pollution of the upper reaches.

The amount of combined sulphuric acid present in the samples increases with tolerable regularity as we proceed down the river, with the exception of the samples from Jennings-tree Point. This combined sulphuric acid is partly decomposed by the organic matter of the sewage, and gives rise to the liberation of sulphuretted hydrogen, which has a most offensive smell.

All the samples I obtained were turbid and offensive in appearance, but there was no very marked difference between them, with the exception of the two taken at the outfalls. All of them had a more or less offensive smell. This smell in the Billingsgate samples was slight, although readily perceived on shaking up a small quantity of the water; but it gradually increased in the other samples, till, in those taken off Woolwich Pier, it became most objectionable, and one of these gave off a sensible quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen. The samples taken at the wreck were still worse, the surface samples having a most offensive smell, and the other two samples but little less. In the samples taken mid-way between the outfalls in mid-stream the characteristic smell of sewage was quite apparent, while the Jennings-tree Point samples were somewhat better.

When

When the sedimentary matter was allowed to subside the samples had a yellowish brown colour, and in the case of one of those from between the northern and southern outfalls, this approached to a full urine yellow.

The amount of organic matter dissolved by the water, all of which must have been derived from animal or vegetable contamination, varied greatly at different points. Off Billingsgate there were only 30 to 35 grains per gallon, but the surface sample from Limehouse Reach showed 516 grains per gallon, *i. e.*, considerably more than one ounce per gallon of matter capable of putrefying. This proportion does not change with anything like the regularity that the mineral constituents do. Thus we find that there were 361 grains of organic matter per gallon in the surface sample off Charlton Pier, and 154 grains per gallon in the deep sample; while at Woolwich Pier there were 151 grains per gallon in the surface sample, and 211 grains per gallon in the deep sample. The surface sample from the wreck contained 140 grains per gallon, the mid-depth sample 212 grains per gallon, and the deep one 125 grains per gallon. One sample from Limehouse Reach and one from off Charlton Pier are rather worse than the worst of those taken from the wreck, but all the other samples are better than these.

Messrs. Keates and Dupré made a large number of estimations of suspended organic matter in the samples taken on 15th January, but as the river was in flood they of course found but little. I do not find that they made any similar determinations of dissolved organic matter.

The nitrogenous constituents, which are taken by many chemists as the main indication of sewage contamination, are somewhat lower throughout than I should have expected from the figures already quoted, but as they are fully set out in the table, I need not refer to them further than to say that they indicate very considerable contamination.

The amount of oxygen absorbed, which is a rough indication of the amount of oxidation necessary to convert these foul and offensive compounds into comparatively innocuous ones, is in nearly every case very high, most of the samples considerably exceeding half the figure found in the sample taken at the Northern Outfall.

The amount of suspended matter, that is, impurities which are capable of settling out of the water, is very variable. The sample taken from the wreck, at a depth of 40 feet, contained 4.9 grains per gallon of suspended organic matter, and 27.4 grains per gallon of suspended inorganic matter. One of the Billingsgate samples contained 16 grains per gallon, and one from Jennings-tree Point, which was the largest proportion found, 34 grains per gallon.

So far, the consideration of all the chemical results might be held to give amply sufficient proof of the presence of sewage, but in addition I have examined each sample microscopically, paying special attention to the characteristics of the sedimentary matter. I should point out here that animalculæ alone are not in themselves a proof of sewage contamination, but that the microscopical evidence of this has to be found mainly in the presence of fragments of cotton fibre, disintegrated paper, the skin or husk of wheat or other foods, and traces of partially digested or decomposed muscular fibre or other food.

The results of the microscopical examinations varied greatly. All the samples literally swarmed with living and dead animalculæ of various kinds, most of those species found even as high up the river as Billingsgate, corresponded with those found in the samples taken at the Northern and Southern Outfalls. In the Billingsgate samples there was in addition to a large number of infusoria and diatoms, unmistakable evidence of sewage contamination, inasmuch as I found in a single drop of the sediment from the water (which sediment was of a bluish black colour), one distinct piece of partially decomposed muscular fibre, a piece of the husk of wheat or one of the other cereals, several hairs, and a considerable quantity of cotton fibre. We have here then an unmistakable proof that sewage had in some manner or other found its way to this place.

In the Limehouse Reach samples there was a very large quantity of disintegrated paper and cotton fibres, but no other structures peculiar to sewage could be recognised. In the Charlton Pier samples there were a considerable number of hairs, some evidently human and others being animal hairs. The sediment from the sample taken off North Woolwich Pier was of a much lighter and more flocculent character, it contained a very large amount of decaying

vegetable tissue, but with the exception of the dead animalculæ with which it swarmed, no animal remains could be detected.

The samples taken from the scene of the wreck were unquestionably worse than the last referred to; in the sedimentary matter I found cotton fibre, fragments of muscular fibre, many fragments of paper, a fragment of husk of wheat, and some hairs.

I pass over the samples from the two outfalls, simply stating that as was to be expected they contained the most abundant evidence of decomposing sewage matter.

The samples taken mid-way between the two outfalls closely resembled those taken at the wreck, and the evidence of sewage contamination was unmistakable, while the samples from Jennings-tree Point showed a very large amount of disintegrated vegetable tissue and particles of cotton fibre.

I think the various facts detailed above in reference to the individual samples afford the most conclusive ground on which to base an opinion, that the whole of the river from Billingsgate to Jennings-tree Point was, on the 14th October last, greatly contaminated with sewage, and that subject to certain irregularities which may be due to local circumstances in the river, this contamination increased as we passed down it, and that on the whole the greatest contamination was found in the samples taken at the wreck, and half-way between the two outfalls.

Is the Sewage Contamination so great as to be Injurious to Woolwich?

2. This question is unfortunately to a large extent a matter of opinion, but if the state of the river on the 14th October represents, as I have reason to believe it fairly does, its average state at Woolwich, my own opinion is that unquestionably the effluvia given off from the sewage contaminated water is sufficiently great to be injurious to health.

Did the Condition of the River on September 3rd Increase the Loss of Life?

3. In reply to this question, I do not think that as far as can be judged from the samples I have examined, it would be right to say that any of the unfortunate passengers in the "Princess Alice" were absolutely poisoned by the water, but it does seem to me extremely probable that the intolerably nauseous smell, accompanied as it doubtless is by an equally nauseous taste, may have produced sudden vomiting in some of the persons in the water, and that by this means what little strength or power they had to save themselves by swimming may have been lost, or as in the mere act of vomiting the lungs may have been emptied of air and refilled with water, the body would thus become specifically heavier than water, and people may have sunk who might otherwise have been saved had the water been in good and clean condition. While, therefore, I think it quite possible that some loss of life may be indirectly attributed to the foul condition of the river, I do not think it was sufficiently foul for the small quantity which would be imbibed to actually poison anyone. I cannot, however, omit to mention that I think the small quantity swallowed may have materially complicated the after symptoms in the case of some of the survivors.

Is the Contamination caused by the Sewage from the Metropolitan Outfalls?

4. The question as to the cause of the contamination seems to me to be answered more readily by looking at it from an engineering point of view, rather than from a chemical one. The chemical and microscopical analyses show contamination with actual sewage matter as far up as Billingsgate. It is obvious, therefore, that it would be useless to look in Woolwich Reach itself for any specific evidence of contamination, which could be considered as coming solely from the North Woolwich Outfall, because, having once shown that sewage matter does work up stream a distance of some miles, we are bound to admit the possibility of the sewage matter from the Northern Outfall working up so as to cause contamination or deposits in Woolwich Reach; but taking the relative sizes and populations of the districts drained by the North Woolwich Sewer, and by the Barking and Crossness Outfalls together, I think it will be found

found that the population whose sewage passes through the North Woolwich Outfall is not more than about one-thousandth of the population whose sewage passes from Barking and Crossness. Assuming, therefore, that all passed into the river at the same point, it would be perfectly legitimate to contend that 999-1,000ths of the contamination was due to the larger outfalls, and only one-thousandth to the North Woolwich Outfall; and it appears to me, that the slight difference in position of the outfalls does not sensibly affect this argument.

Additional Report on Samples from Beckton Gas Works Outfall.

On the 19th October instant, I received from Mr. Thomas two more samples, one of which was water taken from the Outfall of the Beckton Gas Works, and the other was a sample of mud taken from the foreshore between the Gas Works and Northern Outfall.

The water from the Gas Works Outfall was simply an admixture of sewage and salt water. The microscope showed the presence of muscular tissue, cotton filaments in large quantity, many hairs both animal and vegetable, and fragments of cooked farinaceous food. This outfall is therefore clearly a source of contamination.

The sample of mud from the foreshore between the Gas Works and the Northern Outfall gave the following results on the dried mud :—

Organic matter	-	-	-	15.5 per cent.
Mineral matter	-	-	-	84.5 „ „
				100.0

The microscope showed that the organic matter was derived from sewage, since it contained animal and vegetable hairs, and pieces of muscular fibre. The sample had an offensive smell, and effervesced strongly with acids, giving off a strong smell of sulphuretted hydrogen.

We have therefore one proof, that as regards this particular part of the river, the sewage matter does deposit on the bank.

79, Great Tower Street, E.C.
22 October 1878.

I am, &c.
G. W. Wigner, F.C.S.

TABULAR STATEMENT of RESULTS of ANALYSES of SAMPLES of THAMES WATER,

Place - - - - -	Billingsgate.		Limehouse Reach.		Charlton Pier.		North Woolwich Pier.		
Time - - - - -	3 p.m.		3.35 p.m.		4.40 p.m.		4.45 p.m.		
Number of sample - - -	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
Depth - - - - -	Surface	15 feet -	Surface	20 feet -	Surface -	20 feet -	Surface -	20 feet -	1
Temperature - - - - -	56°	56½°	58°	58°	56½°	56½°	56°	56½°	2
Appearance of sample - - -	Turbid	Turbid	Turbid	Turbid	Turbid -	Turbid -	Turbid -	Turbid -	3
Smell - - - - -	Slight -	Slight -	Slight -	Slight -	Objection- able.	Objection- able.	Most ob- jections- ble.	Sulphur- etted hy- drogen.	4
SUSPENDED MATTER:									
Organic matter - - - -	1.24	3.01	1.26	1.83	1.58	1.17	.78	.82	5
Inorganic „ - - - -	6.12	13.33	5.82	6.98	4.91	5.35	5.47	5.96	6
Total suspended or sedimentary matter.	7.36	16.34	7.08	8.81	6.49	6.52	6.25	6.78	7
Colour of filtered water - -	Yellow- brown.	Yellow- brown.	Yellow- brown.	Yellow- brown.	Yellow- brown.	Yellow- brown.	Yellow- brown.	Yellow- brown.	8
DISSOLVED MATTER:									
Organic matter - - - -	39.40	35.80	516.00	134.20	361.80	154.00	151.60	211.20	9
Mineral - - - - -	229.40	250.80	476.80	496.00	647.20	636.00	670.20	733.20	10
Total solid „ - - - -	269.80	286.60	992.80	630.20	1009.00	840.00	821.80	944.40	11
Chlorine - - - - -	127.98	141.64	273.35	273.35	366.53	388.90	383.93	413.83	12
= Chloride of sodium - - -	210.90	233.42	450.45	450.45	604.01	640.87	632.68	681.95	13
Anhydrous sulphuric acid - -	16.05	17.77	32.19	33.73	43.52	47.13	45.36	47.47	14
Nitrogen as free and saline am- monia.	.0140	.0260	.0440	.0440	.0740	.0700	.0620	.0500	15
Nitrogen as albuminoid (organic) ammonia.	.0100	.0120	.0160	.0180	.0200	.0200	.0160	.0180	16
Oxygen absorbed from a standard solution of permanganate of potash.	.1700	.2000	.1700	.1550	.1500	.1400	.1350	.1650	17

taken on the 14th of October 1878. (All Results expressed in Grains per Gallon.)

	Wreck at Powder Magazine. 5 p.m.			Northern Outfall. 5.10 p.m.	Between Northern and Southern Outfalls. 5.20 p.m.		Southern Outfall. 5.30 p.m.	Jenning Tree Point. 5.40 p.m.		Gasworks Outfall. (19th Oct.) 3 p.m.
	11.	9	10.	12.	13.	14.	15.	17.	18.	18.
1	Surface	20 feet	40 feet -	5 feet -	Surface -	20 feet -	10 feet -	Surface -	20 feet -	Surface.
2	55½°	56°	56°	58°	55°	56°	57°	56°	50½°	—
3	Turbid	Turbid	Turbid -	Very turbid	Turbid -	Turbid -	Very turbid	Turbid -	Turbid -	Turbid.
4	Most of- fensive.	Most of- fensive.	Most offen- sive.	Decomposed sewage.	Decomposed sewage.	Decomposed sewage.	Decomposed sewage ex- cessively strong.	Very offen- sive.	Very offen- sive.	Offensive.
5	1.61	1.06	4.90	6.98	2.41	5.19	4.70	1.73	6.58	3.62
6	4.23	4.77	27.42	17.78	10.11	24.51	12.23	8.87	27.59	9.99
7	5.84	5.83	32.32	24.76	12.52	29.70	16.93	10.60	34.17	13.61
8	Yellow- brown.	Brown- yellow.	Yellow -	Deep yellow- brown.	Urine yellow	Yellow -	Very deep urine yel- low.	Yellow- brown.	Urine yel- low.	Yellow.
9	140.40	212.20	125.20	170.00	156.80	116.00	116.20	164.00	185.00	78.40
10	723.40	778.60	815.20	692.40	743.00	766.60	587.00	839.80	927.60	367.20
11	863.80	990.80	940.40	862.40	890.80	882.60	703.20	1003.80	1112.60	445.60
12	419.94	442.32	452.26	400.08	424.93	447.30	342.93	484.57	536.76	211.23
13	692.02	728.91	745.29	659.29	700.24	737.10	565.11	798.52	884.52	348.07
14	49.19	52.11	52.60	28.07	50.36	49.87	40.60	21.20	16.05	23.34
15	.0400	.0600	.0300	.2000	.0253	.0315	.1900	.0680	.1400	.1200
16	.0160	.0500	.0240	.0620	.0070	.0070	.1100	.0160	.0500	.0120
17	.0850	.0850	.2195	.2850	.1750	1.800	.3650	.1000	.1500	.1675

— No. 16. —

The Secretary to the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
22 May 1882.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, No. A. 12,786—17a, and to state that they have perused the papers forwarded therewith in relation to the application which has been made to Secretary Sir William Harcourt for an inquiry under Section 31 of the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104, with regard to the alleged nuisance caused by the discharge of sewage into the River Thames at Crossness and Barking Creek.

As regards the suggested postponement of the inquiry, I am directed to state that as the condition of the Thames at the outfall of the Metropolitan Board of Works has been so often the subject of complaint, it seems to the Board impossible to avoid an investigation into the question; and if a Commission is to be appointed for this purpose, the Board consider it very important that they should be in a position to ascertain the actual state of the river during the summer months, when nuisance is most likely to arise.

The officers of the Metropolitan Board of Works have been persistent in the denial of the existence of any serious nuisance at the outfall, and for this reason the Board think it is essential that the inquiry should not be postponed until a date when the Commission will not be able to satisfy themselves by personal observation of the effect produced by the outfall works during the hot weather, but be compelled to rely exclusively upon the evidence of others.

The papers above referred to are returned herewith.

The Under Secretary of State,
&c. &c. &c.
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Lambert*,
Secretary.

— No. 17. —

Under Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Clerk to the
Metropolitan Board of Works.

Sir,

Whitehall, 29 May 1882.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir William Vernon Harcourt to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and enclosure of the 5th instant, submitting in behalf of the Metropolitan Board of Works their denial of the allegations brought by the Corporation of London before him of an extensive and dangerous pollution of the water of the River Thames, by the discharge of sewage from the metropolitan main drainage system at Crossness and Barking Creek, and urging that if it is decided to direct an inquiry into the correctness of the allegations, it would be more likely to obtain fair results by being postponed until October next, and not made in the hot summer months when the decomposition is more rapid.

And I am to acquaint you, for the information of your Board, that Sir William Harcourt has considered the question carefully, and has arrived at the conclusion that in the public interest, and in view of the numerous complaints publicly made on the same subject, it is clearly desirable that an inquiry should be held in pursuance of Section 31 of the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104, into the matter of the aforesaid complaint of the Corporation of London, and further that it would not be expedient that such inquiry should be postponed until a date when the Commissioners will not be able to satisfy themselves by personal observation of the effect produced at the outfall works during the hot weather, but be compelled to rely exclusively upon the evidence of others.

Under

Under these circumstances, Sir William Harcourt will shortly proceed to take the necessary steps for the appointment of a small Commission to conduct the proposed inquiry, and he will cause a further communication to be addressed to your Board when the requisite preliminaries have been settled.

The Clerk of the Metropolitan
Board of Works.

I am, &c.
(signed) *A. F. O. Liddell.*

— No. 18. —

ORIGINAL COMMISSION.

VICTORIA, R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, to Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor George William Wilshire, Baron Bramwell; Our trusty and well-beloved Sir John Coode, Knight, Member of the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers; Our trusty and well-beloved Alexander William Williamson, Esq., Doctor of Laws, Doctor of Philosophy, Fellow of the Royal Society, Professor of Chemistry in the University College, London; Our trusty and well-beloved Francis Stephen Bennet François de Chaumont, Esq., Retired Surgeon-Major in Our Army, Doctor of Medicine, Fellow of the Royal Society; Our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Stevenson, Esq., Doctor of Medicine; and Our trusty and well-beloved James Abernethy, Esq., Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Greeting:

WHEREAS We have deemed it expedient that a Commission should forthwith issue to inquire into and report upon the system under which sewage is discharged into the Thames by the Metropolitan Board of Works, whether any evil effects result therefrom, and in that case what measures can be applied for remedying or preventing the same:

Now know ye that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, have authorised and appointed, and do by these presents authorise and appoint, you, the said George William Wilshire, Baron Bramwell, Sir John Coode, Alexander William Williamson, Francis Stephen Bennet François de Chaumont, Thomas Stevenson, and James Abernethy, to be Our Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid.

And for the better effecting the purposes of this Our Commission, We do by these presents give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission; and also to call for, have access to, and examine all such books, documents, registers, and records, as may afford you the fullest information on the subject, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever.

And We do further by these presents authorise and empower you, or any three or more of you, to visit and personally inspect such places as you may deem expedient for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid.

And We do by these presents will and ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you, Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

And We further ordain that you, or any three or more of you, may have liberty to report your proceedings under this Our Commission, from time to time, if you shall judge it expedient so to do.

And Our further will and pleasure is, that you do, with as little delay as possible, report to Us, under your hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of any three or more of you, your opinion upon the several matters herein submitted for your consideration.

And for the purpose of aiding you in such matters We hereby appoint Our trusty and well-beloved William Pole, Esq., Fellow of the Royal Society and Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Member of the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, to be Secretary to this Our Commission.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, the twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, in the forty-sixth year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
W. V. Harcourt.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMISSION.

VICTORIA, R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, to Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Peter Benson Maxwell, Knight; and Our trusty and well-beloved Charles Brisbane Ewart, Esq., Companion of Our most Honourable Order of the Bath, a Colonel in Our Corps of Royal Engineers, Greeting:

WHEREAS We did by Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, appoint Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor William Wilshere, Baron Bramwell, together with the several gentlemen therein mentioned, or any three or more of them, to be Our Commissioners to inquire into and report upon the system under which sewage is discharged into the Thames by the Metropolitan Board of Works, whether any evil effects result therefrom, and in that case what measures can be applied for remedying or preventing the same:

Now know ye that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, discretion, and ability, have authorised and appointed, and do by these presents authorise and appoint, you, the said Sir Peter Benson Maxwell and Charles Brisbane Ewart, to be Our Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid in addition to and together with the Commissioners whom We have already appointed by the before-mentioned Royal Warrant.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, in the forty-sixth year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
W. V. Harcourt.

— No. 19. —

The Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Sir,

Whitehall, 14 July 1884.

My attention has been called to the condition of the River Thames arising from the discharge of the metropolitan sewage from the outfall sewers under the management of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

The enclosed copies of reports which I have received from the Metropolitan Police contain particulars as to the localities where the offensive results are most observable.

Under the circumstances I have deemed it right personally to consult Lord Bramwell, the Chairman of the Royal Commission now inquiring into the whole subject, and I have received from him a letter in the following terms:—"On Wednesday last five of the Sewage Commissioners, of whom I was one, went to examine the condition of the river. I do not like to use strong language, but unless

unless I do I cannot adequately express my opinion. The river was in such a state as to be a disgrace and a scandal to the metropolis and civilization. We went on it at Woolwich Dockyard. It was for its whole breadth black sewage, with a stench intolerable. We proceeded up the river and traced the sewage nearly to Limehouse. Up to Greenwich it appeared unmixed sewage; then patches of natural water appeared, which increased till the sewage ended. The tide had then two hours to flow, and I cannot see why some sewage should not reach London Bridge or nearly. We then went down the river and again encountered the sewage till we got to Barking outfall, where the water was tolerably pure. The distance was 10 miles of sewage, more or less. The spring-tides had pushed the sewage above the outfalls. What we saw had been proved to us by thoroughly trustworthy witnesses; but no number of witnesses could equal the evidence of our own senses. We had been on the river on former occasions, but the weather being cool, and there being plenty of rain and river or fresh water, we had not ourselves seen what I describe. I have no authority to speak for my companions, but I know I am expressing their opinion as well as my own."

The First Report of the Royal Commission on Metropolitan Sewage Discharge, dated 31st January 1884, has pointed out, six months ago, that one main cause of this dangerous and discreditable condition of the river is due to the discharge of the sewage in its crude state without any attempt to render it less offensive by separating the solids or otherwise (Report 80).

The Commissioners point out that at the time when the Metropolitan Board obtained their powers to construct the main drainage by the Act of 1855, it was understood that the sewage, if discharged at the present outfall, should be purified and deodorized.

The Commissioners refer, Section 52, to the statement of Lord John Manners: "He thought the Metropolitan Board of Works had done wisely and well in determining that should they fix on the points of outfall at Barking Creek or Crossness Point, they would deodorise the sewage there during six months of the year"; and Mr. Disraeli said, "We make it a condition with the Metropolitan Board of Works that provision should be made for such temporary and permanent works of deodorisation as the metropolis has a right to require"; and Lord Derby stated: "It is generally understood, although there is no express promise in the Bill to that effect, that the *modus operandi* is to be by intercepting sewers, whereby the sewage of the metropolis will not be allowed to be poured into the river until it shall have undergone, at such place or places as may be determined upon, the process of deodorisation."

The first question I have to ask you is to report to me what measures have been taken by the Board to fulfil these pledges made on their behalf, viz., "To make such provision for temporary and permanent works of deodorisation as the Metropolis has a right to require." You are aware that under the Statute 20 & 21 Vict. c. 104, s. 34, it is enacted that "It shall be lawful for one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, at his discretion, on the representation or complaint made to him of any nuisance committed in execution of any works, or in deodorising any sewage, or in disposing of any sewage or refuse from or in any other manner under this Act, to cause inquiry to be made into the matter represented or complained of to him, and to direct such prosecution or prosecutions, or to take such other proceedings as he may think fit, in order to insure the prevention or abatement of such nuisance as aforesaid."

I have therefore to request you to bring the subject before the Metropolitan Board without any delay, inasmuch as it will be clearly my duty to take action in this matter, unless I am satisfied that ample and adequate means have been taken to abate the nuisance described in the police reports and the letter of Lord Bramwell.

Lieut. Colonel
Sir J. M'Garel-Hogg, Bart., K.C.B., M.P.,
&c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) W. V. Harcourt.

(Enclosure 1, in No. 19.)

METROPOLITAN POLICE—THAMES DIVISION SPECIAL REPORT.

27 June 1884.

I BEG to report that during the past few days the water of the River Thames has been in a very bad condition, being extremely dirty, and the smell so bad, that many of the officers and constables complain that it makes them feel ill, some having a tendency to vomit, others suffer from headache, and others from diarrhœa; I, myself, have had headache and sore throat. These symptoms are believed to be caused by the bad smells arising from the water of the river, the foul state of which is attributed to the sewage discharged thereinto and flowing up with the tide. None of the police have been obliged to go on the sick list at present, but I fear that illness will be the result if the state of the river does not soon improve.

Inspector Robson, of the Blackwall station, reports, that the smells are worst in the morning and evening, and that "at 5 a.m., 26th, an hour after high water, the appearance of the water was much like we have seen in former years coming out of the sewers, and that the smell of the water is so bad, that carbolic acid has to be used when washing the boats or the ship 'Royalist' with it."

I beg to submit that these facts should be made known to the Thames Conservators.

(signed) *G. Steed*, Superintendent.

(Enclosure 2, in No. 19.)

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—THAMES DIVISION SPECIAL REPORT.

7 July 1884.

IN answer to attached letter from Captain Burstal, Thames Conservancy, I beg to report, as follows, as to the precise localities where the offensive odours are observed.

Inspector Robson, of the ship "Royalist," stationed on shore at East Greenwich, reports: "On the ebb-tide from Greenwich Pier on the south shore to Potter's Ferry on the north, the bad odour extends from side to side, and so continues to the London Rice Mills; here it gradually narrows, and is all thrown on the south shore, down past the "Royalist," to Blackwall Point, with a width of about 120 yards. From this point to the new entrance to East India Dock, thence past Victoria Dock entrance to Hockness Point. The bad water remains in this bight, both ebb and flood, where it is particularly offensive. From Hockness Point, it then makes for the south shore, and narrows itself at Charlton Pier, down past the Dockyard and Arsenal. Here, again, the water is very bad, and so continues on to Barking Reach, where I need hardly say it is, I think, at its worst.

Inspector Plummer, stationed at Wapping, states, that he noticed the offensive smells prevailed very much towards the latter part of June, particularly on the 16th, 24th, 26th, 28th, and 29th, when passing Greenwich Pier and College, especially when a steamer called in or left the pier. On Saturday, 28th June, the smell was so bad that it was "enough to turn one sick." This inspector did not notice the bad odours above Greenwich.

Inspector Starkey, stationed at Wapping, states, that the smell of the river during the past 10 days has been most offensive. On 26th ultimo, he noticed a broad belt of thick black water in mid-channel, which extended from Greenwich to Wapping, the tide being about three-quarters flood. The smell arising from it was identical with that arising from the catch-pits of the street sewers.

I, myself, have noticed the bad state of the water during the past three weeks, the smells being worse within that period than I have previously noticed, especially off Blackwall, Woolwich, and downwards. It is of course worst when agitated by steamers. Last Tuesday, and also on Saturday, it was very bad at Woolwich.

G. Steed, Superintendent.

— No. 20. —

Mr. *F. Parish* to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

High-street, Erith, Kent,
12 July 1884.

Sir,

I AM directed to forward to you a copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to the Metropolitan Board of Works on the subject of the bad sanitary condition of the Thames, off Erith, owing to the fact of the pouring into the river in its crude state of the sewerage of London at Barking and Crossness, and I am to ask you, in the interests of the residents on the banks of the river, and of its floating population, that you will do what is in your power to urge the Metropolitan Board of Works to at once use some system of deodorisation there pending the result of the inquiry now being held by the Royal Commission on the subject, and the alteration in the existing method of dealing with the sewage which it is hoped will speedily follow upon their finding.

Sir William V. Harcourt,
Home Secretary.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Fred. Parish.*

— No. 21.

Mr. *F. Parish* to the Clerk to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

High-street, Erith, Kent,
10 July 1884.

Sir,

AT the meeting of my Board on Tuesday last, the attention of that body was called by their Medical Officer to the extremely bad sanitary condition of the River Thames and the mud banks at Erith, the Medical Officer expressing his opinion that if the hot and dry weather continued, unless something was immediately done by your Board to prevent the continued pouring into the river, in its crude state, of the sewerage of London at Barking and Crossness, he was sure that an epidemic of illness of a severe kind would break out in the district of the Board; and he brought under the notice of the Board some cases of illness that had already arisen from that cause.

The Board were also informed of the complaints of the residents and population generally, and having regard to this fact, and the prevalence of small-pox brought down into the neighbourhood from London by the Metropolitan Board, and the fear of a possible introduction of cholera into this country, they directed me at once to communicate with you, with the view of urging your Board to take immediate action to disinfect the sewerage before it is emptied into the river at Crossness and Barking.

My Board trust that they will have a satisfactory assurance from you that measures will be adopted at once in the sense suggested, as the evil of which they complain, if allowed to grow and continue, will inevitably terminate in an outbreak of sickness, which will not only affect the district of my Board, but must reach the area over which your Board as a sanitary authority has control.

The Clerk,
Metropolitan Board of Works.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Frederick Parish.*

— No. 22. —

Mr. *Godfrey Lushington* to Mr. *F. Parish*.

Sir,

Whitehall, 16 July 1884.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, with enclosure, relative to the subject of the sanitary condition of the River Thames off Erith; and I am to acquaint you, in reply, that the Secretary of State is strongly impressed with the dangerous condition of the lower Thames, owing to the discharge of sewage from the outfalls in a foul state, and he has addressed a strong remonstrance to the Metropolitan Board of Works on the subject.

The Clerk to the
Local Board, High-street, Erith,
Kent.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Godfrey Lushington*

— No. 23. —

Mr. *F. Parish* to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir,

High-street, Erith, Kent, 18 July 1884.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 16th instant, (A. 12,786—35), and which letter I will lay before my Board at their next meeting.

In the meantime, I will express the gratification which I am sure the members of my Board and the district generally, will feel in knowing that you are impressed with the dangerous condition of the lower Thames, owing to the discharge of the sewage from the London outfalls into it.

The Secretary of State for the
Home Department, Whitehall, London, S.W.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Fred. Parish*.

— No. 24. —

The Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works to the Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

Sir,

Spring Gardens, S.W., 21 July 1884.

I HAVE received the Board's instructions to reply to your letter of the 14th instant on the subject of the condition of the River Thames, as affected by the discharge of the metropolitan sewage from the outfalls at Barking and Crossness.

You forward copies of two reports by the Superintendent of the Thames Division of Police, complaining of the offensiveness of parts of the river, and of its effect on the health of the members of the police force stationed on the river, and you also communicate the contents of a letter addressed to you by Lord Bramwell, the Chairman of the Royal Commissioners now inquiring into the subject, giving the opinion formed by him and some of his colleagues after a personal inspection of the river on the Wednesday preceding the date of your letter.

You quote from the Commissioners' First Report certain statements made by members of the Government, which proposed to Parliament the passing of the Act of 1858, relative to the main drainage, such statements showing that the speakers understood that the sewage would undergo a process of deodorization, and you inquire what measures have been taken by the Board to fulfil what are
stated

stated to have been the pledges made on its behalf. Your letter concludes with an intimation that it will be your duty to take action in the matter unless you are satisfied that ample and adequate means have been taken to abate the nuisance complained of.

In replying to your communication, I am directed to state that the Board quite recognises the responsibility that devolves upon it of abating any injurious or offensive results which may arise from the discharge of the metropolitan sewage into the Thames. The experience of 20 years, however, has shown that such results only occur under the combined conditions of a reduced flow of water in the river and a high temperature, such as existed during the latter part of June and the early part of the present month of July. These combined conditions occur, generally speaking, only at distant intervals, and prevail but for a short time.

The minimum quantity of upland water recorded as passing over Teddington Lock is 350,000,000 gallons daily. At the beginning of the present month the estimated quantity was only 400,000,000 gallons, or little more than the minimum flow. At the same time the temperature in the shade has been as high as 86 degrees.

There was thus, during some weeks, a conjunction of the most unfavourable conditions to which the river could be exposed, and that being so, it is not surprising that the stream for some distance above and below the sewage outfalls was offensive to sight and smell.

The Board, immediately on ascertaining from its engineer that the river was in an offensive condition, and that it was necessary that counteractive measures should be taken, gave directions that the sewage should be effectually deodorized at the outfalls, so long as the conditions above referred to should require it.

Unfortunately, great and unexpected difficulty was met with in obtaining an immediate supply of the large quantity of chemicals required, and, owing to this difficulty, which amounted for a short time to a practical impossibility, the work of deodorizing the sewage was not brought fully into operation until the 10th of July.

It was on the previous day, Wednesday the 9th, that Lord Bramwell and his colleagues made the inspection, the result of which he reported to you, and which you have communicated to the Board.

Since the 10th of this month the whole of the sewage at both outfalls has been thoroughly deodorized, and care has, from the first, been taken to flush the main sewers under the Board's control. The temperature has moreover been lower, and rain has fallen, so that the condition of the river is every day improving.

I am further to state that, in view of the difficulty recently experienced in obtaining a sufficient quantity of deodorizing material, the Board has resolved to take measures which will render it independent of the makers and sellers of the material, and enable it to produce promptly, and to have always in reserve, an ample supply whenever the condition of the river is such as to require it. For this purpose furnaces and pans are now being erected, at which the Board itself will manufacture the deodorizing material required.

To avoid misapprehension on the part of persons who, seeing no change in the appearance of the river, may think that nothing effectual has been done, it may be well to say that, whilst the deodorizing agent employed does not alter the appearance of the sewage, it effectually arrests putrefactive decomposition and renders the sewage inodorous and innocuous.

The Board trusts that this statement of the measures which have been taken, and which will continue to be taken whenever and so long as the conditions render them necessary, will be considered satisfactory.

The Right Hon.
The Secretary of State for the
Home Department.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. M'Garel-Hogg*,
Chairman of the Board.

— No. 25. —

The Secretary to the Royal Commission on Metropolitan Sewage Discharge
to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

32, Abingdon-street, Westminster, S.W.,
23 July 1884.

Sir,

At a meeting of the Royal Commission on Metropolitan Sewage Discharge, held yesterday, it was determined to make the following communication to you in regard to the state of the River Thames, in the neighbourhood of the main sewage outfalls at Barking and Crossness.

In the First Report, which the Commission had the honour of presenting to Her Majesty on the 31st January last, they pointed out certain evils resulting from the discharge of the sewage into the Thames by the Metropolitan Board of Works, one of these being that in hot and dry weather there was serious nuisance and inconvenience, extending to a considerable distance both below and above the main outfalls, from the foul state of the water.

These evils were proved by witnesses of undeniable trustworthiness; but the Commissioners had not seen them to the extent described; for though, in the course of last summer, they went several times on the river, the state of the weather, wind, and tides was in no case such as to present the evils in the aggravated state that had been proved to exist under less favourable circumstances.

In the present season, however, a more suitable opportunity for observation has occurred. On Wednesday the 9th July, five of the Commissioners again went on the river to examine its state, and the object of the present communication is to acquaint you with the result of their observations.

They embarked at Woolwich Dockyard in the "Conservator" steamer. They proceeded up the river as far as the Shadwell entrance to the London Docks; they then turned and steamed down as far as Greenhithe, returning to Greenwich Pier. The inspection lasted from noon till 6 p.m.

The following are extracts from notes made on the journey:—

At Woolwich Dockyard the water was very black, and there was a very powerful smell of sewage.

Proceeding upwards with the tide, the sewage was distinct in the water as far as Limehouse Church.

Returning downwards, at Deptford the river was very bad indeed.

At Blackwall the water was very black, and the smell bad.

Off Barking Outfall the smell from the sewage was horrible.

At Jenningtree Point, still going down, the smell was very bad.

After leaving Greenhithe on the return journey up stream off the Small-Pox Hospital Ships, just below Purfleet, the smell of sewage was noticeable, but slight.

At Erith the smell was strong, and in Erith Reach the sewage was clearly visible and the water dark.

Off Jenningtree Point the smell of the sewage was strong, and from this point upwards the line of sewage was clearly marked, extending obliquely from the point of discharge across the river to half its width.

Off Woolwich the smell was still noticeable, but not so strong as in the morning.

In Bugsby Reach the sewage was very strong, and the smell was aggravated by the Ramsgate boat, which stirred up the water as it passed the "Conservator" off Plaistow Wharf, where the water was very black from the sewage returning from London.

At Blackwall the sewage was seen in black patches, and the smell was noticeable.

Off Ordnance Wharf the sewage was very bad, and the smell strong in shore.

In Blackwall Reach, opposite Maudslay's Engineering Works, the water was very bad.

Off Poplar Dry Dock, below Greenwich, at half ebb-tide, the water was in a very bad state, and the smell of sewage was strong.

At

At Greenwich Pier, where the Commissioners landed, the water was very black, and the smell excessively strong. It resembled almost exactly the state at Woolwich at the time of embarkation in the morning.

To these general notes may be added the following remarks, made by some of the Commissioners personally.

One Commissioner says :—

When we embarked at Woolwich the river for its whole width was black putrid sewage, looking as if unmixed and unalloyed; the stench was intolerable.

The land or fresh water was small, the weather had been calm with no rain; the result was that the body of sewage was pushed up by the water coming in from the sea. When that retreated, or the tide fell, the sewage retreated too; no doubt some mixing and some purification took place, but we repeat that the river, when we embarked, presented the appearance of unmixed sewage.

* * * *

We cannot but think that some of the sewage must have reached within a short distance of London Bridge.

* * * *

With the flowing tide the sewage had flowed higher up the river, and, as we have said, presented the appearance of crude, unmixed, unmitigated sewage.

* * * *

We found a condition of things we must denounce as a disgrace to the Metropolis and to civilisation.

* * * *

Our conviction that some remedy must be applied is strongly fortified.

Another of the Commissioners makes the following remarks :—

Yesterday the sewage water manifestly reached London Bridge. I went 10 minutes before high water, and took a sample at the boat pier, south side. There is $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. sea water in it, and twice as much impurity in solution as Mr. Dibdin ever found in the river off the outfalls. Indeed, if the sewage itself were mixed with five times its volume of river water, it would not be more impure than what I took yesterday afternoon.

The well-known mud-banks off Cold Harbour Point appeared black, and the smell there, though they were covered, was most decidedly that of sewage.

The odour was very nasty, and clung to one persistently, not removed for hours entirely from my clothes and beard, but returning in whiffs until I had a good wash after my return by rail to town.

The following passage is from the personal notes of another Commissioner :—

The result of our observations of the river was, not only that our views in the First Report were confirmed, but that the possible evils were, if anything, understated.

Another of the Commissioners remarks :—

Our trip last Wednesday was under conditions that fully bore out the testimony of our earlier witnesses as to the state of the Thames.

With regard to the effect on health, the Commissioners remarked in their First Report, that although it did not appear that hitherto the sewage discharge had had any seriously prejudicial effect on the general healthiness of the neighbouring districts, there was evidence of certain evil effects of a minor kind on the health of persons employed on the river, and there might reasonably be anxiety on the subject for the future.

As an illustration of this, the Commissioners have to inform you, that three out of the five Commissioners who went upon the river, together with the clerk who attended them, were attacked during the night after their visit with severe diarrhoea, which they cannot attribute to any cause, except the nauseating odour from the river. The crew of the steamer also complained strongly of the general effect upon them.

In the opinion of the Medical Members of the Commission, the condition of the river is such as to be a danger to health; and in view of the probable

arrival on it of vessels with cases of cholera on board, should the state of the river not improve very speedily, the gravest results may be apprehended.

The Commission, as I have said, deem it their duty to communicate these facts to you; they have not done so before collectively, as their first meeting after their inspection was only held yesterday. Their chairman, however, had written to you to the effect of this letter, the day but one after the inspection, adding that he knew the other Commissioners took the same view.

The Secretary of State,
Home Department.

I have &c.
(signed) *William Pole*,
Secretary.

— No. 26. —

The Secretary to the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,

Sir,

26 July 1884.

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant (No. A. 12,786—42) enclosing a copy of a correspondence which has passed between the Secretary of State and the Metropolitan Board of Works on the subject of the condition of the River Thames as affected by the discharge of the metropolitan sewage from the outfalls at Barking and Crossness, and requesting to be furnished with the Board's opinion as to the efficiency of the measures taken by the Metropolitan Board of Works for purifying the sewage outflow.

The Board direct me to state that they have perused the correspondence, but as the letter of the Metropolitan Board of Works gives no definite information as to the means adopted by them for the deodorization of the sewage at the outfalls, the Board feel a difficulty in expressing any opinion as to the measures which have been taken by them for the purpose.

The Board, however, if the Secretary of State desires it, will be happy to direct one of their Engineering Inspectors to visit the outfalls, and to ascertain precisely what is being done with the view to the purification of the sewage before it is discharged into the Thames.

The Under Secretary of State
&c. &c. &c.
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Hugh Owen*,
Secretary.

— No. 27. —

The Secretary to the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,

Sir,

28 July 1884.

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State, a copy of a communication which they have received from the East and West India Dock Company with reference to the condition of the River Thames.

The Under Secretary of State,
&c. &c. &c.
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Hugh Owen*,
Secretary.

(Enclosure in No. 27.)

Mr. *J. L. du Plat Taylor* to the President of the Local Government Board.East and West India Dock Company,
Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.,

Sir,

21 July 1884.

I ENCLOSE a copy of a report which I have received from the principal dock master of this company, in which he calls serious attention to the very polluted state of the river, and I have to ask that the subject may receive the consideration of the Local Government Board.

The President,
Local Government Board.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. L. du Plat Taylor*.

The Superintendent ;

I beg to forward my quarterly report on soundings, 37,300 tons have been raised during the quarter, and 73,100 tons in the half-year against 68,300 tons of the corresponding half of 1883. The mud, or sewage rather, is increasing in the river to an enormous extent.

I give the tons raised per annum, since I took the control in 1878: 1878, 83,900 tons; 1879, 69,100 tons; 1880, 79,750 tons; 1881, 75,600 tons; and it must be borne in mind, we were able to clear main docks as well as basins, by raising the above number of tons; 1882, 106,900 tons; 1883, 124,800 tons, showing a vast increase after 1881.

This half year we have raised 73,100 tons; what we considered a good year's work before 1881.

We commenced dredging East Dock Basin yesterday (Tuesday), and there is a good two months' work there to do it thoroughly, as we have done nothing there with the dredger since February.

There is five to six feet of mud in Limehouse Basin, but I will endeavour after clearing the East India Dock lock to set the spoon barge to work in Limehouse Basin, but when I shall be able to clear the mud away from the site of 11 and 12 jetties, South Dock, I cannot say at present, unless I bring the dredger up specially from the east in about a fortnight, and go back immediately after.

The river is in a fearful condition, the stench from the sewage is very bad, and the water very thick and black; it is awfully sickening, and we have had during last week high tides, and through having to draw down after every high water to Trinity datum for the protection of the lock gates, causes a strong tide to rush in before the following high water, at Blackwall entrance and Eastern Dock entrance, bringing in (especially at Blackwall entrance) an enormous amount of sewage. I reckon in four days last week, not less than 400 tons entered each tide, for as fast as I dredged in Blackwall Basin, I found almost the same water the next day. You can compare the amounts raised, marked on the sheets with the last soundings. The banks of the basin are covered with a green slimy substance and smell very bad.

Mr. Baily and I, were, and are now, on a committee for the prevention of the further pollution of the river, and the committee were able to obtain a Royal Commission to take evidence on the subject, and I would earnestly request the Directors' attention to their first report. Some steps should be taken by correspondence through the daily newspapers, or by direct reference to the Chairman of the Commission, to keep the question open, or it will have the same fate as other Royal Commissions, when the excitement dies out.

3 July 1884.

(signed) *J. Hussey*,
Principal Dockmaster.

The Secretary ;

Captain Hussey's report deserves serious consideration. The fact that as much mud has been raised in the first half of this year as was nearly sufficient

in 1881 to keep the docks clear for the whole year, means a serious extra item in the expenses of the company.

During neap tides the slime and green fungus or weeds which are growing in the Blackwall Basin, and which emit an unpleasant smell, are detrimental to the health of the staff.

The condition of the water is such as tends to the enervation of the staff, and would be a factor in inducing cholera.

The matter should, I think, be pressed upon the notice of the Board of Works and the Government, with a view to the river being dealt with, not only in the interests of the docks, but of the citizens at large.

3 July 1884.

(signed) *Thomas Beck.*

— No. 28. —

Under Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Clerk to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Sir,

Whitehall, 29 July 1884.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you herewith, with reference to your letter of the 21st instant, a copy of a Report which has been received from the Metropolitan Sewage Discharge Commissioners relative to the state of the River Thames in the neighbourhood of the main sewage outfalls at Barking and Crossness.

The Secretary of State is glad to learn from your letter of the 21st that the Board "recognises the responsibility that devolves upon it of abating any injurious or offensive results which may arise from the discharge of the metropolitan sewage into the Thames."

The Secretary of State feels, however, compelled to observe that that responsibility has been most imperfectly discharged during the present year and at former periods.

The Royal Commissioners state that it had been proved before them by witnesses of undeniable trustworthiness that in hot and dry weather there was serious nuisance and inconvenience from the sewage discharge extending to a considerable distance both below and above the main outfalls.

The Chairman of the Metropolitan Board does not dispute that these evils have existed this year in an aggravated form.

The police reports forwarded by the Secretary of State to the Board, and the Report of the Royal Commissioners, forwarded herewith, prove how injurious was the condition of things in the month of June and the early part of July. The Commissioners state that "in the opinion of the medical members of the Commission the condition of the river is such as to be a danger to health; and in view of the probable arrival on it of vessels with cases of cholera on board, should the state of the river not improve very speedily, the gravest results may be apprehended."

That this state of things was neither new nor unprecedented, appears from the statement of the Commissioners that their personal observation only confirmed the evidence they had received as to a similar condition of the river at former periods.

The Secretary of State thinks it greatly to be regretted that, instead of disputing the existence of the evil when it was first urged upon their attention in the early part of the year 1882, by the Secretary of State, on the representation of the Corporation of London and other persons, the Metropolitan Board did not at once take measures to remedy so serious a mischief.

If that had been done instead of expending more than two years in contesting facts which cannot be denied, much time and great cost to the ratepayers would have been spared, and the Board would not have found themselves obliged to allege that when the state of the river owing to the discharge of sewage had become intolerable in the month of June this year (as is now admitted to be the fact) the Board found it a "practical impossibility" to deal with the evil for several weeks. This want of preparation on the part of the Board to meet a state of things which, according to the evidence given before the Royal Commission, was certain to occur in a hot and dry season such as that experienced in

23 July 1884.
(See p. 66, No. 25.)

in the spring and early summer this year, is difficult to understand, having regard to the manner in which the attention of the Board had been expressly called to this matter in the First Report of the Royal Commission of the date of January 1884.

The Secretary of State has directed inquiries to be made as to how far the measures taken by the Metropolitan Board since the 10th of July have had the effect of curing or mitigating the evils complained of.

But it is quite clear that a system must be established on a thorough and permanent footing, which shall prevent the possibility of the recurrence of a serious danger to the health of the population of London, which has been so long and justly complained of.

The Clerk to the Metropolitan
Board of Works.

I am, &c.
(signed) *A. F. O. Liddell.*

— No. 29. —

The Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Chairman of the
Metropolitan Board of Works.

Sir,

Home Office, Whitehall, 31 July 1884.

I AM desired by Sir William Harcourt to forward to you an extract from a letter which he has received this day from Colonel C. B. Ewart, C.B., one of the Royal Commissioners.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *Charles E. D. Black.*

Colonel Sir James M'Garel-Hogg, Bart., M.P.,
Chairman, Metropolitan Board of Works.

(Enclosure in No. 29.)

EXTRACT of a Letter from Colonel C. B. Ewart, C.B., one of the Royal Commissioners on Metropolitan Sewage Discharge, to Mr. *Charles E. D. Black*, Private Secretary to the Right Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt, dated 30th July 1884.

"I WENT down to the Arsenal T Pier this afternoon, after attending an Ordnance Committee meeting, and observed the state of the river. I also questioned a policeman on duty there, and a river policeman who came alongside in charge of a rowboat. I afterwards came up to Charing Cross by river steamers, and I questioned a sailor on duty at a steam-boat pier at Greenwich.

"The river is just a 'shade' better, but my informants attributed it to the rains which have fallen this month. The sailor at the pier at Greenwich, however, said that when he went on duty at 4.30 a.m. to-day the smell was as bad as he had ever experienced it; he also said that he and those employed like him had suffered from diarrhoea recently.

"I saw some *surface* appearance of the lime thrown in off the Arsenal, but not much higher up. The under water was very black, and smelt badly."

— No. 30. —

The Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Sir, Home Office, Whitehall, 2 August 1884.

I AM desired by Sir William Harcourt to forward the enclosed extract from a letter dated the 1st August, and addressed to the Secretary of State by Lord Bramwell, Chairman of the Royal Commission, and to ask you to lay it before Sir James M'Garel-Hogg.

T. Bell, Esq.,
Metropolitan Board of Works.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *Charles E. D. Black.*

(Enclosure in No. 30.)

EXTRACT of a Letter from Lord *Bramwell*, Chairman of the Royal Commission on Metropolitan Sewage Discharge, to the Right Hon. Sir *William Vernon Harcourt*, dated 1st August 1884.

"WE, five of us, went on the river yesterday. It was in a most disgusting condition, the smell intolerable, but not so bad as I described it to you three weeks ago. Whether that was owing to the 'measures taken by the Metropolitan Board' I cannot see. It may have been wholly, in part, or not at all. For it may have been wholly, in part, or not at all, attributable to the state of the tide, or weather, or amount of rainfall. As to the tide, it was the dead of the neap yesterday. At such times more water goes out of the river than comes in, and the body of sewage goes lower, and gets into a larger volume of water, and so is more mixed and diluted, and less offensive."

— No. 31. —

The Clerk to the Metropolitan Board of Works to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, Spring Gardens, S.W., 2 August 1884.

REFERRING to the Board's letter addressed to you this day on the subject of the state of the Thames as affected by the metropolitan sewage discharge, I have to state that the Chairman has laid before a Committee of the Board the two letters you were good enough to address to him on the 31st July and 1st August, forwarding an extract of a letter from Colonel Ewart, and a report from the Superintendent of the Thames Division of Police on the same subject, and I have been instructed to convey to you the thanks of the Board for communicating the documents to the Chairman.

The Right Hon.
The Secretary of State for the Home
Department, Whitehall, S.W.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. E. Wakefield,*
Clerk of the Board.

— No. 32. —

The Clerk to the Metropolitan Board of Works to the Under Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

Sir,

Spring Gardens, S.W., 2 August 1884.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th and 30th of July on the subject of the condition of the River Thames, as affected by the discharge of the metropolitan sewage from the outfalls at Barking and Crossness.

In the letter of the 29th, you forward, by direction of the Secretary of State, a copy of a report received by him from the Metropolitan Sewage Discharge Commissioners, giving the results of a visit of inspection which they made to the river in the neighbourhood of the outfalls on the 9th of July. The Board observes that this is the same visit as that referred to in the letter from Lord Bramwell, the Chairman of the Commissioners, the substance of which the Secretary of State communicated to the Board in his letter of the 14th of July. The Chairman of the Board pointed out, in his letter of the 21st, that this visit of the Commissioners happened to be made on the day immediately preceding that on which the Board's arrangements for deodorising the sewage had been brought fully into operation, since which, the condition of the river had greatly improved.

There are a few passages in your letter which seem to the Board to call for some observations in reply. The Secretary of State, you say, thinks it to be regretted that the Board, instead of disputing the existence of the evil (*i.e.*, the offensive condition of the river) when it was first urged upon the Board's attention in the early part of the year 1882, did not at once take measures to remedy it. The Secretary of State is of opinion that if "that had been done, instead of expending more than two years in contesting facts which cannot be denied, much time and great cost to the ratepayers would have been saved."

Upon this point I am to observe that the allegation which the Board contested, and the correctness of which it still denies, is that the river was generally in such a condition, owing to the sewage discharged into it, as to be offensive and injurious to health. The Board could not allow such an allegation to remain unchallenged without ignoring the evidence not only of its own members and officers, but of all the persons, some of them men of the highest credit and reputation, whom it had consulted with a view to arriving at the truth.

The Secretary of State will probably admit that Sir Frederick Abel, for instance, is both a competent and a trustworthy witness upon a point of this kind; and if reference is made to the evidence given by him before the Commissioners (Q. 16271 and following), it will be seen that he fully confirms the view which the Secretary of State now blames the Board for holding. Sir Frederick Abel, it will be noticed, went so far as to say (Q. 16273) that, although he had lived 28 years near the river at Woolwich, not only had he experienced no annoyance from the river, but that a walk on the river wall and on the Arsenal Pier was often his only chance of getting anything like fresh air.

The preponderance of the evidence given before the Commissioners appears to the Board to show that under normal conditions the discharge of the sewage into the river is not offensive or injurious to health, and that it is only under the unusual conditions of extraordinary heat and drought that noxious effects are produced. The Commissioners themselves in their First Report (paragraph No. 10 of the conclusions) say "that it does not appear that hitherto the sewage discharge has had any seriously prejudicial effect on the general healthiness of the neighbouring districts." The Board, therefore, ventures to think that its course of action with respect to the Commission of inquiry has been justified, and that the accusation made against it of "expending more than two years in contesting facts which cannot be denied," is an accusation which is not warranted.

The Board has never sought to evade the responsibility that devolves upon it of abating any nuisance which may be clearly shown to arise from the Metropolitan sewage, and it admits that in exceptionally hot and dry weather, such as recently prevailed, offensive conditions do ensue from the discharge of the sewage which render counteractive measures necessary. The Board sincerely regrets that when these offensive conditions first showed themselves at the end of June, there was, owing to unforeseen circumstances, and to the suddenness

with which the hot weather set in, a difficulty in dealing with them so promptly as could have been desired. The arrangements now being made will, it is believed, obviate any such difficulty in future. The Board will in fact have done what the Secretary of State declares to be necessary; that is to say, it will have "established on a thorough and permanent footing" a system which shall prevent the possibility of the recurrence of what has recently been complained of.

It must always be remembered that the smells perceptible on the river are largely due, as Sir Frederick Abel points out in his evidence, to the numerous manure and other factories in the neighbourhood of the sewage outfalls. When, moreover, the state of the river is considered, the large number of persons living upon it, and daily contributing to its pollution, must not be lost sight of.

One other observation it seems desirable to make. Some time before the appointment of the Royal Commission the Board had resolved to make a considerable enlargement of the sewage reservoirs at Barking and Crossness, with a view to avoiding the necessity which now sometimes occurs, of discharging the sewage into the river before the ebb tide. Preparations for this work, which would have had a material effect on the condition of the river, had been made when the Board received the announcement that a Commission of inquiry would be issued, and the work had necessarily to be suspended.

With reference to your letter of the 30th of July forwarding copies of reports made by the officers of the East and West India Docks Company on the state of the Thames water, and a communication by the company's secretary to the Local Government Board on the subject, the Board observes that the dates of these reports was antecedent to the visit of the Commissioners and to the Board's remedial measures. The complaint, therefore, so far as relates to the offensive smell arising from the water, has been remedied.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. E. Wakefield.*
Clerk of the Board

The Under Secretary of State for
the Home Department.

— No. 33. —

The Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Chairman of the
Metropolitan Board of Works.

Sir,

Whitehall, 5 August 1884.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you herewith, with reference to previous correspondence, a copy of a Report which has been received from the Commissioner of Metropolitan Police relative to the condition of the River Thames; and I am to acquaint you that, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, the Reports received from the Police show that the state of the river, due to the sewage, has been by no means remedied by the measures recently adopted by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and that the enclosed Report indicates that the state of things appears to have become worse in the last few days, showing that the scheme of deodorisation now in practice is not effectual for its purpose.

(See p. 83, No. 46.)

The Chairman of the
Metropolitan Board of Works,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) *A. F. O. Liddell.*

— No. 34. —

Mr. *William Pole* to the Secretary of State for the Home Department,

32, Abingdon-street, Westminster, S.W.,

7 August 1884.

Sir,

I HAVE laid before this Commission Sir A. F. O. Liddell's letter of the 29th July (A 12,786—45), expressing the desire of the Secretary of State that the Commissioners would—

“ Report to him, as early as possible, on the present state of the
“ Thames, and the effect which the measures taken by the Metropolitan
“ Board have had in remedying or curing the evil.”

In reply, I have to state that the Commission do not feel able to give, on such short notice, a full answer to the inquiry, inasmuch as for that purpose an extensive and lengthened experimental investigation would be necessary. They can only offer the results of some inspections and examinations made, so far as the limited time would allow.

On Wednesday the 30th July the river was inspected by one of the members of the Commission, about half-flood.

There appeared a slight improvement in its state, which however was probably due to the recent rains, and to the cooler weather, the temperature of the water being about four degrees less than at the time of the former visit. There was generally less smell, but when stirred up by passing steamers it was still very offensive; and some persons engaged on the river stated that at one portion of the day the odour was as bad as ever. The appearance of the water was very little changed.

On the next day, the 31st July, several of the Commissioners went upon the river, starting from Gravesend, going downwards to the Nore, and returning to Woolwich. Below Gravesend the water was in good condition, but on returning, the offensive sewage smell was met with near Erith, and lasted up to Woolwich Dockyard, especially in slack water. At Woolwich Stairs the water was black, and the smell very bad.

The Commissioners are of opinion that up to that time the river was a shade better, probably owing to changes in the meteorological and tidal conditions; but that there did not seem to be any evidence of material improvement by the treatment of the sewage adopted by the Metropolitan Board.

In the few days following these inspections, however, a special and vigorous effort appears to have been made by the Metropolitan Board to repress the apparent evils by the use of very large quantities of chloride of lime thrown into the sewage at the point of its discharge. Observations were made, and samples taken at several times during the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of August, by competent scientific observers, under the direction of one of the Commissioners, and the results of the treatment were plainly apparent. Although the water was often black in places, with bursting gas-bubbles, and black mud was visible, the smell was much less offensive. A scum arising from chloride of lime was floating about in many places, and the peculiar smell of this material was perceptible on the river, destroying or overpowering that of the sewage. No sewage smell was noticeable except close to the outfalls, and even there no sulphuretted hydrogen was evolved. No emanations were perceptible that could be considered a serious nuisance.

The Commissioners would however observe that the process referred to is likely to be injurious to the river in other ways, and can only be regarded as a temporary expedient to palliate a state of things that ought to have a more suitable permanent remedy.

The Secretary of State,
Home Office.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Pole*,
Secretary

— No. 35. —

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

The Clerk to the Metropolitan Board of Works to the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir,

Spring Gardens, S.W., 9 August 1884.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, forwarding, by direction of the Secretary of State, a copy of a report by the Superintendent of the Thames Police to the effect that the state of the river water on the 3rd instant was worse than it had been during the previous week, and expressing the opinion of the Secretary of State that the police reports show that the state of the river has not been remedied by the Board's measures, and that the scheme of deodorization is not effectual for its purpose.

The Board much regrets to receive this expression of opinion, and the more so, because it conflicts with the results of the observations both of the Board's professional advisers, and of members of the Board themselves, a number of whom (including the representative of Woolwich) visited the river in the neighbourhood of Woolwich last Saturday (a very warm day) and could detect no offensive smell from the water.

The testimony offered in your letter appears to be that of an inspector of police, but having regard to the number of manure factories and other works near the Thames, from which offensive exhalations issue, and are wafted over the river, it is hardly to be expected that an inspector of police can determine with accuracy whence a particular smell proceeded, or what is its cause. He would be the more likely to attribute it to the river, because, as was particularly mentioned in a previous letter from the Board, the appearance of the water is the same after the sewage has been completely deodorised as it was before.

The Board desires to assure the Secretary of State that its officers are, according to instructions, observing carefully from day to day the condition of the river, and the effect of the deodorising operations, and that they have full authority to act with promptitude according to the necessities of the case.

The Under Secretary of State
for the Home Department,
Whitehall, S.W.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. E. Wakefield*,
Clerk of the Board.

— No 36. —

The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Clerk to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Sir,

Whitehall, 9 August 1884.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, in further reference to the subject of the present state of the Thames, and to the measures which have been adopted for remedying the evil complained of, and, in reply, I am to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter on the subject which has been received from the Metropolitan Sewage Discharge Commission, together with copies of further police reports relative to the state of the river; and I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Metropolitan Board of Works, that these reports confirm the Secretary of State in the opinion that the measures recently taken by the Metropolitan Board have not by any means effectually removed the evils and dangers caused by the outflow of the sewage into the Thames. The Secretary of State regrets that the "professional adviser of the Board," and the members of the Board themselves should persist in the assertion which they have constantly for the last two years maintained in spite of all the evidence to the contrary, that there is nothing to be complained of.

7th August 1884.
(See p. 75, No. 34.)
(See pp. 83 and 84,
Nos. 47 to 51.)

The

The Secretary of State considers an inspector of police a perfectly competent witness as to the existence of the odour and the foulness of the water, and that he is likely to take a more impartial view of the matter than those directly interested in the question.

I am to request that you will call the attention of the Board to the statements in the police reports, that subsequently to August 4, which is the latest day referred to in the Report of the Royal Commission, the condition of the river has been again growing worse, and that appears to be especially the case at the height of the spring tides, which no doubt tend to drive the sewage up the stream.

The Clerk to the
Metropolitan Board of Works,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) *A. F. O. Liddell*

— No. 37. —

The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Secretary to the Local Government Board.

Sir,

Whitehall, 9 August 1884.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you herewith, to be laid before the Local Government Board for their information in the matter, a copy of a letter which has been received from the Metropolitan Sewage Discharge Commission relating to the subject of the present condition of the River Thames, and as to the effect of the measures taken by the Metropolitan Board of Works for remedying the evils complained of, together with copies of reports which have been received from the Police respecting the state of the river.

*7 August 1884.
(See p. 75, No. 34.)*

*(See pp. 83 and 84,
Nos. 47 to 51.)*

The Secretary to the
Local Government Board,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) *A. F. O. Liddell.*

— No. 38. —

The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

Whitehall, 9 August 1884.

WITH reference to the police reports which have been forwarded by you to this office relative to the present state of the River Thames, I am directed by the Secretary of State to request that you will be so good as to cause the daily police reports on this subject to be sent to the Local Government Board, the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the sanitary authority of the Port of London, respectively, with a memorandum in each case that they are so sent by direction of the Secretary of State.

The Commissioner of Police,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) *A. F. O. Liddell.*

— No. 39. —

The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department to the
Town Clerk of London.

Sir,

Whitehall, 9 August 1884.

7 August 1884.
(See p. 75, No. 34.)

(See pp. 83 and 94,
Nos. 47 to 51.)

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you herewith, with reference to previous correspondence, a copy of a letter which has been received from the Metropolitan Sewage Discharge Commission relative to the subject of the present condition of the River Thames, and as to the effect of the measures taken by the Metropolitan Board of Works for remedying the evil complained of, together with copies of reports which have been received from the police respecting the state of the river; and I am to request that you will lay the same before the sanitary authority of the Port of London for their information in the matter.

The Town Clerk of London,
Guildhall, E.C.

I am, &c.
(signed) *A. F. O. Liddell.*

— No. 40. —

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

The Clerk to the Metropolitan Board of Works to the Under Secretary of
State for the Home Department.

Sir,

Spring Gardens, S.W., 11 August 1884.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant transmitting copy letter from the Metropolitan Sewage Discharge Commission, together with copies of further police reports relative to the state of the River Thames; and to inform you that the same shall be laid before the Board at its first meeting after the recess, which will terminate on the 26th September. In the meantime the subject will receive the careful attention of the Board's officers who are now investigating the matter.

The Under Secretary of State
for the Home Department,
Whitehall, S.W.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. E. Wakefield,*
Clerk of the Board.

— No. 41. —

The Secretary to the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
14 August 1884.

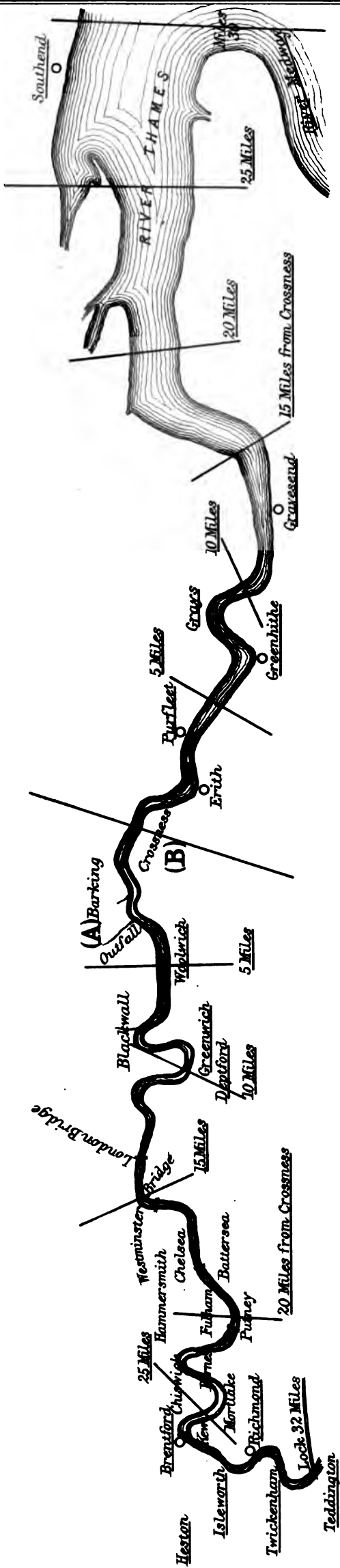
Sir,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, and to transmit to you, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the enclosed report made by their Inspector, Mr. J. T. Harrison, on the condition of the River Thames, as affected by the discharge of the Metropolitan sewage from the outfalls at Barking and Crossness, and the measures taken by the Metropolitan Board of Works for purifying the sewage.

The Under Secretary of State,
&c. &c. &c.
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Hugh Owen,*
Secretary.

MAP OF THE RIVER THAMES.



Scale 4 Miles to an Inch.

(Enclosure in No. 41.)

REPORT of Mr. J. T. Harrison, Inspector, Local Government Board.

CONDITION OF THE RIVER THAMES.

To the Right Honourable Sir Charles W. Dilke, Bart., M.P., President of the Local Government Board.

Local Government Board, Whitehall,
13 August 1884.

Sir,

IN accordance with your instructions of the 30th July, I beg to offer you the following Report on the condition of the Thames as affected by the discharge of the Metropolitan sewage from the outfalls at Barking and Crossness, and on the efficiency of the measures taken by the Metropolitan Board of Works for purifying the sewage outflow.

I have visited the outfalls at Barking and Crossness on three occasions, once alone, and on the other occasions accompanied by Mr. Dibdin, the chemist to the Metropolitan Board.

I have also gone down the river in the passage steamer on two occasions, and twice in the steam launch with Mr. Dibdin, with a view to ascertain the condition of the river at different times of the tide.

In order to make my report more clear, I have sketched the Thames from Teddington to Southend, and have marked upon it the position of the Barking and Crossness outfalls (marked A and B), and of other places referred to in this report.

The river is divided into five mile lengths upwards and downwards from Crossness, corresponding with the annexed returns, prepared by Mr. James Mansergh, and published on pages 290 to 293 of the "Minutes of Evidence" taken before the Royal Commission on Metropolitan Sewage Discharge, 1882-3. From these returns I have worked out the following figures, which, as regards the volume of water in the several lengths at high and low water of neap tides, are calculated and are approximately accurate.

Table showing the volume of water in the several five mile lengths of the Thames above and below Crossness, from Teddington Lock to Southend at low water of spring tides and neap tides, and at high water of springs and neaps, also the estimated volume of sea water in each length at low and high water of spring tides.

Lengths.	DESCRIPTION OF LENGTHS.	Volume of Water in Million Gallons.					
		Low Water.		High Water.		Salt Water— Spring Tides.	
		Springs.	Neaps.	Springs.	Neaps.	Low Water.	High Water.
Miles.							
7.15	Teddington to Mortlake - -	250	250	1,060	800	—	—
5	Mortlake to Putney - - -	392	400	1,654	1,200	- -	32
5	Putney to Westminster - -	717	900	2,630	2,100	1	142
5	Westminster to Deptford - -	1,342	1,600	4,250	3,500	16	701
5	Deptford to Woolwich - - -	2,344	2,770	6,411	5,600	136	1,808
5	Woolwich to Crossness - - -	4,276	5,000	10,068	8,800	539	3,621
	TOTALS - - -	9,321	10,920	26,063	22,000	692	6,305
5	Crossness to Purfleet - - -	6,832	8,000	14,638	13,000	1,838	7,685
5	Purfleet to Grays - - -	9,472	11,000	17,516	15,800	3,827	11,300
5	Grays to Gravesend - - -	11,884	13,600	20,406	18,400	6,405	15,631
5	Gravesend to Canvey Island -	16,850	19,000	32,288	29,100	11,104	27,090
5	Canvey Island to Leigh - - -	22,800	25,000	45,521	41,000	16,416	39,831
5	Leigh to Southend - - -	48,000	52,500	90,188	81,200	42,248	86,310
	TOTALS - - -	115,838	129,100	220,557	198,500	81,838	187,847

On these figures I would observe that the water which passes over Teddington Weir is essentially pure, and that opposite to Southend the water is nearly undiluted sea water, as it contains less than 5 per cent. of land water; also that very little sea water passes above Deptford.

The discharge over Teddington Weir may be taken at 500 million gallons per day for several weeks past. This water, with 160 million gallons of sewage per day, would require from 14 to 16 days to supply the low water volume of water between Teddington and Crossness, and it requires 10 or 11 days' supply to fill the low-water channel between Deptford and Crossness alone.

It takes very little more water than that which is contained at low water, in the five miles below Crossness, to supply all the tidal water above Crossness (32 miles) during *neap tides*; and the low-water volume in the 10 miles below Crossness supplies nearly all the tidal water above Crossness during *spring tides*. It would take a fortnight to supply the *fresh water* in this length of 10 miles from Teddington. It is probably no exaggeration to say that at the present time there is a month's sewage from the metropolis oscillating backwards and forwards between Greenhithe and Teddington.

During spring tides nearly 7,000 million gallons of water (or as much as there is between Deptford and Crossness at low water of spring tides) passes Deptford to fill the river at high water between Deptford and Teddington. This water is very seriously polluted, and as the comparatively pure low-water volume, 2,700 million gallons, between Teddington and Deptford would at high water only fill the channel from Teddington to Putney, it is evident that the foul water from below Deptford must during spring tides reach as high or even higher than Putney Bridge.

On the 1st August last I inspected the Thames at Hammersmith Bridge during high water of a *neap* tide; on that occasion I found the river quite clear for 90 yards on the Barnes side, but foul for about two-thirds of its width on the Hammersmith side; again, at Kew Bridge I found the polluted and clear water running separately, but not in so marked a manner as at Hammersmith.

The water during high spring tides is polluted even up to Richmond, and it leaves a foul deposit on the banks of the river and on the towing-path; this nuisance is complained of by the Richmond people.

The Thames in its present condition can only be compared to a huge sewage tank, which for, now, many months has not been cleaned out; it is notorious that under such circumstances the sludge wherever it settles becomes putrescent and most offensive. The gases generated diminish the specific gravity of the sludge, and raise it in patches to the surface. I have not seen such patches on the Thames, but I am credibly informed that they have been seen. I have, however, seen in many places large areas of black polluted water thus rising from the bed of the river; the appearance is as if it was thrown up by underlying springs of water, and I am inclined to think in some cases that this is not merely an apparent but a real action.

The Metropolitan Board of Works deny altogether that there is any deposit of sludge in the Thames from their sewage. I feel confident that this contention is no longer tenable; there must be a considerable deposition of mud wherever the water is moderately quiescent. The matter in suspension in the river has at present a flocculent appearance, similar to that in chemically-treated sewage, and the smaller the volume of upland water the greater the tendency to carry and deposit this suspended matter higher up the river. Where there is no upland water the tidal action tends to fill up an estuary, from its upper extremity downwards, with a rapidity dependent on the quantity of matter in suspension in the water. The Thames is no exception to this rule, and the fact that it does not more strikingly silt up is due solely to the periodical heavy *freshes*, which not only rapidly replace the water polluted by sewage and drive it out to sea, but they carry with them large quantities of the sludge deposited from the sewage.

The Metropolitan Board of Works, between the 10th and 31st of July last, mixed, with sewage discharged, 260 tons of perchloride of lime at Barking and 281 tons at Crossness, and they continued the operation on a similar scale up to Friday the 9th of August, when I last visited the outfalls. The cost up to that date was about 2,000*l.* per week. Mr. Dibdin, who has charge of the work, is now making manganate of soda at Crossness; he will shortly manufacture 20 tons a day, which he expects will be sufficient to deodorise the sewage as it is discharged. He prefers this material to the perchloride of lime, as it is not
liable

liable to undergo subsequent decomposition. His object hitherto has been to add just sufficient perchloride to deodorise the sewage, without adding an excess of the chemicals. It has been the duty of the foreman at the works to observe the effluent frequently, and to ascertain that there is no smell either of sewage or perchloride. I am of opinion that this operation is being very fairly attended to, and it is probable that the sewage discharged during the last month, and which now constitutes, together with the upland water, the Thames low water volume between Teddington and Grays, has been fairly deodorised; but this has not proved sufficient to remove the smells which arise from the river, and which on Friday last were perceptible at several points about Blackwall and Woolwich.

I am of opinion that the nuisance originates with the mud which has been depositing for some months past rather than with the fresh sewage. This opens up a question which is much more difficult to deal with on the spur of the moment.

The evil is very great, and demands a radical cure, which will no doubt be suggested by the Royal Commission appointed to consider the question. The immediate question is what can be done to diminish the smells which, if not actually dangerous to health, must exercise a very baneful effect on the constitution of those persons who are of necessity brought under their influence.

In several parts of the river the stream is very sluggish, and the sewage stagnates near the banks; this is notably the case at Woolwich and Blackwall, where there are always a large number of persons employed on the shore or landing from the steamboats. I am of opinion that at all such places the Metropolitan Board of Works should arrange to have some chemicals discharged into the river below and above them, as the tide flowed and ebbd respectively. The most simple way of doing this would probably be to submerge boxes (with perforated ends, so that the water could pass through them), filled with manganate of soda, and for general improvement of the river to attach such boxes to the sides of a steam launch, and to keep it traversing the most polluted parts of the river. This could be expeditiously carried into effect. The manganate of soda is in solid lumps, and is dissolved rapidly when plunged in water.

I remain, &c.

(signed) *John Thornhill Harrison.*

— No. 42. —

The Secretary to the Royal Commission on Metropolitan Sewage Discharge,
to the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department.

32, Abingdon-street, Westminster, S.W.,

Sir,

18 August 1884.

HAVING further reference to Sir A. F. O. Liddell's letter of 9th August (A. 12,786—1866) forwarding Police Reports of the state of the River Thames, and inquiring "if the Commissioners agree that matters have become worse since the 4th instant, when observations were made on their behalf," I have to remark as follows:—

The Commission having concluded the evidence they at present require, have adjourned for the long vacation, and I have therefore no power to get any official action taken; but I have applied to one of the Commissioners, Dr. Stevenson, who directed the former chemical examination, for his advice and aid. He is unfortunately away in the West of England, but he informs me that for a week before he left, namely, up to the 12th inclusive, he found the river between London and Blackfriars Bridges as bad as ever in appearance, though practically inodorous.

He directed the inspectors who acted before to look again at the river, and I have now their Report of examinations on the 14th and 15th of August. It is to the general effect, that on the former day the aspect and odour of the river were *decidedly worse* than at the time of their earlier inspections, but that on the latter day it had improved.

They say that a great effort is still being made to keep down the nuisance, but they remark that on the 14th, the sewage was being discharged on a flowing tide, a very objectionable proceeding.

I have further communicated with another of the Commissioners, Colonel Ewart, who has lately given attention to this matter. He has heard an opinion expressed by a trustworthy authority, that the river is in a better state than it was; but he believes that the discrepancies in the impression of different observers at different times, may be accounted for by variations in the state of the tide and other variable elements; and he thinks I should again call attention to the opinion of the Commission that the present temporary expedient is no real remedy for the evil.

The Under Secretary of State,
Home Department.

I am, &c.
(signed) *C. William Pole*,
Secretary.

— No. 43. —

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—THAMES DIVISION SPECIAL REPORT.

31 July 1884.

I BEG to report that since the lime has been put into the River Thames at the northern and southern outfalls (at Barking and Crossness) under the direction of the Metropolitan Board of Works, there is much improvement in the state of the water. It is still very black in patches and broad belts, but the smell is not nearly so disagreeable as it was in the early part of the present month.

In the vicinity of the outfalls the bad smell is scarcely perceptible, the air being strongly impregnated with the lime used for deodorising.

At the beginning of present month the water was very foul in the eddies, or slack water, but now the bad water is mostly found in the tideway, with good in the eddies. This seems to indicate that the bad water is leaving.

(signed) *G. Steed*, Superintendent.

— No. 44. —

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—THAMES DIVISION SPECIAL REPORT.

1 August 1884.

I BEG to report that there is no perceptible change in the state of the river water since yesterday; the appearance is the same, as is also the offensive smell in the tideway where the water is blackest; that is to say, between Greenwich and Barking.

(signed) *G. Steed*, Superintendent.

— No. 45. —

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—THAMES DIVISION SPECIAL REPORT.

2 August 1884.

I BEG to report that there appears to be no further change in the condition of the Thames water. It still smells very bad, and is very black in certain places between Deptford and Erith.

(signed) *G. Steed*, Superintendent.

— No. 46. —

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—THAMES DIVISION SPECIAL REPORT.

4 August 1884.

I BEG to report that the state of the river water on 3rd instant was much the same as in report of that date (which referred to 2nd instant).

The smell is generally bad towards the last of the ebb-tide and the first of the flood.

The inspector stationed at Erith states that the water between Halfway Reach and Woolwich was in a worse condition on 3rd instant than it has been during the previous week.

(signed) *G. Steed*, Superintendent.

— No. 47. —

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—THAMES DIVISION SPECIAL REPORT.

5 August 1884.

I BEG to report that there is no further improvement in the condition of the water of the river, indeed I think it is getting worse again. From Woolwich to and some distance below Erith yesterday, the bad odour and colour appeared identical with what it was a month ago. It being a calm hot day, the smell was very bad when the water was stirred by passing steamers.

(signed) *G. Steed*, Superintendent.

— No. 48. —

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—THAMES DIVISION SPECIAL REPORT.

6 August 1884.

I BEG to report that the Thames water appears to be much in the same condition as yesterday, although, as there is a fresh breeze blowing from the eastward, the smell is not so bad as in the calm weather.

(signed) *G. Steed*, Superintendent.

— No. 49. —

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—THAMES DIVISION SPECIAL REPORT.

7 August 1884.

I BEG to report that the Thames water is still in the same condition as the last few days. I am afraid it is gradually getting worse again as the hot and dry weather continues.

(signed) *G. Steed*, Superintendent.

— No. 50. —

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—THAMES DIVISION SPECIAL REPORT.

8 August 1884.

I BEG to report that there is no improvement in the river water since yesterday. It is very much discoloured between Wapping and Erith, and at some places smells very strongly of sewage.

On the whole, there is now very little improvement in the state of the water as compared with what it was before the lime was used at the outfalls.

(signed) *G. Steed*, Superintendent.

— No. 51. —

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—THAMES DIVISION SPECIAL REPORT.

9 August 1884.

I BEG to report that the river water appears to be in as bad a condition as ever. It is very muddy in appearance right up above London Bridge, but from Blackwall, downwards to Purfleet, it is nearly black, and the odour is particularly offensive.

(signed) *G. Steed*, Superintendent.

— No. 52. —

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—THAMES DIVISION SPECIAL REPORT.

11 August 1884.

I BEG to report that the Thames water is still in a very bad condition, the colour of the water, and the smell arising therefrom, being apparently as bad as when I first reported on the matter 27th June last.

(signed) *G. Steed*, Superintendent.

— No. 53. —

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—THAMES DIVISION SPECIAL REPORT.

12 August 1884.

I BEG to report that the state of the Thames water remains the same as in my report of 11th instant, being very black, and smelling strongly of sewage.

The water is always worse on the ebb tides, and yesterday afternoon, soon after high water, it was very black and offensive to the smell in the Upper Pool as high up as the Custom House.

(signed) *G. Steed*, Superintendent.

— No. 54. —

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—THAMES DIVISION SPECIAL REPORT.

13 August 1884.

I BEG to report that the condition of the Thames water is about the same as reported yesterday.

Inspector Terry, stationed at Erith, reports that the ebb and flood tides are now as bad as they were in the beginning of July, little or no change being effected by the remedial measures taken by the Metropolitan Board of Works.

The reports from Blackwall and Wapping are, that the water is still very bad, and apparently getting worse.

(signed) *G. Steed*, Superintendent.

— No. 55. —

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—THAMES DIVISION SPECIAL REPORT.

14 August 1884.

I BEG to report that there is no perceptible improvement in the River Thames water since yesterday; the colour and smell appear to be as bad as ever.

(signed) *G. Steed*, Superintendent.

— No. 56. —

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—THAMES DIVISION SPECIAL REPORT.

15 August 1884.

I BEG to report that the condition of the Thames water is as follows :—

Wapping District (extending to Greenwich), no improvement.

Blackwall District (extending from Greenwich to Barking), water still very black, and smells badly. Erith District, "water very much discoloured, with strong odour of sewage during the whole of the ebb-tide, but much clearer on the flood."

(signed) *G. Steed*, Superintendent.

— No. 57. —

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—THAMES DIVISION SPECIAL REPORT.

16 August 1884.

I BEG to report that the state of the Thames water is reported as follows :—
Wapping District, "No perceptible improvement."

Blackwall, "The water still very black, but the odour is not so bad as yesterday."

Erith, "The water very much discoloured and smells strongly of sewage on the ebb-tide, but is clearer and much better on the flood."

(signed) *G. Steed*, Superintendent.

— No. 58. —

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—THAMES DIVISION SPECIAL REPORT.

18 August 1884.

I BEG to report that there is a still further improvement in the condition of the Thames water; it is much clearer in appearance, and the smell is not so bad.

(signed) *G. Steed*, Superintendent.

— No. 59. —

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—THAMES DIVISION SPECIAL REPORT.

19 August 1884.

I BEG to report that the condition of the Thames water is about the same as reported yesterday, the slight improvement being sustained.

(signed) *G. Steed*, Superintendent.

— No. 60. —

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—THAMES DIVISION SPECIAL REPORT.

20 August 1884.

I BEG to report that there is still a steady improvement in the state of the river water, both in the colour and smell.

(signed) *G. Steed*, Superintendent.

THAMES (POLLUTION).

COPY or EXTRACTS of CORRESPONDENCE which has passed between the Secretary of State for the Home Department on the one hand, the Metropolitan Board of Works, the Authorities of the City of *London*, and others on the other, as to the POLLUTION of the RIVER THAMES by SEWAGE.

(*Mr. Thorold Rogers.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 August 1884.*

[*Price 1 s. 2 d.*]

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II.—30. 9. 84.

Under 8 oz.

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES
(LITTLE PULTENEY STREET, SOHO).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 9 May 1884;—for,

COPY “of REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS of WOODS upon the Letting of the
LITTLE PULTENEY STREET SITE, and of CORRESPONDENCE in relation
thereto.”

Treasury Chambers, }
9 May 1884. }

L. COURTNEY.

— No. 1. —

REPORT from the Honourable *Charles Gore* to the Lords Commissioners of
the Treasury.

My Lords,

Office of Woods, &c., 21 April 1884.

I BEG leave to report the particulars of the measures, which have been taken up to the present time for improving the Crown Estate in Little Pulteney-street and the vicinity, and for rebuilding the old and worn-out houses on that estate, and, in connection with such rebuilding, for providing accommodation for the tradesmen and artisans who have been, or will be, dispossessed in consequence of the demolition of the old houses which stood or now stand there.

The old houses, 61 in number, are shaded on the enclosed Plan A., which shows the dates of the expiration of the several leases by which the houses were lately, and, in some cases, are still held. The plan also shows some houses in Wardour-street belonging to the Crown that are let on lease for terms which have many years to run.

Prior to the year 1873 the northern end of Rupert-street formed an *impasse*, which was closed by some houses belonging to the Crown that stood in the position shown by the dotted lines on Plan A. In that year I made an arrangement with the vestry of St. James's parish, whereby those houses were pulled down, and a foot-road was formed over part of the site. That arrangement was made with a view to the ultimate formation by the vestry of a carriage-road northwards, from Rupert-street to Berwick-street, and Oxford-street, in the direction shown by the double lines on Plan A., passing partly through Crown property, and partly through some private property called Walker's court. The formation of the proposed carriage-road had been for some years in contemplation, and I was glad to be able to meet the views of the vestry in the matter.

In 1880 it became advisable, having regard to the approaching expiration of the leases of the greater part of the houses shaded on Plan A., that I should take into consideration the best way of dealing with the property.

In consequence of the generally worn-out condition of the houses, some of them being about 180 years old, and also of the circumstance that many of them fronted on, or were partially built over, narrow insanitary courts, I came to the following conclusions, viz. :—

1. That the houses should be pulled down.
2. That the courts should be closed to public traffic, and the site made available either for building or for the use of the adjacent property.
3. That a portion of the sites of the then existing houses should be thrown into the public thoroughfares, as shown by the double lines on Plan A.; and—

4. That the proposed alterations should, if possible, be conditional on the vestry completing the formation of the contemplated opening from Rupert-street to Berwick-street, by the conversion of Walker's-court into a carriage-road.

The disposal of the land belonging to the Crown, which would be available for building purposes, then came under consideration. The houses shaded on Plan A. were occupied by tradesmen and artizans, the ground-floors for the most part being used as shops, and the upper floors, to a great extent, being let out in tenements to artizans and others, whose avocations, in many cases, rendered it desirable that they should reside near the places of business in Regent-street and its neighbourhood where they were employed. In those circumstances it appeared to me that the proper course would be to deal with the property upon the following principles:—

I. To let the vacant land in such a manner as to retain as many as possible of the tradesmen who had established or were carrying on business in the houses, and to accommodate the artizans whose avocations rendered it necessary for them to reside in the locality.

II. To clear away the old houses in separate blocks at different periods in order to enable such of the tradesmen as might be in a position to rebuild, to complete their new houses fit for occupation before the old houses in which they lived were pulled down, and generally to mitigate the inconvenience which would necessarily be caused to the entire body of occupants by the demolition of the houses.

After I had arrived at those conclusions, the vestry applied to me for information as to the nature and extent of the alterations I had in view. By my directions Mr. Cates, the Crown Surveyor, furnished the vestry with information on the subject, and made a proposal to them for the closing of the courts to the westward of Rupert-street, and for the widening of the several streets; and also for the conversion, by the vestry, of Walker's-court into a carriageway, in the manner before referred to and shown on Plan A. Upon the 22nd of June 1881, the vestry clerk replied that the vestry "thankfully accept the terms offered."

I may here observe that the closing of the court to the eastward of Rupert-street, was found to be impracticable, owing to the objections raised by the lessee of one of the houses abutting on that court, and held for a term which has many years to run.

At a subsequent date, and in order to reduce the expenses to be defrayed by the vestry, I assented to a modification of the line of street to be opened through Walker's-court; but, in March 1882, I was informed that the vestry, for financial reasons, were not prepared to carry out the widening of that court, even as proposed to be modified. Although I much regretted the decision of the vestry on that point, I did not let the question of the improvements fall to the ground, but opened fresh negotiations with the vestry, and ultimately entered into an agreement with them for the completion of the improvements upon the basis which I had originally proposed to them, exclusive of the widening of Walker's-court.

The particulars of the agreement were submitted to your Lordships in my report of the 16th of April 1883, and were approved of by your Warrant of the 24th of that month.

At Lady-day 1883, the lessees of such of the houses shaded on Plan A., as came out of lease at that date, and as had not been temporarily relet, gave possession. Some of the houses were in occupation, and reasonable time was given to the tenants to find accommodation elsewhere. The houses which stood wholly or partially on the site shaded on Plan B., sent herewith, were then pulled down, and the residue of those which came out of lease at Lady-day 1883 were left standing for temporary occupation, in order to carry out the intention already referred to of mitigating the inconvenience caused to the occupiers by the demolition of the houses.

In September last an order was granted at quarter sessions for closing the courts

courts to the westward of Rupert-street. That order was made on condition that the streets should be widened and improved, as agreed upon with the vestry, and as shown by double lines on Plan B. Upon the granting of the order, the new lines of frontage for the vacant land, indicated by double lines on that plan, were set out, and that land thereupon became available for building purposes.

The land in question has now been let in the manner shown by the following schedule, for a term, in each case, of 80 years from the 5th of January last, the rent for the first year being a peppercorn.

Plot on Plan.	Lessee.	Trade.	Rent.	Buildings to be erected.	Minimum Outlay by Lessee.
			£.		£.
1	J. E. Taylor	- Provision Dealer -	320	A block comprising not more than three houses with stabling.	12,000
2	J. Schneider	- Baker - - -	45	A house - - - - -	1,500
3	J. Rees	- Leather Cutter -	60	- ditto - - - - -	1,800
*4	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	200 2nd year; 300 3rd year; and 400 after- wards.	A block of not less than five, nor more than six shops, in Little Pulteney-street, with dwellings for workpeople over them, and a block of dwellings for workpeople in the rear.	14,000

* This letting to Mr. Rees includes 25, Little Pulteney-street, now held by him on a short tenancy, and not yet pulled down, and also a small part of No. 24, in the same street, subject to the subsisting lease, which will expire in 1885, of which house he is sub-lessee and occupier.

The whole of the three persons mentioned in the foregoing schedule are tradesmen who carry on their business in some of the houses belonging to the Crown, and who have been or will be dispossessed by the improvements. The lettings to them were made by private contract. Competition was not resorted to, because it was thought proper that the local tradesmen should receive every reasonable consideration consistently with the objects for which it was desired that the land should be appropriated, and also because it became apparent that these three persons out of many applicants, were the only ones who were willing to pay the value of the land.

Before the lettings took place numerous applications had been received for the land. Mr. Cates informs me that, so far back as June 1882, and while the negotiations with the vestry were pending, he received an inquiry made on behalf of the Metropolitan Board of Works with a view to the erection of artisans' dwellings, but that the Board did not proceed in the matter. The inquiry, I may observe, appears to have arisen from an application which had been made to them by the vestry, but which, it is believed, the Metropolitan Board declined to entertain; Mr. Cates also states that he received an application for the land for the same purpose from Mr. Ernest George, and had also a communication from the vicar of the parish as to the intended appropriation of the ground, and that he received application for the land from two members of the vestry and from several other persons, including the occupiers of some of the houses, and lastly, that the Metropolitan Board recently renewed their inquiry, but that they were too late. Mr. Cates adds that the only persons who applied for the land and were willing to pay the rent, which he considered to be the value, are the three persons to whom the lettings, specified in the preceding schedule, have been made. I need scarcely remark that, by the Land Revenue Acts, all valuations for letting Crown lands are required to be verified by the declaration of the surveyors who make them, and that, in letting such land, I have no power to reduce the rent below the amount of the valuation, because the applicants propose to appropriate the land to the construction of any particular class of dwelling.

The three persons named in the schedule are, I believe, respectable and responsible tradesmen. Mr. Taylor proposes to build three houses, one of them for

his own occupation, and the others for occupation by two of his neighbours. Mr. Schneider proposes to build for his own occupation. Mr. Rees proposes to construct a house for his own occupation on plot 3, and two distinct blocks of buildings, including five or six shops, on plot 4. The letting to him took place under the following circumstances.

Mr. Rees carries on the business of a leather cutter at No. 24, Little-Pulteney-street, which is one of the houses that will be pulled down at the expiration of the lease in 1885, and he is under-lessee of some other houses in the same street that are to be removed at that date. He represented that his tenants (apparently respectable tradesmen) were desirous to obtain accommodation on the site that was cleared, that they were unable to build, but were willing to continue to be his tenants if he would build for them, so that they might transfer their business to the new houses, when the old houses they now occupy should be pulled down. Mr. Rees, in the first instance, applied for land for three houses, but afterwards proposed to take the land, now agreed to be let to him, for the construction of five or six shops on the frontage, and of dwellings especially designed for workpeople, and with modern sanitary improvements, to be built over the shops and in a separate block in the rear. As Mr. Rees was the only applicant who after much negotiation offered to pay the value of the land, and as his scheme appeared to be well calculated to carry out the purposes for which I had, for some years past, been desirous that the land should be appropriated, I readily accepted his offer, and the agreement with him was sanctioned by your Lordships' Warrant of the 11th February last.

Shortly after the issue of that Warrant I was informed by your Lordships' secretary that Mr. Rees had, on three or more occasions, been summoned before a magistrate in consequence of the insanitary state of some houses (not belonging to the Crown) which he held, and which were let out to under-tenants. Neither Mr. Cates nor I had ever heard of any proceedings of that or any other kind having been taken against Mr. Rees, who had been a Crown tenant for many years, and he was called upon for an explanation.

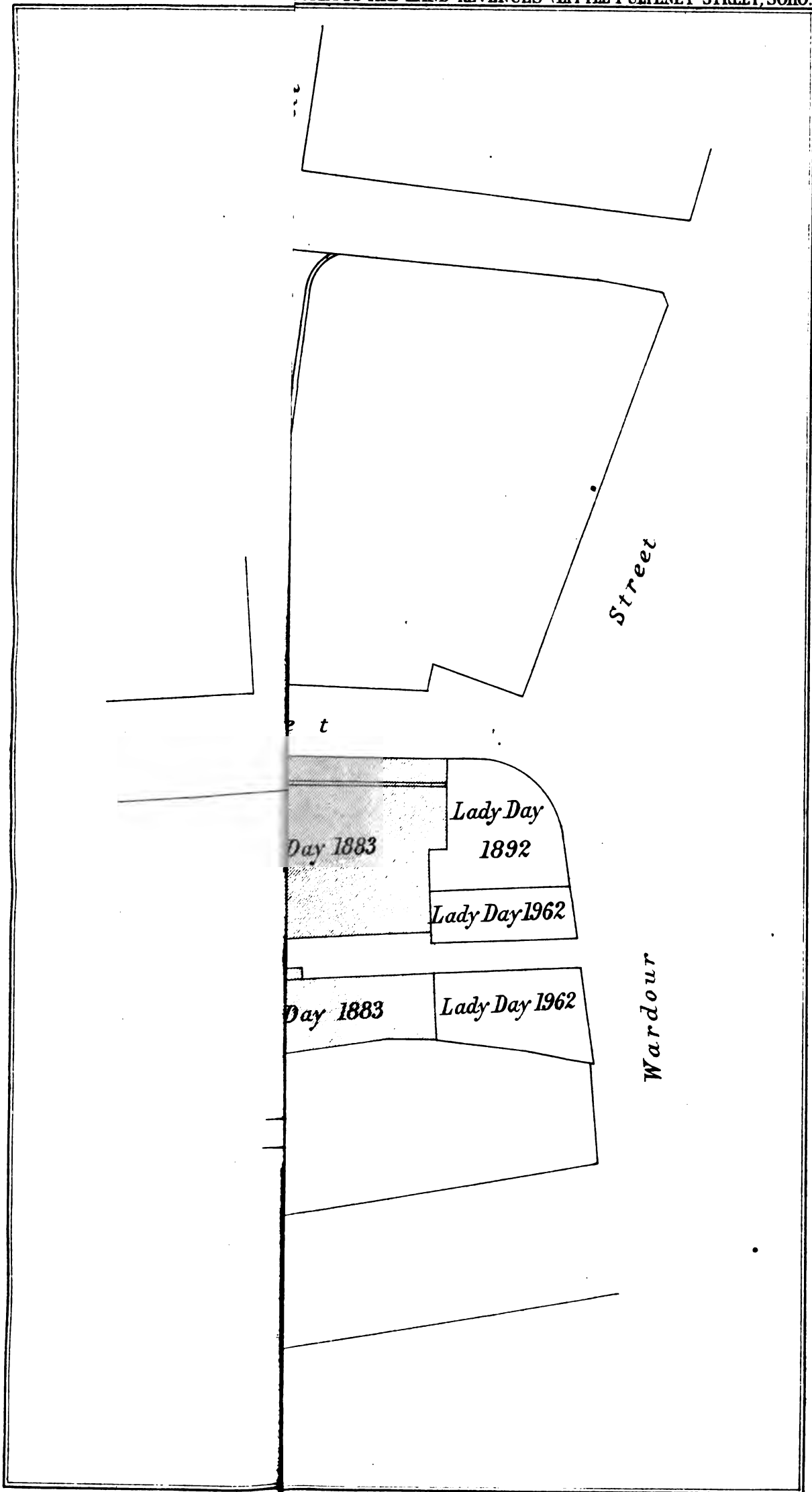
Mr. Rees, in reply, made two written statements, which he expressed his readiness to substantiate in any way that might be necessary.

Copies of these statements are annexed. From them it appeared that one summons arose from the failure of a tenant to cleanse a room in which a case of small-pox had occurred, and that the others had reference to some houses which Mr. Rees had purchased with the intention of pulling them down and rebuilding them, in connection with some adjacent houses belonging to him. The houses so purchased were in the possession, at the time of the purchase, of yearly tenants, who were bound to maintain in tenantable repair, but omitted to do so, and Mr. Rees was summoned in respect of various matters, within a few months after he had completed the purchase.

He was more recently summoned, at his own instigation, as he suggests, in order that, as he had failed to obtain possession of the houses from the persons in occupation, he might be enabled to close the houses under a magistrate's order, and pull them down. In the result it did not appear to me that the proceedings against Mr. Rees were such as to cast any imputation upon him, or to raise any question as to his ability to carry out, in a satisfactory manner, the agreement which he had entered into.

In these four lettings, specified in the preceding schedule, the lessees are bound to construct the buildings to be erected by them, according to plans and specifications to be approved of by me, and in a substantial manner, and the leases will contain covenants binding the lessees to keep the buildings in substantial repair, and to paint externally every fourth year, and internally every eighth year of the term.

I may add that, while the negotiations with Mr. Rees were pending, I received an application from the vestry, urging the importance of providing accommodation for working people on the Crown land in Little Pulteney-street, and I informed them that I was endeavouring to obtain the construction of a building for that purpose. More recently they applied to me for an inspection of the plans, before my approval was given to them; and I replied that, when
the



— No. 3. —

The Honourable *Charles Gore* to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

My Lords,

Office of Woods, &c., 5 May 1884.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Courtney's letter of the 2nd instant, conveying to me your approval of my proceedings in connection with the Crown property in Little Pulteney-street, and expressing your Lordships' views in regard to the letting of part of that property to Mr. Rees.

In reply, I think it right to state that I have made inquiries among the officers of this Department who are engaged in the administration of the Crown property in London. I am assured that none of them had any knowledge or had even heard a rumour of the proceedings which had been taken against Mr. Rees, and, in regard to which, as stated by your Lordships, he subsequently furnished an explanation. Mr. Rees was an old Crown tenant, who had always fulfilled his engagements with this Department, and the letting was made to him as being a man who was believed to be able and willing to carry out the undertaking in a satisfactory manner

The Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Gore.*

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES
(LITTLE PULTENEY STREET, SOHO).

COPY of REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS of
WOODS upon the Letting of the LITTLE
PULTENEY STREET SITE, and of CORRESPON-
DENCE in relation thereto.

(*Mr. Courtney.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 May 1884.*

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